READ HOW THEY WENT AT THE KRIEMHILDE LINE AND GET INTO THE LIBERTY LOAN LINE!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Sunday probably showers; rising south winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,169. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

AMERICANS BREAK THE KRIEMHILDE LINE; HAIG NEARS LILLE, DEEPENS ST. QUENTIN GAP; AUSTRIA ASKS HOLLAND TO MOVE FOR PEACE

GREAT MUNITION PLANT BLOWN UP; 100 MAY BE DEAD

Series of Explosions Wrecks the Gillespie Shell-Loading Works at South Amboy.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Survivors Say That of 2,000 Men on Night Shift Hundreds Are Dead or Wounded.

MANY TONS OF TNT SET OFF

Plant Cost $18,000,000—Hoped That Wrecked Buildings May Soon Be Replaced.

The shell-loading plant of T. A. Gillespie & Co., at Morgan, N. J., near South Amboy, said to be the largest shell-loading plant in the world, was partially destroyed with, it is feared, a large loss of life by a series of explosions beginning at 7:40 o'clock last night.

More than 2,000 men, composing the night shift of the plant, were at work when a comparatively light explosion occurred, which put out all of the lights in the buildings. The men dropped work and ran in every direction from the maze of long, one-story building units. While they were seeking to get away buildings blew up on all sides, one after another, and those who escaped reported last night that many of the force had been killed or wounded.

After talking with survivors, who were hurried in ambulances to South Amboy, the police there estimated the dead at 100. Some employes who escaped said that in their opinion a large percentage of the night shift were killed or hurt.

Only vague estimates of the damage could be obtained, because the search in the wreckage, where explosions continued long after the great detonations, had not progressed far last night and no roll could be made of the survivors, who had fled from various exits, some men climbing the barbed wire barricade and scattering in all directions.

Hundreds of tons of trinitrotoluol is handled in the plant, which loads thousands of shells of various sizes each day, including nine-inch and three-inch. Its daily output of loaded shells is said to exceed that of any other plant in the world.

With terrific noise and with a violence that rocked the ground in the vicinity of the plant and broke windows for miles around another unit of the plant blew up early this morning. The explosion was accompanied by a burst of flame. This explosion was followed by a series of smaller ones at intervals. The guard before the last came had moved the crowds back for a great distance, and so far as could be learned no one was hurt.

Last night and this morning half the population of South Amboy fled from that place, and they are now quartered in Perth Amboy, where the hotels and boarding houses are so crowded that matresses have been placed in halls, and the police station has had to take in refugees. It is estimated that 2,000 persons have left South Amboy.

The plant consists of scores of buildings, many of them hundreds of yards in length, but narrow. In these are trinitrotoluol melting vats, where the molten explosive is run into pipes and poured by workmen from nozzles in the liquid state into shells.

Although each plant is set at a distance of 200 feet or more from its nearest neighbor, the explosions were so powerful that when one building went up the shells and fragments of concrete which it threw in all directions or the terrific heat which it generated caused the explosion of the TNT in other buildings. There were about twenty distinct great explosions, and a large number of smaller ones.

The extent of the property loss, and of the consequent loss to the American and allied armies, was as difficult to ascertain last night as reliable estimates on the loss of life. The value of the entire plant, however, was put at $18,000,000.

All employes who could be rounded up, besides doctors, nurses, policemen, soldiers and sailors, were sent to the scene of the explosions to help in the search for the dead and injured.

Continued on Page Eight.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

Bulgar King Abdicates, Son in Power, Vienna Hears

PARIS, Oct. 4.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is reported to have abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Boris, who has already assumed power, according to a Basle dispatch to The Havas Agency, quoting advices from Vienna.

It was reported in recent dispatches that King Ferdinand intended to abdicate and join his daughters, who had gone to Vienna, and that Prince Boris would establish a regency.

BOND SALES TOTAL NOW $855,133,900

Washington Believes Unreported Subscriptions Put Campaign Above the Billion Mark.

TWO STATES JOIN IOWA

Oregon and Montana Exceed Their Quotas—Nation's Sales Pace Apparently Slow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that the latest official reports to the Treasury Department from banks and trust companies show Fourth Liberty Loan subscriptions totalling $855,133,900, or 14 per cent. of the loan, up to the close of business last night. The sales today probably took the official figures over the $1,000,000,000 line.

The figures given out tonight show an increase of $229,000,000 over yesterday's official announcement of the standing the night before, but it shows also that the country is not maintaining the sales pace that it should if $6,000,000,000 is to be obtained by the close of the loan on Oct. 19. There are nineteen working days for the loan campaign, from Sept. 28 to Saturday, Oct. 19, both dates inclusive, and five of these working days are included in the total of $855,133,900 given out tonight. To raise $6,000,000,000 in nineteen working days means that an average of $315,000,000 in daily sales of bonds must be maintained. The official figures given out represent an average daily sale of only $171,026,980.

The sales, however, are undoubtedly greater than is disclosed by the official announcement, which covers only subscriptions officially reported from banks and trust companies. The sales in this campaign have been greater each day than in the last campaign, and, as in the last campaign, the official figures this time appear to fall below the daily average, but when the preceding campaign was over the minimum set by Secretary McAdoo as his goal had been oversubscribed, and there is every confidence that this will be the story of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

St. Louis District Well Advanced.

The reports by Federal Reserve Bank districts show that the St. Louis district is leading all others in percentage of quota subscribed and is doing so by a wide margin, having sold 42 per cent. of its $260,000,000 allotment. Boston is running second with over 28 per cent., which is considered remarkable, in view of the fact that Spanish influenza has been sweeping that district. San Francisco ranks third with 18 per cent., Minneapolis fourth with 14 8-10 per cent., Chicago fifth with 12 7-10 per cent., New York sixth with 12 3-10 per cent., Philadelphia seventh with 11 4-10 per cent., Richmond eighth with 11 2-10 per cent., Dallas ninth with 10 7-10 per cent., Cleveland tenth with 9 per cent., and Atlanta eleventh. No report has been made by the Kansas City district, where a very active campaign is in progress and where actual sales of bonds begins later.

The subscriptions by districts follow:

District.	Quota.	Subscription.
St. Louis	$260,000,000	$109,856,000
Boston	510,000,000	143,637,850
San Francisco	402,000,000	73,113,900
Minneapolis	210,000,000	21,210,950
Chicago	870,000,000	111,332,550
New York	1,800,000,000	222,212,500
Philadelphia	500,000,000	57,468,800
Richmond	280,000,000	21,502,850
Dallas	126,000,000	13,514,100
Cleveland	600,000,000	58,716,850
Atlanta	192,000,000	3,128,050
Kansas City, no report.		
Totals	$6,000,000,000	$855,133,900

Two more States—Oregon and Montana—today officially reported that they had exceeded their quotas and were continuing to canvass for large oversubscriptions. Iowa was the first State to go over the top. Oregon has rolled up an oversubscription of 30 per cent., with more individual subscribers than in the third loan. The northern half of Michigan, which is in the Minneapolis district, also achieved its quota today.

Both Philadelphia and Washington

Continued on Page Fifteen.

DAVID BELASCO'S TIGER ROSE
Opens at Manhattan O. H. TO-NIGHT.—Advt.

DRASTIC STEPS TAKEN TO FIGHT INFLUENZA HERE

Health Board Issues 4 P. M. Closing Orders for All Stores Except Food and Drug Shops.

HOURS FOR FACTORIES FIXED

Plan, in Effect Today, to Reduce Crowding on Transportation Lines in Rush Periods.

TIME TABLE FOR THEATRES

Radical Regulations Necessary to Prevent Shutting City Up Tight, Says Dr. Copeland.

In order to prevent the complete shutdown of industry and amusement in this city to check the spread of Spanish influenza, Health Commissioner Copeland, by proclamation, yesterday ordered a change in the hours for opening stores, theatres and other places of business.

The Department is of the opinion that the greatest sources of spread of the disease are crowded subway and elevated trains and cars on the surface lines and the purpose of the order is to diminish the "peak" load in the evenings and mornings on these lines by distributing the travelers over a greater space of time. This will reduce crowding to a minimum.

Dr. Copeland's action was taken after a statement made by Surgeon General Blue, Chief of the Public Health Service in Washington, was called to his attention, in which Dr. Blue advocated the closing of churches, schools, theatres and public institutions in every community where the epidemic has developed. Dr. Blue said:

"There is no way to put a nation-wide closing order into effect, as this is a matter which is up to the individual communities. In some States the State Board of Health has this power, but in many others it is a matter of municipal regulation. I hope that those having the proper authority will close all public gathering places if their community is threatened with the epidemic. This will do much toward checking the spread of the disease."

1,695 New Cases Here.

There were reported in the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning 1,695 new cases of influenza and 188 of pneumonia. The influenza cases were thus distributed: Manhattan, 615; Bronx, 367; Brooklyn, 421; Queens, 97; Richmond, 195.

In the same period the deaths were 42 from influenza and 84 from pneumonia. The influenza deaths were thus distributed: Manhattan, 11; Bronx, 5; Brooklyn, 24; Richmond, 2.

The decision to issue a proclamation changing the hours of work and the opening and closing of amusement places was arrived at after a series of conferences in the Department of Health offices in Centre Street that lasted nearly all day. Dr. Copeland met first the heads of the various departments, and afterward he conferred with the departmental staff of nurses and the Medical Inspectors of every district. Business interests were represented at the afternoon meeting. At that conference there were present:

Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; E. A. Maher, Jr., Vice President of the Third Avenue lines; W. Leon Pepperman, Assistant to the President of the Interborough and the New York Railways Companies; John R. Young, representing the Merchants' Association; Dr. W. L. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools; Dr. Melville A. Hays, representing the State Labor Department; E. W. Estes, Secretary of the Broadway Association; J. E. Roach, representing the American Federation of Labor; William G. Lipsey, Superintendent of Bloomingdale Brothers, and these representing the theatrical and moving picture interests; Marc Klaw, Alf Hayman, J. J. Shubert, V. Kiraly, Patrick Casey, David Bernstein, J. J. Maloney, Edward Mallon, and A. Toxen Worm.

One of the decisions reached is to close all stores other than those dealing exclusively in food or drugs at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. To prevent evasions of this rule Dr. Copeland made it plain that department stores which carry either food or drugs as a department would have to close and not keep open on the ground that they were dealers in either food or drugs.

All moving picture houses and theatres outside of a certain district are considered community houses and are held to draw their patronage from within walking distance. There was debate

Continued on Page Six.

DAVID BELASCO'S TIGER ROSE
Opens at Manhattan O. H. TO-NIGHT.—Advt.

France Warns Germany Ravaging Will Be Punished

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The French Government has issued a solemn warning to Germany and her allies that the devastation of territory from which they retreat will be punished inexorably.

The warning says the German people who share in the crimes will bear the consequences with the authors and that those who order the devastation will be held responsible morally, penally, and pecuniarily.

It is added that France is now discussing with her allies the steps to be taken.

PUT SCHEIDEMANN IN BERLIN CABINET

Majority Socialist Leader Will Serve as Secretary Without a Portfolio.

HINTZE STAYS IN OFFICE

Vorwaerts Asks Foes to State Price of Peace and It Will Be Discussed.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—The appointment of Prince Maximilian of Baden as German Chancellor has been officially announced in Berlin.

The official statement says that Prince Maximilian has also been named Prussian Foreign Secretary. He will announce his program at a full meeting of the Reichstag on Saturday.

Deputies Gröber, Centrist, and Scheidemann, Majority Social Democrat, have been appointed Secretaries of State without portfolios.

Admiral von Hintze, who has repeatedly tendered his resignation, has now joined the majority parties and will continue in office, says the Vossische Zeitung. This change in von Hintze's attitude has occasioned considerable surprise in Berlin, it is said. During his visit to main headquarters, it is reported that he resolutely championed parliamentarization.

Declaring that Germany is ready to make sacrifices to obtain the advantages of admittance to a league of free and equal peoples, the Vorwärts says:

"If our opponents will name the price which individual nations must pay in order to participate in the advantage of lasting peace, then the German Nation can decide whether or not to accept. Our people's desire for speedy peace is stronger than war. The Government must take this into account, but must not make peace at any price."

BERNE, Oct. 4.—The Socialist and Social Democratic groups of the German Reichstag have announced their unanimous agreement, with the exception of seven votes, to participate in the organization of a new German Government under the Chancellorship of Prince Maximilian of Baden.

Speakers at the meeting said that the Prince had energetically struggled since the beginning of the war for the re-establishment of peace by conciliation and the democratization of the régime in Germany.

New Elements in the Cabinet.

Philipp Scheidemann is Vice President of the Reichstag and the leader of the German Majority Social Democrats. He, with his wing of the party, while nominally opposing some of the Government's war policies, has swung to the Government's aid whenever the German arms seemed to be in the ascendant.

This was notably the case when, after the passage of the "No annexations and no indemnities" resolution of July, 1917, the Majority Socialists acquiesced in the negotiation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty after Russia had been crushed. Although anything but an International Socialist in practice, Schiedemann has been active through International Socialist agencies in efforts to aid Germany"s cause by helping her peace offensives as much as possible. He has been called a tool of the Pan Germans.

Adolf Gröber is one of the leaders of the Centrist Party in the Reichstag. Recently before the Main Committee of that body he criticised the Government and attacked Count von Hertling, the leader of the Centrists. In the Reichstag in March of this year he defended Germany's methods of making peace with Russia at Brest-Litovsk.

Prince Maximilian of Baden is a believer in a League of Nations, according to a speech he delivered in Karlsruhe on Aug. 22. The speech, which is quoted in the Cologne Gazette of Aug. 23, was delivered at a joint ses-

Continued on Page Thirteen.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
The Greenbrier now. Supreme golfing. Open all winter. Booklet. The Plaza.—Advt.

CALL FOR A PEACE PARLEY

Austria, Pressed by Hungarian Leaders, Requests Conference.

REPORT HOLLAND WILL ACT

But Lansing Says That No Invitation to the United States Has Been Received.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE CLEAR

Wilson Firm in Determination to Enter Into No Discussions with Teutonic Powers.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—Austria-Hungary has requested Holland to invite the belligerents to take part in peace negotiations, says the Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt.

The correspondent adds that Holland already has sent out the invitations.

A delegation of Hungarian statesmen, headed by Premier Wekerle, has arrived at Vienna in connection with a new peace move, according to the Cologne Gazette. The other members of the Wekerle party were Count Stephen Tisza and Count Julius Andrassy, former Premiers of Hungary, and Count Albert Apponyi, the Hungarian Minister of Instruction.

A new and decisive step will be taken on the initiative of Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, the newspaper says.

Now Negotiating, Says Wekerle.

Regarding the negotiations at Vienna, Premier Wekerle said to the representative of a Hungarian newspaper:

"This much I can tell you—we are again laboring untiringly in the interests of peace, and we are already negotiating."

Telegrams from Budapest state that the demand for the formation of a coalition Cabinet in Hungary becomes more insistent, and that a plan is on foot to bring Count Stephen Tisza, Count Julius Andrassy, and Count Albert Apponyi into the Cabinet. The fact that Count Michael Karolyi, President of the Hungarian Independent Party, has had a long interview with Premier Wekerle and later sought an interview with Emperor Charles, has also aroused much attention.

Says Vienna Has British Reply.

The Berliner Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent also says that the British reply to Baron Burian's recent peace note has been received by the Austrian Government. According to the correspondent, the note is politely couched and requests the Austro-Hungarian Government to specify its peace proposals more precisely.

The correspondent adds that Professor Heinrich Lammasch, jurist and professor in the University of Vienna, has been charged with drafting a memorandum on President Wilson's fourteen points of peace for transmission to President Wilson.

Hungarian peace pressure was indicated by an Amsterdam dispatch sent out on Thursday stating that Premier Wekerle had told representatives of the Budapest Boerse that "our repeatedly expressed readiness for peace holds good today, and we have taken the necessary steps in full accord with Germany." Germania of Berlin, commenting upon this, said:

"If this means that Hungary has made fresh peace overtures, nothing is known thereof in competent Berlin quarters."

Washington Has No Invitation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. — Secretary of State Lansing tonight authorized the statement that the American Government had received no invitation

Continued on Page Two.

DAVID BELASCO'S TIGER ROSE
Opens at Manhattan O. H. TO-NIGHT.—Advt.

Germans Are Removing Guns From Belgian Coast And Speedy Evacuation Before Allied Drive is Likely

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Information comes from authoritative sources that there are indications of an early German abandonment of the entire Belgian coast. This gives confirmation to the many reports from Holland of the withdrawal of vast quantities of German war material from that region.

The Zeebrugge and Ostend exploits, the air and naval bombardments, and the Allies' progress to the southward made German occupation of the coast region increasingly costly and uncomfortable. The further intentions of the enemy can only be conjectured, but the indications lead to the belief that he will go back to what may be termed the "Antwerp line."

One Dutch report says that the evacuation of Rousselaere and Bruges is expected soon.

Abandonment of the coast should involve some important modifications this Winter of both naval and aerial operations. Flanders has been much used in previous Winters as a base for submarines, and for naval raids on dark nights. It also supplied bases for air raids upon London.

The German activity during the coming dark months should be greatly curtailed, if not arrested, in both directions. The allied control of the channel will be more secure and the all-around gain to the Allies will amount to a substantial change in the conditions of war.

LONDON, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.)—The Germans are already removing their guns from the Flanders coast, which has been under a heavy bombardment for two days.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.)—The country behind the German lines in Flanders is ablaze virtually everywhere.

From prisoners comes the information that the Germans are making hurried preparations to evacuate the dune region of Belgium along the seacoast. Dugouts are being blown up there.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT

More Progress Made Northeast of St. Quentin and Toward Lille.

OUR MEN IN 'BREAK THROUGH'

Never Did Germans Lie More Thickly Than Along Americans' Path, Says a Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5.—Continuing their pressure upon the Germans seeking to repair the gap torn in the Hindenburg defenses northeast of St. Quentin, British troops yesterday made progress toward Fresnoy-le-Grand in the face of repeated powerful counterattacks.

More than 4,000 prisoners were taken in the British operations in this sector.

Fighting is reported in the streets of Cambrai.

The retreat of the Germans on the Lens-Armentières front continues. The British lines have been advanced about two miles to Erquinghem and Wavrin, six miles west and southwest of Lille.

Northeast of Ypres the Belgians and French have made progress in the direction of Hooglede and Roulers.

New details of the story of the breaking of the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin are given in accounts of the fight received from British correspondents. The representative of The Mail, after referring to the Canadian, British, Australian, and New Zealand Divisions, says:

"Other divisions had as hard fighting and as glorious a triumph. The Americans also broke through the Hindenburg line. Allied airmen had photographed every tunnel mouth and every surface feature at low altitudes, and these photographs were carried into action by the American officers as they advanced through the mist.

"The heat and confusion of battle robbed the gallant Americans of some of their proper reward. It was not until yesterday that it was seen how much the Americans had done. Never have the Germans been seen in such thick swaths of dead as along the course the Americans traversed."

Six Furious Counterattacks.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.)—There has been fighting of the most furious nature along the British front today. This has been true especially

Continued on Page Three.

SHREDDED WHEAT—Do you know how shredded wheat is made? See top of page 11.—Advt.

OUR TROOPS GAIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Joffre Gouraud in Strong Thrust North of Somme-Py and Capture Mont Blanc.

TAKE 3,000 GERMANS THERE

French Troops Make Progress East of St. Quentin and Above the Aisne.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—American troops have joined Gouraud's army in the Champagne and took part yesterday in important operations north of Somme-Py. Here the hill known as Mont Blanc has been captured, and other strategic positions in that area. The advance at some points has reached five miles.

The Allies in their victorious advance on the crest of Mont Blanc captured 3,000 prisoners, according to the Echo de Paris.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN CHAMPAGNE, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.)—The American and French troops gained more ground today north of the important height positions of Blanc Mont and Medeah Farm, giving them a secure hold on the important positions won yesterday.

Little by little the Americans and French also were wresting from the enemy the strong positions south of Orfeuil, Liry, and Monthois.

Importance of the Success.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.)—One of the most important successes yesterday was in the fighting on the height on which Medeah Farm is situated. This gives the allied artillery command of a wide stretch of territory, sloping westward toward the River Suippe and the valley of the Suippe and the River Arnes, north of Moronvilliers. Guns posted on the slopes of Medeah Height will be able to bombard the rear of the German positions on the monts of Champagne, east of Rheims, and to enfilade their lines of retreat toward the north.

West of Rheims General Berthelot's army now holds the entire line of the Aisne Canal between Rheims and the River Aisne, excepting bits in the salient of Sapigneul-Moscou and near the road from Loivre to Courcy. The canal has been crossed at La Neuville, La Godat, and Loivre, while the positions in the region of Betheny have been improved.

In the region of St. Quentin the army of Debeney is driving a wedge into the Hindenburg line around Lesdins. Every gain of ground there increases the danger to the Germans in the St. Gobain forest and the region east of La Fere.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 3, (Reuter's.)—Gen-

Continued on Page Two.

OUR MEN LAND VITAL BLOW

Day's Fierce Fighting Puts First Army Astride Foe's Last Defenses.

CUT DOWN PRUSSIAN GUARDS

Germans Fell Trees and Wire Them in Desperate Effort to Halt Americans.

ENEMY'S LEFT WING BROKEN

Pershing's New Drive Is of Supreme Importance to Foch's General Plan.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 4, 11 P. M.—The Americans are astride the Germans' Kriemhilde line, the last organized defense system between them and the border of Belgium.

After a day of terrific fighting, following an attack at 5:00 o'clock this morning, the First American Army drove back the Germans to a line two kilometers north of Binarville and Fleville and north of Gesnes to Brieulles.

Two Prussian Guard divisions were cut to pieces, one being taken out of the battle entirely.

Before today's attack our line ran from Brieulles through Gesnes, Cierges, Exermont, and Binarville.

All day the Germans made the strongest sort of defense, with absolute disregard for their losses. In the Argonne Forest they hurriedly felled trees, wired them, and placed machine guns before our advancing troops.

Against the concerted efforts of the German troops, Wisconsin, Illinois, Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia forces and regular troops, under Major Gen. Bullard, drove the enemy back into the Bois de Forest.

There has been intense aerial fighting all day.

Tonight the Germans are heavily shelling our lines.

Open Fighting Near.

MIDNIGHT—We are on the Kriemhilde line for some distance. The defense system on which the Germans have been working feverishly since our attack of Sept. 26 is now deeply bitten into.

Breaking this line means that the fighting north of it will be with the opposing forces on equal terms, and the Germans no longer will have the advantage of organized positions, fortified with steel and masonry lines and intricate wire defenses. The American troops like open fighting.

A glance at the map will show that today's battle gave us gains all along the army front from the vicinity of Binarville to the Meuse River, the gains being in some cases as much as five kilometers.

These gains were made against an opposition that the

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the American Front

Germans were enabled to put up with forces that they had gradually accumulated back of their line of resistance during the past seven days. However, these troops in the line had been badly chewed up in the fighting of last week. One battalion had only fifty men left today. While one Prussian Guard division had to be taken out of the line completely, one was kept in by filling it up with Landsturm troops, and the manner in which they gave way before us today shows that Prussian Guard divisions cannot be made up this way.

Evidence that cannot be doubted shows that a large part of today's battle was won by our artillery, which was all well placed before the attack started this morning.

Today's attack is a continuation of the drive westward on Sept. 26. Modern warfare is largely a matter of engineering, and it has taken five days to rebuild the roads and fill up the mine holes, so as to get up the artillery and make sure that supplies would reach our advanced infantry. Today's advance means an even greater task for our engineers.

It has been stated in these dispatches how important is the Kriemhilde line and how orders had been issued to the German troops to hold it at all costs. The importance of the task that we face now can scarcely be overestimated.

Giving Foe a Vital Thrust.

Oct. 3.—Now that the Germans under the pressure of the First American Army are to all intents and purposes back on the Kriemhilde line, between the Aisne and the Meuse, maintaining only strong outposts in front of it, I am permitted to discuss the significance of the operation which began on the morning of Sept. 26, when the First American Army and the Fourth French Army attacked on the Champagne-Argonne-Meuse front. This successful attempt, made on a field already stained with the blood of hundreds of thousands of brave men in the last four years, was, perhaps, spectacular, but was also one of the hardest of all the operations in Marshal Foch's general campaign against the German front.

To understand this fact one must picture the German front as a salient stretching from the sea on the west to the Moselle River on the east, and picture the Allies as engaged in reducing this salient. The wings of this salient, stretching across Northern France, rest in the west on the fortified position of Lille and in the east on the fortified position of Metz.

In military history the accepted method of reducing a salient is to attack on one or both wings, the breaking of which will force the withdrawal from the whole salient and the impairment of which will result in loss in the strength of the salient.

The Marne salient was reduced in July by an attack on the western side. The St. Mihiel salient was reduced by an attack on both sides.

Foch's plan of attacking the great salient was, as every one knows, to strike the two wings. It is manifest with what fury the Germans defend the western wing where stupendous efforts of the British and French are needed to break the positions around Cambrai and St. Quentin.

To the First American Army and the Fourth French Army was assigned the task of striking the east wing in the Champagne, the Argonne, and the Meuse Valley.

Driven Out of the Argonne.

To state that the efforts of those two armies was successful, one has only to say that the Germans no longer hold the Hindenburg line in the Eastern Champagne, in the Argonne, or between the Argonne and the Meuse. They have lost Montfaucon, they have lost their hold on the Argonne fastnesses, and instead of standing behind the strongest fortifications which modern war has been able to produce have only the thin Kriemhilde line between them and the vast stretch of country to the north in which they have no organized position this side of the French border.

But perhaps as important as this is the fact that General Gouraud and General Pershing have now accounted forty German divisions, at least twenty-two of which were rushed from other parts of the line and from the Kaiser's rapidly diminishing reserves.

The importance of the advance of the First American Army against the terrific resistance should be emphasized in order that the American people may not measure its advance by miles but by its significance and its potentialities.

One may direct attention to the importance of our capture of Montfaucon, which not only deprives the Germans of a valuable observation point from which they could watch the Meuse Valley south of the City of Verdun and as far north as Grand Pré, but with this point in our hands we have an advantage such as the Germans enjoyed from Montsec in the late St. Mihiel salient.

In company with an American General, I was standing atop of Le Mort Homme, or Dead Man's Hill, yesterday afternoon, looking out over the scraggy piles of stone that once were French villages, over hilltops from which shells were stripping stumps of what once were forests, over a land honeycombed with dugouts and bearing all the million marks which modern war can make, when the General said:

"How many men do you suppose have died in the last four years on the battlefields you can now see?"

Where a Million Men Have Fallen.

He said the number was easily a million. Far off to the left we could see the Forest of the Argonne, where so many brave Frenchmen died to save France. A bit nearer was the Bois de Montfaucon, the charnel house of 1916. To the right were the heights across the Meuse on which died countless Germans trying to carry out the Crown Prince's desire to take Verdun.

Within our range of vision surely history had been made, for there the story of Verdun was written. The battlefield between the Forest of the Argonne and the Meuse may be entitled, perhaps, to rank as the most vital battlefield of all. It has not been the scene of the sensational and spectacular advances in which one side or the other has swept forward in a day. It has not been a field of manoeuvre, but rather the pivot upon which many great battles of the world have hung or hinged.

Go back to 1914, when the German hordes, which were pouring down from the north faced the line on which Joffre fought the battle of the Marne. In that distant day the pivot of the line was the fortress of Verdun, which was surrounded on three sides, but resisted all German efforts to reduce it. In that battle French soldiers, some of them fighting along the heights with their backs to Hunland, had the most important part in turning the tide, although not so spectacular and perilous as further west in front of Paris. But if the Germans had got Verdun, if the Germans had got Montfaucon, if the Germans had got the Heights of the Meuse, would Joffre have been able to win the battle of the Marne?

The Germans did not make another attempt on Verdun until 1916, but the world remembers the 1915 story of the Forest of the Argonne and the valiant though vain efforts of the French to throw the Germans back in that jungle of death. It was in the Bois de Grurie and about Vauquois that the bitterest fighting took place. Names like Vauquois, La Harazée, Le Four de Paris, and La Fille Morte are memories in the breasts of all French fighting men, and there is immense sentimental significance to them in the American success in the Northern Aisne and Meuse. Some of the bloodiest fighting of the war occurred in 1915 in the French effort to drive the Germans from Vauquois, which is now in the doughboys' hands.

It was the French purpose then to win back the important point of Montfaucon. In the same year the Germans tried vainly to force their way onto the heights of St. Ménehould and form a salient to the west of Verdun similar to the St. Mihiel salient, to the east. This probably would have won Verdun for them.

The world knows the story of the Crown Prince's "nach Verdun" drive of 1915. While the first attempt was made on the right bank of the Meuse, the development of the battle led to no less bitter fighting to the left. The drive on Verdun pivoted on two points, the heights of Ornes on the east bank of the Meuse and the heights of Montfaucon on the west side of the stream. It will be remembered that the Crown Prince started his attempts on Verdun on Feb. 21 on the right bank of the Meuse, and after terrific fighting and enormous losses got to Forts Douaumont and Vaux, and penetrated as far south as the village of Fleury, the extreme point of the Hun advance. On the left bank of the Meuse German operations did not begin until the month of May. The object here was to advance the lines south to join with Fleury, then capturing Dead Man's Hill and Hill 304. The Crown Prince gained these two strategic points, but got no further.

It will be recalled in the Fall of that year the French began a counter-campaign to free Verdun. In October General Mangin, now commander of the famed Tenth French Army, then a corps commander, succeeded in retaking Forts Douaumont and Vaux, then two battered mounds of tortured earth. In December an attack on a larger scale forced the Germans back to about where they started from in February, except on the left bank of the Meuse. Hill 304 and Dead Man's Hill were retaken by the French on Aug. 20, 1917, and the Boche put back on the Avocourt-Forges line, which he held until the Americans hit him on Sept. 26, 1918. That part of the German line running from Avocourt to the Argonne had been stationary practically for four years, until General Pershing went at it.

Importance of American Victory.

I have said that one idea of what the American attack gained may be got by comparing the present German defense line and that which they held prior to the morning of Sept. 26. Every one knows about the four-kilometer-deep Hindenburg line of wire, stone, and steel. Omitting as unnecessary any further description of that system, which only time and limitless energy could produce, let us look for a moment at the Kriemhilde line, on which the boche defense in this sector now rests.

This line, as it extends from the valley of the Aire to the Meuse, has been reached by the Americans in the vicinity of Brieulles. This system is part of the general German defense series extending from Douai south to La Fère, and thence east to the Meuse. Across the Meuse it extends by way of Etain to the vicinity of Pagny-sur-Moselle.

Reducing the St. Mihiel salient, the Americans put the Germans behind this line between the Meuse and Moselle, and now between the Aisne and the Meuse, either on it or directly in front of it. Between the Argonne and the Meuse the enemy's main combat zone was bounded on the south by the lower edge of the Hindenburg line, and on the north by the Kolker Stellung, running through Ivoiry, Epninonville, and Montfaucon to the Meuse.

The Kriemhilde line in front of us runs from north of Grandpré and north of St. Juvin in the south to Landes St. George's and embraces the height of the Bois de Romagne and the Bois de Gesnes, which dominate the valley and on a tributary of the Meuse. Crossing Andon and about a kilometer south of the village of Romagne, this system of wire, trenches, and dugouts swings southeasterly across high ground to the Bois de Cunel and Bois de Fuis. Then it turns northward along the crest of hills, reaching the Meuse just north of Brieulles. This position is one of great natural strength, based on a series of heights and wooded districts most fitted to artillery and machine gun work.

The fact that in the last weeks the Germans have been furiously working on this line would indicate that it was not completed when our attack started. It is known that key positions have been built, reinforced with steel and concrete, and the work recently done was probably that of connecting the trenches. It is, however, no such defense as the Hindenburg line, and its main strength depends on the forces available to hold it. It is the only German organized position between our First Army and the Meuse where the stream turns westward toward Mezières, and it goes without saying that the Germans will exert every effort in their power to hold it.

CALL FOR A PEACE PARLEY

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

from the Austro-Hungarian Government to take part with other belligerents in peace negotiations. The Secretary's statement followed the receipt in Washington of news dispatches from Amsterdam which credited the Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt with the statement that Holland had already sent out the invitations.

At the Netherlands Legation it was stated positively that no such invitation had been received from the Hague Government.

"Nothing whatever is known about it here," said the Secretary of the Legation.

If Austria-Hungary is sending such an invitation to the belligerents, the response to be made to it by the American Government is very clear. It is not the purpose of President Wilson to entertain at this time any proposal from either Austria or Germany to enter upon peace discussions.

He made this very plain in his short, sharp, and decisive reply to the recent Austrian invitation to the belligerents to send delegates to a confidential and nonbinding discussion with a view to peace, and in his speech in New York City the President emphasized his position and made it very plain that "there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the Governments of the Central Powers, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other Governments that are parties to this struggle."

Again in his New York speech the President said:

"They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war on us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

PEACE LONG SOUGHT BY BULGARS IN SECRET

Minister to Berlin Worked for It While Writing Pro-German Articles.

BY GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—How Bulgaria had long been endeavoring to reach a separate peace all unknown for the greater part of the time to the German Government is dealt with in documents revealed by the Investia, the organ of Lenine and Trotzky, and quoted in the Vorwärts.

The documents show that these efforts began early in 1918, after Bulgaria had been about a year and a half in the war. In those efforts not only Malinoff, but King Ferdinand himself and Risoff, the Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, played important parts. That Risoff was so engaged is interesting, because till his death his pro-German and anti-Serbian articles were a great feature in the Berliner Tageblatt.

Another document states that it was King Ferdinand himself who in the first instance about the middle of last year suggested a coalition cabinet under Malinoff, but as the latter insisted on an immediate armistice the "Monarch did not for the time being agree.

A little later, it is declared, he made concessions. It appears to have been the King's particular wish to get into touch with the English and American Governments and in an attempt to achieve that he made use of a number of Bulgarians living abroad.

A statement by a Russian official in Paris is included among the documents. It declares that "Ferdinand was ready to do anything to save his throne and his dynasty. Later the opposition parties and Socialists appear to have played the chief rôle in those endeavors to reach a peace. In Berne and Geneva a "Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee" was formed with the aim of bringing the country round to the Entente side under certain conditions. The committee evidently obtained such information as was when it reached Czar Ferdinand sufficient to convince him that his best move was to give way to Malinoff. Greatly does the Vorwärts lament that the German official world appeared to be in the dark about it all, and it makes sarcastic reference to von Kühlmann's statement last June that the coming of Malinoff to power "means no change in the policy hitherto pursued by Bulgaria."

FEAR AUSTRIAN BREAK.

Hear Hussarek Will Quit Ally and Federalize Empire.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—The German newspapers are devoting much attention to the political affairs of Austria and Hungary, and say that the formation of a coalition Cabinet in each country is contemplated. According to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, the Austrian Ministers have become panic-stricken, and, fearing that the roof will fall on their heads, are ready to make concessions to the Separatist parties.

This newspaper says that Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Premier, intends to form a coalition Ministry and carry out reforms in the direction of federalization.

Telegrams from Vienna report that a great sensation was caused by the speech of the Czech Deputy Stanek, who expounded in the Reichsrath the Czecho-Slovak program and violently attacked Germany and Hungary. The speech raised a wild uproar among the German Deputies, who accused Stanek of treachery and shameless disloyalty, and the President called the offending Deputy to order.

The effect of the speech was not confined to the chamber, and led to a movement to combine the Christian Socialists, the German Socialists, and the Viennese Progressives with the German National Party in common action against the Separatists.

WANT A VERSAILLES PEACE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The Austrian request for the use of one of The Hague palaces for a peace conference has caused much amusement in Paris, where the very idea that the congress which will settle Germany's future status in the world can be held in any neutral country is scouted by all classes.

One of the dearest wishes of the French Nation is that the peace congress shall take place at Versailles, where, in 1871, in the salons of the French Kings, the insolent empire of the Kaiser was founded, and where, as Louis Forest expresses it in the Matin this morning, "it is only symbolically fitting that the German Empire should come to its end." As Forest recognizes, "It is no doubt premature to think of these details, but it is never premature to lay out one's program and know what one wants."

GERMAN TOWNS MAY ATONE RUIN IN FRANCE

Foe's Labor, Town for Town, to be Called On to Make Full Restitution There.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The feeling of anger against the Germans for their deliberate and systematic destruction of every town and village from which they have been driven is growing daily throughout France. Almost without exception, the French press is now persistently calling on the Allies to decide to make a joint pronouncement that they will take reprisals, town for town, village for village, château for château, church for church, property for property.

Georges Berthoulat, in the Liberté this evening, which is only one of many newspapers urging this form of reprisals, explains that the policy he is advocating does not mean the destruction of a given German town to atone for the destruction of a given French town, but that some given German town shall be made to pay in money and labor the cost of reconstructing some given French or Belgian town.

"France is not going to carry out in Germany such devastations of the sixteenth century as modern Germany is inflicting in the twentieth," he declared. "But she will oblige the destroyers and burglars to repair, to restore, or to replace even stolen or destroyed art treasures.

"The museums of Munich, Dresden, and Berlin are being considered as reservoirs upon which we may draw. Such works as the Lancret pastels at Sans Souci, for instance, may be taken in replacement for the pastels of Fantin la Tour stolen from St. Quentin. The same program is to be followed in regard to furniture and in the manufacturing plants.

"German labor, of course, will also have to contribute toward the indemnity to be paid by the State. The miners of Bochum will be compelled to reconstruct Lens, and also Briey, if that town suffers the same fate. These things must be said now, to save those of our towns which are still under the boot of the enemy."

OUR TANKS SURPRISED ENEMY AT APREMONT

Emerged from Town in All Directions and Spread Terror Among Attacking Germans.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 4, (Reuter.)—When German forces advanced on Tuesday in an attempt to capture Apremont, on the front northwest of Verdun, American tanks suddenly emerged from the town in all directions. The tanks went lurching through the German ranks, spraying bullets into them from all side and spreading the utmost terror and consternation.

The American tanks, after smashing their way through the German lines, wheeled about and repeated the operation with deadly results. The enemy losses were extremely heavy.

In one German company nine men were killed and thirty were wounded out of seventy. In other company ten were killed and forty were wounded out of eighty.

BIG GUNS TAKEN IN FOREST.

New York Troops Also Find Large Concrete Emplacements.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 3, (Associated Press.)—Two concrete emplacements for big guns were discovered west of Varennes when New York troops advanced along the eastern edge of the Argonne forest a few days ago. The guns had been removed, but engineers believed that they were Austrian 305's.

The emplacements were 100 yards apart and apparently were built more than a year ago. A railroad had been built leading up to them, and this enabled the enemy to remove the guns, ammunition and everything else of value.

French and American heavy artillery battered the enemy positions throughout the region along this front, and it is believed that the Germans made haste in removing the big guns as soon as they saw that a serious attack was impending.

Big guns were scattered through the Argonne Forest, and from day to day have been taken by the advancing New York soldiers. Among them were two 150's and several 77's. The forest has been thoroughly searched for these guns by the American troops.

Many of the roads leading from the forest to Montfaucon and Malancourt have been found to be barred by concrete pillars as a precaution against the operation of allied tanks. At safe distances behind these pillars anti-tank gun positions have been found. These, in many places, were built of concrete.

The pillars have all the appearance of having been built recently. In many places the wood frames for holding the concrete in place not having been removed. These positions were, for the most part, behind the main line defensive positions through which the Americans broke in the present drive.

BULLARD'S TROOPS DID IT.

Pershing Identifies Forces That Drove to Kriemhilde Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—General Pershing's report on the new American advance was received tonight. It reads:

American Official Communiqué 143.
Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Oct. 4, 1918.

Section A—This morning the attack was resumed west of the Meuse. Overcoming a stubborn resistance, we have advanced our lines two to five kilometers, carrying Hill 240, north of Exermont, and taking from the enemy the villages of Jesnes, Fleville, Chenery, and La Farge.

In the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, troops from Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and regular troops belonging to Major Gen. R. L. Bullard's corps, forced the enemy back to the Kriemhilde positions, south of Bois de Foret.

PERSHING.

The report for yesterday was as follows:

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Oct. 3.

Section A—American troops fighting with the French have driven back the enemy and taken Blanc Mont and other positions in Champagne.

Between the Moselle and the Forest of Argonne we carried out the usual artillery and patrol activity, taking a number of prisoners.

FRENCH DOWN TEN AIRPLANES

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The official statement on aviation, issued tonight, says:

Our bombarding squadrons surprised gatherings of the enemy which were being formed in the region of Conteuves and Mont St. Martin. They attacked them with bombs and machine guns. Twenty-six tons of bombs and thousands of cartridges were used with good results.

Ten enemy airplanes were destroyed or put out of action. A balloon was set on fire.

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ENEMY FIGHTS HARD ON BEAUREVOIR LINE

Australians Broke Through with Aid of Tanks to the Outskirts of Montbrehain.

HELD BACK BY PILLBOXES

Assailants Battled Six Hours Under Gas Bombardment—2,000 Prisoners at Wiancourt.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 4.—This morning when I went up from Bellenglise to Bellicourt and along the great tunnel where the Scheldt Canal goes under ground for several miles, there was heavy gunning on the left by Gony and Le Catelet and in the direction of Mont Brehain and Beaurevoir, where there was fierce fighting yesterday, continuing throughout the night and resumed today.

A famous English division added to their record yesterday by capturing 2,000 more prisoners at Wiancourt and in the outskirts of Mont Brehain, where they had heavy fighting. It was probably some of these men I saw marching back this morning shortly after dawn when the mists were white on the fields and dead trees on the skyline above the canal were faintly penciled in a gray sky, like masts of ships in a sea fog.

Through this grayness and high thistles that grow between shell craters and trenches came a long column of Germans guarded by a few men with fixed bayonets. I watched them as they passed from the battleline in their long, gray overcoats and field caps. Only a few wore their camouflaged shrapnel helmets, and here and there was a man without any kind of headgear. Later in the day I saw another column of about 600, without overcoats time time, having left their line in a great hurry. An officer with me said:

"It looks like defeat when every day one sees such numbers of prisoners coming back. Truly, it looks like the break up of an army."

Yet the enemy is fighting hard now for his Beaurevoir line, knowing that if he loses he loses everything that can be called a line until he goes much further back. It was no easy fighting for our men yesterday, nor any easier today. English and Scots of the 32d Division who retook Seguehart, which had already been in our hands twice, were violently counterattacked, but succeeded in beating off these attacks. It was the 2d Australian Division which broke the Beaurevoir line west and southwest of that village, working forward with the aid of tanks, which were handicapped by bad ground and water to the outskirts of Mont Brehain.

Captured 200 in Pillbox.

On the eastern side of the village of Estrées the enemy had pillbox fortresses from which there came slashing machine gun fire and the Australians were checked there for six hours until by dogged efforts they overpowered the place and captured 200 men in a concrete shelter. While they were outside it they were bombarded by gas shells, which is a horrible method of fighting, and they had to wear their masks but would not go back because of that. They managed to get to the east of Wiancourt and to the west of Beaurevoir and held their ground during the night while English troops were thrusting back a counterblow which made them withdraw from Montbrehain into which they had penetrated during the day.

This village was mined, and there were two explosions while our men were in the streets and fighting different battalions of no fewer than nine different divisions. The enemy was on higher ground than the English and Australian troops, and was able to get an enfilade fire from one position to another, so that for a time the situation at Montbrehain, where our men were fighting from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening became untenable.

On the left of them around Le Catelet and Gony some English battalions who had taken these places by most desperate endeavors were having a nagging fighting in the trenches and ruins which form part of the old Hindenburg line beyond the canal, and this morning this continued without much progress, although somewhat to their right other comrades of theirs were able to make ground toward Ponchaux and Beaurevoir.

Against them were a miscellaneous crowd of Germans, including Guards, Grenadier, and reserve regiments, and the 46th, 66th, 87th, and 98th reserve infantry regiments, while south of them the 34th German Division, with scrapings from depots and offices, cookhouses, and camps were hurried up to counterattack our men when they were exhausted after long fighting.

So for some hours the German resistance has been stiffened and they have been able to keep us in check. It cannot be for long, I imagine, because there is no doubt the enemy is in desperate straits for reserves strong enough to make a firm stand, and what I saw today is real proof that there are no lines ahead of us now which our men cannot break if they have the freshness and numbers and are not used up by too long a period of fighting, for men who captured the further bank of the Scheldt Canal can take anything, and because the Germans could not hold this line they can hold no line.

Crossing of Scheldt Canal.

I went along a great length of it today and was astounded that our men could get across with such little loss. It has steep banks 80 to 100 feet high on each side of the canal cutting high and dry by Bellenglise, but with 5 or 6 feet or more of water 30 yards wide between that village and Bellicourt. Some miles away when it goes into the tunnel it is perfectly prepared for defence with communication trenches leading from the lower ground beyond to high banks where were machine gun and field gun emplacements having a perfect field of fire should any men be rash enough to advance over the ridge to the western bank. Our men were rash enough and over the canal are bridges of planks by which they passed and in water rafts on which they floated.

"The old Boche ought to have defended a position like this to the crack of doom," said one of our officers this morning, and, indeed, it was only the marvelous courage of our men, favored by the dense white fog, which achieved this crossing of the Scheldt Canal. In time of peace it must have been a pleasant place, with steep banks clothed with undergrowth and by a long straight vista of water which goes suddenly into the hillside.

Even now it has none of that grim horror which haunts the Ysér Canal, and some of the Australians there today hauling buckets of water to the crest of the high banks seemed to be in a picnic mood and sang as they worked, though there was bloody fighting just up on the left by Gony and German shells were crumping the neighboring ground, and there was a battle in the sky more prolonged and more intense than anything I have seen since the fighting in Flanders last year.

Two Airplanes Brought Down.

German airmen were audacious and some of their best fighting scouts were out above the Scheldt Canal watching our activities and searching for any new menace preparing against them. Our air patrol challenged them to single fights and tourneys, or "dog fights," as our flying men call them without romance, and there was a constant chatter of machine guns overhead and the coming of many engines, and our squadrons came sailing up and more hostile aircraft appeared from the clouds.

From behind the British lines many thousands of men stared up at this sky battle and there was furious work by our anti-aircraft guns. One after another in less than two minutes two airplanes came crashing to earth, poor, broken things. Out of one a body fell, swaying so lightly that I think it must have been fastened to a parachute, but the other fell like a rocket.

So in the sunlight which had now broken through the mist there was swift tragedy like a stab at the heart, but that way of death was better than another way which I saw when I went into the tunnel where the water goes under the hill. This tunnel is five miles long, but I walked only a little way through it. It was pitch dark, without the tiniest glimmer of light, so that its blackness was like velvet on one's eyes. By a pocket torch I could see a yard ahead, and flashed it over the black water of the canal, where there were many big, old, wooden barges.

Here many Germans were hidden until they were routed out, and, after that, when a party of Australians advanced with torches and hand grenades and fixed bayonets they saw ahead of them a glint of light and shouted: "Who goes there?" and waited. Presently, very slowly toward them came, not Germans, but two old bushrangers with a stump of a candle between them.

"Well, boys," they said, "don't be scared. We are only exploring a bit on our own."

Rumor of Ghouls Started.

They had got into the tunnel higher up and were on a prowl for Germans or souvenirs. There were only dead Germans in the tunnel now, and dead in such a way that the sight of them revived that gruesome story of the German Kadaver Anstalt, or corpse factory, which some time ago deceived the credulous. A wild rumor spread among the English and Australian troops that here they had discovered the ghoulish work of boiling down German bodies for their grease, and because it is likely to spread to tradition I must tell the truth of it.

In a cavern off the main tunnel were two boilers, and around about them I saw the bodies of German soldiers and inside the boilers were bits of bodies. What more was wanted as evidence of foul practice? To men of easy belief in the worst horrors of humanity such evidence would be good enough, but I prefer the mentality of an Australian boy whose face I could not see, but who as he stumbled along by my side said, "I want to get at the truth of this tale, because I do not think any men in the world would be vile enough to do such things." And the truth is that by some explosion from within or without these German cooks and soldiers had been killed and blown to bits as they stood round their stewpans, and parts of their bodies had fallen into the boiling grease.

Tribute to Americans' Valor.

It was at Bellicourt, by the entrance of the tunnel, that the Americans made their attack last Sunday and continued fighting with the Australians as their comrades for some days later. I have said something already about their audacity in attack and the great enthusiasm of their assault upon the German lines, and there is nothing more I can say about it except to pay tribute to the magnificent valor of those young American soldiers who came into their first big battle full of courage and impetuous desire. These boys of New York State and Tennessee and North and South Carolina, leading the advance, broke the strongest defenses of the Hindenburg line up by Bellicourt and stormed their way across the canal to the machine guns on the other bank and went forward that day like huntsmen in a chase that must never be forgotten.

In one of the greatest battles of the war when we crossed the Scheldt Canal and broke the last barrier of the enemy's defensive positions, it was these Americans who stormed one of the most formidable sectors of the line and overpowered the enemy. I recently have been among some of these young soldiers and saw them encamped in our newly won ground and passed their transport on the roads through the battlefields. They looked hard and fit and were whistling ragtime tunes as they sat outside their "bivvies" writing letters which have a long way to go and many things to tell to the people waiting for the post and thinking across an ocean of this life which for their sakes and others I try to describe.

I have no time today to tell some of the news that comes to me from Flanders, where our Scottish went in to Ledeghem and drank coffee given to them by rescued civilians and heard their tales of suffering in German hands. At the beginning of the war they had a bad time and twenty-eight of their people were killed on some pretext or other by the enemy, and their food supplied by the American Relief Committee was stolen from them; and their wool was taken, and their boots were robbed. Later the arrogance of the German soldiers changed, and even in April last, when their army was advancing against us and things looked bad for us, these soldiers said: "It is only an English trick to kill us." And they had no belief in victory and have now belief in absolute defeat.

Belgian armored cars have done gallant work up there, and one drove into Routers and escaped only by a hair's breadth, having two of its crew killed and two wounded, and only one man left to drive it.

OUR TROOPS GAIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

eral Gouraud's army has the hardest task of all the French armies.

Innumerable feats of individual courage are recorded. One French soldier with an automatic rifle captured a complete German field gun battery. He crept up on the battery position by himself and shot all the gunners.

A Lieutenant, a Sergeant, and a private with automatic rifles took a trench with 105 prisoners by making the Germans believe they had been outflanked in force.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—In the fighting in Champagne the French have advanced about two and one-half miles north of Auberive and about five miles northeast of Somme-Py, taking several villages, according to the official communication issued tonight.

The bulletin reads:

In the Champagne, the French and American troops in the course of the day completed their advantages of yesterday.

On our left we pushed our lines four kilometers north of Auberive and eight kilometers northwest of Somme-Py, as far as the Arnes River.

We took the villages of Vaudesincourt, Dontrien, St. Souplet, and the woods in the region of Grand Bellous. Further east we reached the borders of St. Etienne-Arnes and gained a footing on the plateau of Orfeuil, which village was captured.

We evacuated Challerange, which has not been occupied by the enemy. It is undergoing an intense fire by both artilleries.

The day bulletin reads:

During the night we made an advance east of Lesdins in the region of St. Quentin.

North and northwest of Rhèims detail operations enabled the French to enlarge their bridgehead east of the canal and to improve their positions in the region of Bethény. One hundred prisoners remained in our hands.

In Champagne the Franco-Americans increased their gains northwest of Blanc Mont and Medeah Farm.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Again the French and Americans have made a sensational advance in the Argonne region. The Americans have apparently extended their front well to the west of the Argonne Forest, and are now operating on both sides of it. On the eastern edge the fighting has apparently died down for the moment, the only activity being the usual shelling of artillery. But on the western side, in the Champagne, a very material advance has been scored, the line having been pushed northward for over three miles.

The battleline from Loivre, on the Aisne Canal north of Rhèims, to Monthois, near Challerange, is worth a moment's study. Between these points there is rapidly forming a huge "U," with the opening to the north. The sides of this "U" are as yet short, but steadily they are being pushed northward, while the closed section in the centre is standing fast. The net result is the formation of a huge pocket, which is gradually being deepened. No one can say just what the objects in these actions are. But whatever may eventually be contemplated, several important results are being achieved.

As the Allies push along the western edge of the Argonne, the pass at Grand Pré is approaching the closing point. Once it is blocked the ready communication between the two wings of the Crown Prince's army will have been broken. The Argonne Forest will be squarely between them, so that co-operation will be a difficult matter. With the Allies in possession of the Grand Pré Pass, they will have every advantage in this respect in the event of future attacks.

That this is one of the purposes of the localization of the fighting on the western side is indicated by the fact that in the initial stages the attack fell on both sides, and only after it had reached an appreciable depth of penetration, at which juncture much closer working together was required, did it cease. Then the fighting switched to the western side exclusively. Once Grand Pré is taken the atmosphere will be cleared for future combined operations looking toward Sedan.

But to return to the entire battle line and the "U" which is forming, it will be noticed that the effect of the Franco-American attack was to spread the eastern side further to the westward as if it were intended to clinch out the German positions east of Rhèims. This movement is entirely logical, viewed from this angle. Not only will Rhèims be relieved, but Laon, now seriously endangered on the north by the succession of British attacks between Cambrai and St. Quentin, will likewise be endangered from the east. The entire German line to the north rests on this southern pillar, and if it should go the whole structure will collapse.

The particular attack reported yesterday took the highest ground for many kilometers to the north and west, from which the Allies can look down into the valley of the little Arnes River, on which St. Etienné is situated. Looking westward the curving valley of the Suippe is visible. The Allies as a result of the attack therefore possess excellent vantage points for future operations. The fighting here has in fact just begun. There is every reason to regard it as one of the vital battlefields of the war, since success here will mean not only that the Germans must evacuate the greater part of occupied France, but that they will have to get out in such a hurry that they will not be able to take their impedimenta with them. It is a direct threat against absolutely vital lines of communication.

Between St. Quentin and Beaurevoir, where the British made their heavy attack on Thursday, there was yesterday the most persistent sort of fighting. The Hindenburg line on this front appears to have been completely breached in Thursday's fighting and the main defenses completely destroyed. The Germans, appreciating the danger should the breach be widened, have fought back desperately, and while the British are apparently unable for the moment to advance, they have held on to their Thursday's gains.

This section of the front is as truly vital as is the Champagne section. Unless the British can be checked here the whole German line must go. The Germans cannot fall back to the Oise on this front, form a hairpin-shaped line, and still cling to Laon, which will then be at the base of the hairpin. Particularly is this true with the French and Americans fighting earnestly on the Champagne front with the apparent purpose of drawing the two sides of the hairpin together. If, therefore, the Germans hope to avoid being forced to withdraw from the entire territory west of a line from Cambrai to Rhèims, which territory includes Laon, they must hold the British where they are.

Hoover's Economy Recipe

I DON'T believe Hoover's Diet or McAdoo's Budget has ever hurt anyone in U. S. A.

As a matter of fact, most of us have discovered they work very well in double harness, although at first we were a little bit skittish about handling either one alone.

The War has taught us how to sacrifice and how to save. We have learned how to get along without a few unnecessary luxuries we thought were necessities.

But building ships to carry food and munition to supply an army of 3,500,000 men and have something left for the rest of us over here—is a new problem.

It will take more food and more money and Hoover says the only way to end this horrible business is for every man, woman and child in the United States to test every action, every day and every hour by one touch-stone.

Does This Or That Contribute To Winning The War?

The next time you buy a hat find out if this touch-stone is in good working order—ask yourself if paying more than is necessary to get all you need is bringing us any nearer the end, and don't forget you can have any hat in my store for $2.85—Velours, Beavers, Silk and Opera Hats excepted.

Yours for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Truly Warner

New York and Everywhere

Telephone Book Gives Addresses of Nine York and Brooklyn Stores.

FOCH PRESSES ON HUGE SALIENT

Striking Terrific Blows at Ends of the Nieuport-Verdun Front.

ENEMY IS WIDELY MENACED

Entire Triangle of Namur-Liege-Brussels Threatened by Belgian Gains.

COMMUNICATIONS IN PERIL

Gouraud's Forces Are Facing Hardest Problem of the Moment in Champagne.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Oct. 4.—It is now possible to analyze the strategic conception of the battle of France, which continues with undiminished fury. The map shows that the whole battlefront forms a salient between Nieuport and Verdun—a huge arc of a circle whereof a line drawn through Courtrai, Valenciennes, Hirson, and Mezières is the cord.

As might be expected, these four towns are junction points through which the principal enemy communications pass. Foch is reducing the salient in logical fashion by pressure on the sides, which accounts for the violence of the fighting between Cambrai, St. Quentin, and the Champagne and the Meuse.

To assure himself against interference from the flanks, the allied leader first obliterated the pocket of St. Mihiel, which gave Verdun and the Meuse as perfect cover for his right. Then he launched the army of Belgium on the extreme left, to protect the flank of the main British operations. The striking success of this blow, delivered with unexpected strength in an unexpected quarter, opened further possibilities of enormous importance—nothing less than a threat to the enemy communications from the whole region between the sea and St. Quentin, which, generally speaking, are directed toward a triangle formed by Brussels, Namur, and Liége.

Foch Exploiting Success.

True to the principles of strategy, Foch is exploiting the success to the utmost. Already part of the communications between the German positions on the Belgian coast and the interior have been interrupted and accentuation of the threat to the Bruges-Ghent-Brussels line will force abandonment of the littoral.

Such an event would be one of the bitterest blows Germany could receive; firstly, as greatly diminishing the already waning submarine campaign, and secondly as wresting from the invaders a coveted position on the shores of the English Channel that undoubtedly was one of their principal objectives of the whole war.

In previous dispatches I have emphasized the danger of Franco-American pressure on the right against the communications from the eastern half of the battlefront, which follows three principal lines: First, from Laon through Mezières to Stenay; second, from north of Rheims to Mezières, and third, through Rethel and Vouziers to Mezières.

Allies' Advance Irresistible.

The latest news indicates that, convulsively as the Germans are struggling, the French and Americans are advancing irresistibly. Yesterday these troops wrested from a crack Jaeger division a whole mountain position that had defied previous attacks.

It is here particularly that are found concrete machine gun shelters arranged in tiers according to the newest method. Before each individual position of defense an absolutely bare space, which the French call a glacis, has been prepared over which assailants must pass. Switch trenches on the flanks and rows of wire 10, 20, and even 30 yards deep bar turning movements and divide the defense into "compartments," each of which must be stormed separately.

Nevertheless the troops fought their way forward to a depth of four kilometers. On the right the operation continues against a strong crest in the region of Orfeuil, Lîry, and Monthois, and further east the French have passed Challerange to a point six miles from Vouziers.

On the whole battlefront the defense is gradually being overcome by a series of thrusts forward, whereof each creates a small salient whereby neighboring positions can be outflanked and carried. With panic at home, disaster abroad, and exhaustion and demoralization spreading in the army, Germany is forced to make a supreme effort in conditions daily more unfavorable.

German Reserves Fail.

Battles on this scale follow the regular course. The first two days there is advance of assailants, followed by a period during which the defenders' army of reserves can come into action. That has been the case during the last five days—it is from the army of reserves that incessant and violent counterattacks have been supplied. But if, as is the case in the present battle—or, rather, series of battles, for there are at fewest four distinct but coordinated major operations and two minor ones by Mangin and Berthelot—the army of reserves has failed to check the assailant, then appeal must be made to the strategic reserve for final succor.

The next few days will show what the diminished strategic reserve of Germany can accomplish. In the meantime it is in the hands of the assailant to reply with a similar introduction of his own strategic reserve in a smashing blow which may bring a decisive victory.

Gouraud Gains Against Big Odds.

Oct. 5.—Of all the French armies engaged in the great battle General Gouraud's has the most difficult task in the most difficult country. It is true Debeney faces tremendous fortifications beyond St. Quentin, but the British drive on the left distracts the enemy's attention; whereas Gouraud has his left blocked by the Moronvilliers massif, impregnable to frontal attack, and on the right by the Argonne whose marshes and forests form a sort of gigantic "No Man's Land," where troop movements are well-nigh impossible.

The German positions have been fortified during four years with each new improvement that experience has taught. The latest device is shelters of reinforced concrete for machine guns, wherein several stories are arranged, one above another, on a hillside.

A characteristic of the country is that it is broken into a series of ravines whose sides are so steep as to be almost cliffs. At the entrance to each valley, is a machine gun nest. The assailants must reduce it by flanking movements; but in many cases the enemy has time to re-establish himself on the further side of the hill above the valley, which renders a new advance equally difficult. At the same time, barbed wire and trenches are everywhere for a depth of eight or ten miles from the original front of attack, and the Germans are unsparing of men and efforts to withstand the advance.

Since Oct. 1, upwards of twenty-five divisions have been identified—a single French division was opposed by six different boche divisions in the space of three days and when the assault began the Germans had about thirteen good divisions in the sector. It is beyond question that they expected a French offensive in this region.

Threw in Heavy Forces.

Captured orders show that along the whole front the Germans had put into force arrangements of "instant readiness for attack" since Sept. 23, and had greatly reinforced their artillery and aviation. The defense had been arranged in an "outpost zone" two kilometers deep, backed by a battle zone to a depth of seven kilometers, behind which there was a second battle zone to a depth of twelve to fifteen kilometers, into which the French have now bitten deep. For three reasons the enemy was determined to hold the ground to the utmost. First, retreat would expose vital lines of communication with the front further west—"Rocade" lines, as the French call them, whereof the most important runs from Vouziers along the Aisne valley to link up with the western system at Laon. Secondly, the French advance would outflank the Argonne defiles and cut the communications between the German fronts of Verdun and the Champagne. Thirdly, progress here would enable the French to turn the Moronvilliers massif, whose formidable defenses would thus be reduced without fighting.

The best troops of the German Army had been accumulated for the defense—Guards, Jaegers, and other units that had distinguished themselves throughout the war. The French emphasize the good quality of the prisoners, both from a military viewpoint and physically, and as regards equipment. Their orders were uncompromising to the highest degree. Thus the 200th Jaeger Division, whose defense is still being maintained in Fourmilier Wood and on the Hill of Notre Dame des Champs, north of Sainte Marie, had these instructions: "You must make a determination to hold out to the very end enter the heart and life's blood of every soldier. No inch of ground must be abandoned without immediate counterattack. It must be a point of honor for officers to force their men everywhere to resist until death."

Flower of German Army.

This division is the flower of the army. They wear a special green uniform with insignia of edelweiss and antlers on their caps, and the letter C in memory of the Carpathians, where their record was magnificent.

Such was the general quality of the defenders, and the abundance of reserves available permitted them immediately to replace any unit that did not seem to come up to the standard. Thus the 15th Bavarians, who weakened, were withdrawn after one day in the line. It is worth noting that this division appears to have been less than eager to fight—an ominous symptom of the state of mind of the Bavarians, whereof other instances have occurred recently.

Despite all the Germans could do, Gouraud's men have penetrated far into the second battle zone on the centre and right of the front, where a threat toward the vital point of Vouziers is most dangerous. Challerange fell yesterday, and the French are now attacking the village of Mouron on the northern side of the Grandpère Defile, which is thus closed to the enemy. To pass the Argonne their railroad communication must now traverse the valley of Quatre Champs, some ten miles to the north. Further west, Orfeuil was occupied this morning, which facilitates operations against the hills north of Sainte Marie.

And the victory is being won at a cost so light that it would be deemed incredible if I could state the figures. Never do Gouraud or his subordinates forget that manoeuvre is the key to success, and always a flanking wood or other vital point of the defense positions is smashed by artillery before the infantry is sent forward.

No higher tribute could be paid to the fighting qualities of the French Army than the speech of a dying Prussian Captain, who asked his captors if he might be allowed to speak to one of their officers. A Lieutenant belonging to a famous Colonial division came up; and, the wounded man, propping himself painfully on his elbow, gasped in good French:

"I know we are enemies, but as a professional soldier, I want to tell you I have never seen anything finer than the conduct of your men. Unfortunately for us, you will be in Germany before Christmas; but just the same I want to congratulate you. Will you shake hands with me before I die?"

Words cannot depict the amazing bravery and military skill of Gouraud's army in the assault upon some of the strongest positions in France, held by picked troops and fortified to the utmost by a flood of fire, high explosives, gas, and barbed wire scores of yards deep. In the second battle position, where the fighting now is in progress, there are few organized trenches, but concrete "pillboxes" defend every vantage point, and deep belts of wire bar the advance up the hillsides. Each cluster of trees contains a nest of machine guns, and wherever possible—notably southwest of Montoss and southeast of Challerange artificial inundations have been created to prevent the use of tanks.

Tank batteries have had a superhuman task throughout the battle. Steep ravines form impassable barriers in many places, and everywhere anti-tank rifles and machine guns of special calibre are ready for them. Batteries, too, of anti-tank cannon have been installed at any point where the dreaded monsters are likely to appear. But the last-created "sixth arm" of the French will face anything, and tank crews have sacrificed themselves most willingly to help on the infantry advance.

The latter are not a whit behind in courage and devotion. Among a thousand instances, there are two stories which equal anything in the whole war. The first was the capture by a lone chasseur of a battery of 77's which were pouring a galling fire on the flank of the local attack. The soldier volunteered to tackle them, and the Lieutenant commanding the unit replied:

"It is impossible. But we are checked here, and if you want to try it, I won't stop you."

Captured Whole Battery.

The pollu crept forward under a rain of machine-gun bullets, and reached a clump of bushes on a little hill, whence he could sweep the battery with a rifle mitrailleuse. His fire put one gun after another out of action and, going on alone, he took the useless pieces with their dead and wounded servants lying round them where they had fallen.

At another point Lieutenant le Pouff, with Sergeant Granger and one private, came upon a strongly held boche trench. Le Pouff sent Granger to the western end with a rifle mitrailleuse and ordered him to begin an enfilading fire. When the rat-a-tat showed that he was in position the Lieutenant sent the private round behind the trench to fire his rifle as rapidly as possible and to shout as if encouraging his comrades to the assault. Then he himself went to the eastern end of the trench and ordered the enemy to surrender. The bluff worked, and one by one 105 boches filed out, placing their weapons in a heap at the feet of the daring Frenchman.

The spirit of the gunners equals that of the tanks and the infantry. One battery of 75's had been unable to move forward owing to the difficulty of bringing up munitions. Last night the men were eating dinner when the commander received a telephone message that a move was at last possible.

"En avant, mes enfants!" he cried; and immediately the men dropped their food tins and rushed cheering to the gun limbers. Ten minutes later the battery was on its way.

The weather, on the whole favorable, and now apparently set fair, has permitted the French to move up guns each night in regular liaison with the advance of the infantry. They don't attack at night save in rare cases, but the enemy tries incessant "coups de main," especially in the region of Mont Cornillet. Last night there was a very heavy one, preceded by a storm of minenwerfer projectiles.

The newest boche plan is to line up fifty or more machine guns and fire them simultaneously by electric wires. The effect of volleys of these great shells is tremendous, but the local attack was repulsed with severe losses. On the whole front the enemy is not only resisting to the last but counterattacking with utmost fury wherever the occasion offers. It is impossible to overestimate the service rendered to the allied cause by Gouraud's army, which is occupying a great part of the German reserves and progressing at points of vital importance.

In a battle on the present vast scale the objectives of individual armies lose their importance and the general effect of the strain on the boche is the thing which counts. Nowhere is that effect more terrible and obvious than on Gouraud's front.

Fighting Area in Flanders and France

The light shaded area marks the gains made by the allied forces up to yesterday and the dark shading the advances recorded in the dispatches published today on the Lens-Armentières front by the British forces, in the Champagne by Americans and French, and on the Meuse-Aisne front by Pershing's army.

The arrow points to the region northeast of St. Quentin, where Haig has broken through the Hindenburg line and is slowly deepening the breach against terrific resistance.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

along the Beaurevoir line, in the region east of Le Catelet.

The last strong line of the Hindenburg system having been smashed, and the British in possession of it and having reconnoitred far in advance, the Germans, feeling that they were fighting with their backs to the wall, have launched six powerful counterattacks in the last twenty-four hours. As a result of one of them the British withdrew for a moment from Beaurevoir itself and from Montbrehain to the western outskirts of the village.

For these attacks the Germans used two divisions which had been released from the line through the capture by the French of St. Quentin. All the other counteroffensives failed utterly, and at the end of them the bodies of German dead were piled high, as a result of the rifle, machine-gun, and shell fire, and the British were in possession of vital lines of the German defense.

The breach that has been made in the system of defense here is a narrow one as yet, and for that reason the armored cars which went out to it last night merely reconnoitred deeply around the new positions, and then returned.

The Germans now seem to be most active on either side of the breach. Apparently they fear that efforts will be made to widen it. Meanwhile the roads and railways everywhere in the rear are crowded with eastbound traffic. The civilians are being evacuated from many towns.

Before the counterattack on Montbrehain 120 French civilians who had been in German hands since 1914, and who hid in cellars during the British bombardment, were rescued and brought back to freedom. On many other parts of the front more civilians have been released.

In Flanders today the advance of the allied troops seemed slow, because the bad roads and soggy ground made it almost impossible for them to negotiate the difficulties at many places. The soldiers fighting here are caked with mud. Many of them have had to wade hip-deep through the ooze while fighting their way forward.

Again there has been fighting in the streets of Cambrai, especially in the southern portion of the town, around which the British lines are slowly but steadily being drawn. It is expected that the town may fall at any time.

Haig's Report of Day's Progress.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Reporting tonight on the day's operations on his front, Field Marshal Haig telegraphs:

Fighting of a local character has taken place today in the neighborhood of Beaurevoir, north of Gouy and south of Cambrai. Our troops progressed.

On the Lens-Armentières sector the enemy's withdrawal continues. Our troops have reached Wavrin and Equinghem.

A supplementary statement from the Field Marshal says:

In operations undertaken by the Second British Army in Flanders on the 29th of September and subsequent days, the 9th, 29th, and 35th Divisions rendered distinguished service. Under most unfavorable conditions of weather they advanced to a depth of over nine miles across extremely difficult country, clearing the whole ridge east and southeast of Ypres and taking a prominent part in the capture of more than 4,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

The 9th Division on the first day of the attack took Becelaere, five miles east of its starting-point, and three days later reached Ledeghem. On the first day the 29th Division passed beyond Gheluvelt and captured Kruiseke, having advanced over five miles along the Menin Road. On the right the 35th Division passed far beyond our old positions of 1917 and took Zandvoorde.

The text of the day statement follows:

At the end of the fighting yesterday we held the high ground one mile northeast of Sequehart, and had successfully beaten off the enemy's counterattacks at Gouy and Le Catelet. A second hostile counterattack at Sequehart also was repulsed.

The number of prisoners captured by us in yesterday's operations north of St. Quentin exceeds 4,000.

During the night local fighting took place to our advantage southwest of Beaurevoir and in the southern outskirts of Cambrai.

We advanced our posts slightly northeast of Epinay and repulsed a hostile attack on one of our posts south of Biaches-St. Vaast, (between Lens and Arleux.)

North of the Scarpe we progressed between Oppy and Mericourt. Further north our advanced troops reached the railway east of Lens and the general line of Vendin-le-Vieil. Wingles, Berclau, Fournes, and Houplines.

HAVRE, Oct. 4.—The Belgian communication issued tonight says that the Belgians and French have slightly pressed forward their line in the direction of Hooglede and Roulers.

In aerial fighting on the Flanders front yesterday British aviators destroyed four German machines, according to the Belgian War Office. Lieutenant Coppens of the Belgian Army set a German balloon on fire, bringing the number of his victories up to thirty-three.

Ready to Retreat Beyond Fresnoy.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.)—British troops last night and this morning made progress in the neighborhood of Fresnoy-le-Grand, northeast of St. Quentin, though only meager reports of the fighting in that district have been received.

There is tangible evidence that the enemy position northeast of St. Quentin is extremely precarious, for the roads in the rear of the breached Hindenburg line are congested with traffic. The railways are jammed with material moving eastward at a great rate, and on some roads British aviators have observed a straggling stream of civilians, who are being hurriedly evacuated from the rear.

The Beaurevoir line having been pierced, the Germans soon, if not now, will find the greatest difficulty in arresting the progress of the British. Prisoners say they were given orders to hold on to the last moment, in order to give the Germans an opportunity to construct a line at Valenciennes.

British thrusts between Fresnoy and the River Scarpe show that the Germans are holding on with desperation there, probably in an effort to save some of their material and heavy guns.

NO BREAK THROUGH, BERLIN ASSERTS

German Bulletin Also Says Our Troops Were Repulsed in Champagne.

BERLIN, Oct. 4 (via London.)—An attempt was made by the British yesterday to break through the German lines on a broad front between Le Catelet and St. Quentin, the Army Headquarters announced today. The enemy succeeded in taking Le Catelet and in penetrating Sequehart, but afterward was thrown back, it is asserted, on both sides of Le Catelet.

French and American divisions yesterday launched an attack on a wide front in the Campagne between the Suippe and the Aisne Rivers, but, the German statement says, the attacks were repulsed.

The statement further says that the "enemy who penetrated Challerange was driven out and the village was wrested from him."

The bulletin reads:

In Flanders the enemy attacked between Hooglede and Roulers with strong forces. He penetrated into our lines on both sides of the Staden-Roulers road. Bavarian and Rhineland troops threw him back by a smart counterattacks and took about 100 prisoners.

There is nothing new to report from before Cambrai. There were minor engagements south of Aubencheul, and near Proville, as a result of which seventy prisoners were brought in.

On a broad front between Le Catelet and north of St. Quentin the British again launched a united attack and attempted to break through. In the first assault the enemy succeeded in capuring Le Catelet and thrusting forward as far as Beaurevoir as Montbrehain and in penetrating Sequehart.

On both sides and in front of Le Catelet we drove the enemy back into and beyond the positions from which he started. Beaurevoir was recaptured. An encircling attack launched by Saxon, Rhenish, and Lorraine battalions put us in possession of Montbrehain.

Sequehart, after fluctuating fighting, remained in the hands of the enemy. In the evening, after strong firing south of St. Quentin, enemy attacks failed.

On the ridges and slopes of the Chemin des dames vigorous outpost engagements continued yesterday. A strong attack by the Italians was repulsed.

Near the Aisne and on the canal front northwest of Rheims we stand everywhere in fighting contact with the enemy.

In Champagne the French, partly with freshly brought in French and American divisions, attacked on a wide front between the Suippe and the St. Marie-a-Py, Westphalian and Jager regiments fighting there have repulsed all attacks of the enemy and taken more than 100 prisoners.

North of Somme-Py the enemy gained a footing on the high ridges between St. Etienne and Somme-Py, on the Weissenburg and on the Medeas Heights. In a counterattack we drove the enemy over the heights. Small French nests have remained behind.

On the front between Orfeuil and the Aisne attacks of the enemy failed before our line. In this connection south of Lîry and southwest of Monthois especially vigorous engagements developed. Here we drove back the enemy completely.

The enemy who had penetrated Challerange was driven out and the village wrested from him. In the evening repeated attacks failed. Vigorous partial attacks of the enemy between the Aisne and the Argonne Forest were repulsed.

The night report of the War Office says:

Vigorous enemy attacks on both sides of Roulers, north of St. Quentin, at the Chemin des Dames and in Champagne were repulsed.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse renewed American attempts to break through failed.

FLANDERS ADVANCE GOES ON.

British Well to the East of Lens—Belgians Nearing Roulers.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.)—In the Armentières sector the retreat of the Germans continues. The British are now well to the east of Lens. Mericourt, southeast of Lens, has been captured by Haig's men.

The Belgians, together with French troops, have reached a point 2,000 yards south of Hooglede and 1,000 yards southeast of the Chapelle-Roulers road.

Civilians are being moved in a hurry from Courtrai, fifteen miles east of Ypres.

There are no signs of fresh German reserves anywhere. There is every indication of disorganization not only in the enemy infantry, but in the artillery. Riots are reported to have occurred among certain German units, in which even their officers participated.

A British officer familiar with the entire German situation in Flanders said: "Nothing would surprise us. This may turn into a rout now."

Liberated Belgians Tell of Their Woes.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.)—It is now definitely established that the Belgian troops did not actually hold Roulers, but because it was at the peak of the wedge which they have driven into the enemy lines the advanced troops were given a wide

ALL PARIS WARMS UP OVER CAPTURE OF LENS

Coal Fields Long in German Control Hold Out Prospect for Winter Cheer in France.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The recapture of Lens and its many coal mines has given the highest hopes here that we may be much better off for coal this winter than last. The last two winters will remain as a nightmare for many years to come in the recollection of thousands of Parisians.

Coal, at more than one period during those two winters, was absolutely unprocurable at any price. In the second half of each winter there was a period of from five to seven weeks of intense cold, and Paris was in such straits that hundreds of persons, even wealthy people, were compelled to remain in bed all day as the only place affording anything like warmth.

From this point of view, the capture of no other place has been more eagerly looked forward to than that of Lens. Practically the whole of the French coal supply, other than that received from the Briey basin, which is still tightly shut behind German lines facing the American front in Lorraine, comes from Lens, and the adjacent Bethune coal fields; of which the more important is that of Lens.

The Bethune field, although it was for many months under fire of German guns, never has been sufficiently damaged to prevent continuous working, but the output has not been sufficient to meet much more than pressing immediate necessities of the French munition works.

Proof of this is found in the fact that thousands of families even in the Paris area have had to be content with the power to buy only a single hundredweight of coal per week, and never have been able to rely on even that much being obtainable.

It may be imagined, therefore, with what a feeling of relief Paris heard this morning not only that Lens was recaptured but that measures were long ago taken with a view to rendering the operation of the mines possible once more with the very shortest delay.

M. Basly, who is both Deputy for Lens and Mayor of that city, informed me this morning that engineers of the famous Courrieres mines began between two and three years ago the preparatory work, with a view to insuring rapid reestablishment of the principal pits in the Lens field as soon as the Germans could be driven out, no matter what damage the enemy might have done to them.

"Simultaneously with the work of destruction carried on by the boche," he said, "the French have been constructing and reconstructing."

Exactly what this meant, M. Basly declined to say, but experts here support the idea that throughout the long German occupation of Lens, the engineers in charge of the adjoining Bethune field had been ceaselessly busy, driving through an underground connection with the Lens coal beds.

One of those keenly interested in the news here was the champion boxer, Carpentier, who was, in his younger days, a miner at Lens. Most of the money he made as a boxer has since been invested in mining shares issued from his native coal fields.

HAIG'S CAVALRY IN ACTION.

Were Sent Through Gap in Hindenburg Line with "Whippet" Tanks.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE ST. QUENTIN SECTOR, Oct. 3, (Associated Press.)—British troops broke through the entire Hindenburg defense system in the neighborhood of Fresnoy today. As soon as the break had been made cavalry forces swept through, being followed closely by "whippet" tanks and armored cars.

According to reports, which are considered reliable, the village of Fresnoy itself was taken soon afterward.

Allied airplanes which have been flying low over the country in the rear of the Hindenburg line report that there are only one or two thinly held and hurriedly built trench lines in front of the advancing British.

This is a perfect cavalry country, and with this force free behind the enemy's lines the entire German positions north and south of St. Quentin are gravely menaced.

After the cavalry and tanks had dashed into the open country behind the Hindenburg line, infantry and masses of machine gunners poured through the break. This force is taking positions, and the Germans who have held their lines in the defensive system are in danger of being cut off.

The enemy appears to be in full flight north of the break in the line. Allied patrols have penetrated further into Cambrai, from which the Germans seem to be withdrawing.

There was fighting of the most desperate character before the last line of the system was reached. Fresh troops, which had not been in the earlier fighting here, were poured into the battle. Prospect Hill, a strong enemy position, was taken by storm.

Germans occupied their beds. Twenty-eight of the villagers were killed by the Germans. One of these was taken out, stood against a wall, and shot. The villagers were fed by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, they said, but the Germans always took this food away from them and gave them their own German rations which invariably were bad and unfit to eat.

It was on Sept. 28 that the Germans ordered the villagers of Ledeghem to evacuate the place, but many of them hid in cellers or in the suburbs of the town, where they remained until the British entered. The Germans told the villagers that they would like to surrender to the Scotch troops, but that the Scots had the nasty habit of cutting the throats of the Germans when they caught them, and therefore they were afraid to take a chance. The Germans, the villagers said, also told them terrible things the British would do to the villagers when they entered the town.

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AUSTRIA'S PEACE CONFERENCE NOTE and the replies of the allied nations. CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for October—35 cents at news stands.—Advt.

759 CASUALTIES REPORTED IN ARMY, 11 IN MARINE CORPS

104 Killed in Action, 120 Missing, 452 Wounded, on Army List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The War Department today gave out two army casualty lists, which contained 759 names, bringing the total for the army to 39,748. One Marine Corps list was issued, which contained 11 names, making the total for that arm 3,365. The total for army and marines is now 43,113.

Army casualty lists issued today contained the names of 104 killed in action, 119 missing, 444 wounded severely, 15 died of disease, 4 died of accident and other causes, 64 died of wounds, 2 wounded slightly, 1 prisoner, and 6 wounded to a degree undetermined. The Marine Corps list contained the names of 1 killed in action, 1 died of wounds, and 9 wounded severely.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Oct. 4.	Total.
Killed in action	7,367	104	7,471
Lost at sea	291		291
Died of wounds	2,424	64	2,488
Died of accident and other causes	934	4	938
Died of disease	1,967	15	1,982
Total	12,983	187	13,170
Wounded	20,911	452	21,363
Missing, including prisoners.	5,095	120	5,215
Total	38,989	759	39,748

SUMMARY OF MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	40	1,043
Wounded	67	2,041
In hands of enemy	..	21
Missing	1	152
Total	108	3,257
Total		3,365

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED OCT. 4.

The following army casualties, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, were issued today:

KILLED IN ACTION—104.

Lieutenants.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY; Mrs. Isabelle Sheridan, 1,875 Cropsey Av., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOOLEY, EDWARD J., Jr.; Mrs. E. J. Wolff, 70 South Clover St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BARTON, LESTER C.; Robert W. Childs, Chicago, Ill.

BULLOCK, T. J.; Mrs. Cleopatra Bullock,Wilmington,N.C.

CURTIS, B. L., Jr.; G. W. L. Curtis, Northampton, Mass.

JOYCE, HAROLD H.; George Joyce, Helena, Mon.

Sergeants.

CRONK, C. G.; Mrs. Mae Nichols, 13 Washington St., Endicott, N. Y.

DEFOREST, WALTER; Miss May Deforest, 45 Montrose Av., Rutherford, N. J.

LYNCH, MICHAEL; Miss Bridget Lynch, 137 West 70th St., New York.

CONDON, L. F.; Mrs. Sue Condon, 807 Jennings St., N. Y.

OGILVIE, L. W.; Mrs. Hannah Ogilvie, Amityville, N. Y.

PREISSNER, J. F.; Mrs. Theresa Hertl, Milwaukee, Wis.

WEISGERBER, C. G.; Mrs. M. L. Barton, Grand Rapids, Mich.

YARMO, ROBERT; Mrs. I. I. Bloom, Chicago, Ill.

PETT, PAUL; Frank Fett, Grand Haven, Mich.

BENDER, C. G.; Mrs. Barbara Bender, Columbus, Ohio.

OWAN, D. C.; Mrs. L. O. Cowan, Sharon Hill, Penn.

LORMAN, W. E.; Mrs. W. H. Lohman, Milton, Penn.

VESELY, BOHUMIL; Charles Grudeman, Chicago, Ill.

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WATKINS, GLEN; Horatio Watkins, Toledo, Ohio.

BOHACZ, J. W.; Stanley Bohacz, Bronson, Mich.

Wagoner.

HIGGINS, W. A., Jr.; W. A. Higgins, 1,181 Dean St., Bkn.

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McLAW, W. J.; Mrs. M. McVay,Jackson St.,Princeton,N.J.

MOSSBLATT, M.; Mrs. E. Rosenblatt,1,337 2d St.,B'klyn.

SEYMOUR, E. R.; Mrs. R. H. Seymour, Ridgefield, Conn.

HOOSACK, J.; Mrs. A. Hoosack, 109 N. 8th St., Brooklyn.

KELLY, J.; E.F.Keneflck 1328Robinson St.,Binghamton,N.Y.

LA FRANCE, MELROY; Mrs. Nelson La France, 90 Hazel St., Hartford, Conn.

THRONDSEN, SIGURDE; Miss Elizabeth Throndsen, 928 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRISSMAN, BEATON A.; J. D. Crissman, Hamburg, N. Y.

McGLINCHY, GEORGE P.; Mrs. Ellen McGlinchy, 300 East 50th St., New York.

SOMMERS, FRANK S.; Julius Sommers, 45 Carney St., Passaic, N. J.

GUGLIERE, JAMES J.; Miss Netty Gugliere, 455 East 146th St., New York.

FEGAN, PATRICK F.; Louis Fegan, Abingdon, Ill.

FROMKIN, ALEXANDER; Jacob Fromkin, Odessa, Russia.

LESKIEVITCH, J.; Mrs. H. Leszkievitch, Milwaukee, Wis.

SILVA, MIRAN A.; Mrs. M. L. Silva, E. Taunton, Mass.

SOUZA, MANUEL A.; Joe Theadore, Hanford, Cal.

SPRINKLE, DONALD H.; Mrs. Spinkle, West Idaho.

STANSBURY, C. E.; Arch Stansbury, Englewood, Tenn.

VANKIRK, GEORGE; Sarah Howard, Portsmouth, Ohio.

WILCOXON, JESSE C.; John M. Wilcoxon, Lovette, Tenn.

WROBLEVSKY, JOHN; Thomas Wroblevsky, Pittsburg, Penn.

BUETTNER, EDWARD J.; P. Buettner, Johnstown, Penn.

COPACEA, JOHN; John Copoiecoe, Wareton, W. Va.

CHRISCINSKIE, H. G.; G. Chriscinskie, Imlay City, Mich.

COX, ASHBURN H.; Mrs. Nancy Cox, Nashville, Tenn.

CRANE, CLEVELAND F.; Mrs. J. L. Crane,Prichard,Ala.

EICHELSDORFER, J. J.; K. Eichelsdorfer, Erie, Penn.

EVANS, JAKE; Mrs. Sallie Evans, Calera, Ala.

FANELLI, ANGELO; Dominico Vitale, Detroit, Mich.

GALLAGHER, JAMES M.; M. Gallagher, Rockwell, Iowa.

GARD, CHARLES L.; H. A. Gard, Garrett, Ind.

HESSINGER, ADOLPH; Mrs. M. Hissinger, Reading,Penn.

KEEBEY, CLYDE; George W. Keebey, Junction City, Kan.

KIRCHOFF, ARTHUR W.; John Kirchoff, Hartley, Iowa.

LIFFORD, OMIE; Mrs. Josie Nichols, Girard, Ala.

LOVING, HENRY; Henry Loying, Watson, Ark.

MARKS, BEULAH G.; Jamed Marks, Tupelo, Miss.

MILLER, WILLIAM L.; Callie Miller, Shreveport, La.

MILLS, CLAUDE; Mrs. Francis Wadkins, Greensboro, Fla.

MOORE, GEORGE A.; John W. Moore, Sunbury, Ohio.

MURPHY, JOSEPH A.; Mrs. E. Kelley, North Bend, Neb.

MURRAY, CURTIS E.; J. L. Muzzall, Fulton, Ky.

OBLOCK, FRANK; Mrs. Mary Oblock, Irwin, Penn.

OLIKES, ALEX; J. Nitchowskey, Erie, Penn.

PELLEGRINO, JOHN; F. Pellegrino, Trepane, Italy.

RILEY, MILLER; Mrs. Francis M. Riley, Waterloo, Va.

RUTLEDGE, GEORGE H.; Ben Rutledge, Lima, Ohio.

THOMAS, RAY; Jim Thomas, Gadsden, Ala.

THOMSON, JOHN; John Thomson, Rexburg, Idaho.

TREDEA, HUBERT A.; James Deasy, Liverpool, England.

GAMBLE, JESS; William Wallace, Anson, Texas.

GRIFFITH, F. A.; Mrs. A. A. Griffith, Madison, Wis.

HARTSHORN, C. E.; Mrs. M. Hartshorn, Farragut, Iowa.

O'CONNELL, J. P.; Mrs. E. O'Connell, Lawrence, Mass.

ANDERSON, EVALD L.; Mrs. A. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.

BECKWORTH, E.; G. Beckworth, Philadelphia, Penn.

BIEKER, G. C.; Mrs. Mary G. Bieker, Washington, Mo.

BYRNE, FRED; Lou Byrne, Lenore, Cal.

COMISKA, C. F.; Mrs. Anna Comiska, Alpena, Mich.

DALY, ARTHUR E.; Mrs. A. Daly, Toledo, Ohio.

DUJOUDIN, A.; Mrs. L. Dujoudin, Sweevezeele, Belgium.

GASANEGO, JOHN; Mrs. A. Gasanego, Oakland, Cal.

GROVER, A. L., Jr.; A. J. Grover, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

KNELL, STANLEY M.; D. W .Krell, Winterset, Iowa.

LANG, FRANK J.; Mrs. Anna Lang, Baltimore, Md.

MANZELLA, MICHAEL; G. Manzella, Palermo, Italy.

ORR, WILFRED A.; Mrs. Hessie Orr, Tecumseh, Mich.

RIVEBERGER, JAMES; Mrs. L. Warren, Louisville, Ky.

RISTIANO, PATRICK; Michael Ristiano, Franklin, Mass.

ROBERTS, JOHN W.; James Roberts, Wellington, Utah.

SHERSHENIUK, F.; R. L. Shershenluk, Beletzkoe, Russia.

THOMAN, HENRY; Edward Thoman, Overland, Mo.

UNDERWOOD, D. H. C.; Mrs. Underwood, Tecumseh, Mich.

WAGNER, DENZAL; O. F. Wagner, Mankato, Minn.

ZACHOW, H. M.; Miss Louise Zachow, Detroit, Mich.

ZIVE, SAMUEL; J. D. Zive, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DIED FROM WOUNDS—64.

Lieutenants.

CAHILL, W. F.; Mrs.M.J.Cahill, 541 W. 134th St.,N.Y.C.

HEGE, L. A.; Mrs. Jane L. Hege, Emporia, Kan.

TAYLOR, H. J.; Mrs. Florence G. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn.

Sergeants.

GOLDBERG, HARRY; J. Goldberg, 152 W. 118th St.,N.Y.C.

FLETCHER, ROBERT O.; W. L. Fletcher, 54 Lincoln Av., Norwich, Conn.

HACKER, LEE; Frank Hacker, Manchester, Ky.

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BOYCE, WILLIAM A.; Mrs. George Haley, 130 N. Broad St., Phillipsburg, N. J.

CLARK, A. T.; Albert Clark, 336 2d St., Brooklyn.

LAMB, E. C.; Mrs. A. Lamb, Box 96, Portville, N. Y.

MURPHY, J. J.; Mrs. Nora Scott, 413 W. 53d St., N.Y.C.

BAKER, JOHN; James W. Baker, Lancaster, Ky.

PATTERSON, GEORGE; Mrs.N.McKlsmon, Detroit, Mich.

REED, SETH; Thomas H. Reed, Wolverine, Mich.

MANGAN, EDWARD; James Daly, Onaway, Mich.

STEFFE, P. E.; Rev. Jacob Steffe, Newaygo, Mich.

TAYLOR, V. W.; Mrs. Zolla Taylor, Red Cloud, Neb.

Privates.

HADLEY, R. S.; D. K. Hadley, Lacona, N. Y.

HILL, J. D.; Glen Cove, Ind.

HOEL, WARREN L.; Mrs. Warren Hoel, R. F .D. 29, Collinsville, Conn.

MICHAEL, ANTHONY; Mrs. Ammete Michael, 528 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

ZUTOWSKI, ZYMONT; Sylvester Ginter, 2,450 Allen Av., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

AUMICK, ALBERT H.; Mrs. Cora Aumick, Box 58, Bergen, N. City, N. J.

BURNSTEIN, SOL; Mrs. Fannie Burnstein, 31 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

DAVIS, SELAH; Mrs. Bertha Davis, 66 Warren St., Newark, N. J.

DEVLIN, H. C.; Mrs. Bridget Devlin, 47 Morris Av., Cateress, N. J.

FRESSE, P. L.; Mrs. Annie C. Fresse, 21 Hickory St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

ISLER, FRED; Mrs. F. Isler, 281 E. 179th St., N. Y. C.

JOSTEL, GUSTAVE; Mrs. James Fox, 242 51st St., Bklyn.

O'CONNOR, D. F.; Mrs. Nora O'Connor, 927 6th Av., N.Y.

ABSTRANG, GEORGE; Mrs. Mary Terminiello, 2,310 2d Av., New York.

ADELL, MICHAEL; R Adell, 8 West 114th St., New York.

ARMIGO, M. B.; Mrs. Maria S. Armigo, El Paso, Texas.

ARMSTRONG, J. L.; G. W. Armstrong, Mason and Dixon, Penn.

BIALKO, JOSEPH; Miss Oarereko Bialko, Cleveland, Ohio.

BURCH, J. D.; Mrs. Mary A. Burch, Marlette, Mich.

CHILCOTE, RALPH; Mrs.Bertie Chilcote,Springfield,Ohio.

HALL, WILLIE J.; W. Hall, Wilsonville, Penn.

HANSON, R. L.; Mrs. M. H. Hanson, Canby, Minn.

HYDE, CALVIN; Frank Hyde, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM; John Johnson, Winton, Penn.

SELESKY, M. B.; Mrs. Catherine Selesky, Philadelphia.

SELLE, HERBERT; Miss Olga Selle, Chicago, Ill.

WALKER, M. J.; Jerry Walker, Winnipeg, Canada.

WALSTON, LESLIE; H. M. Walston, Stantonsburg, N. C.

WASSER, C. R.; Mrs. Mary Wasser, Philadelphia, Penn.

BROWN, W. S.; Montgomery Brown, Gold Vein, Va.

DAWSON, RAYMOND; G. A. Dawson, Long Point, Ill.

FOWERS, H. E.; Joseph Fowers, Hooper, Utah.

GIPP, AUGUST; Mrs. Mary Gipp, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOWELL, J. L.; Mrs. Viola Hull, New Haven, Mich.

LAMPO, E. M.; Carl Lampo, East Moline, Ill.

McGUIRE, A. P.; Mrs. Mary McGuire, Milburn, Okla.

PREDDY, W. S.; S. D. Preddy, Trenton, Texas.

SHARP, J. B.; Mrs. Iva D. Sharp, Greveport, Ohio.

SHIRLEY, SAM; Sheard Tyndall, Walstonburg, N. C.

WINGERT, HAROLD; B. Wingert, Crawfordsville, Ind.

ESSELSTYN, F. H.; Mrs. T. T. Esselstyn, Lansing, Mich.

HAGEMANN, E. O.; W. A. Hagemann, Nashua, N. H.

McREE, JOHN; R. L. McRee, Ozark, Ala.

RAMIEN, HARRY; Louis Ramien, Kankakee, Ill.

SHAW, LLOYD L.; Joseph B. Shaw, Salmon, Idaho.

SIDMORE, EARL E.; Josiah S. Sidmore, Bristol, Iowa.

SWICKARD, F. J.; Mrs. L. Clutter,Magnetic Springs,Ohio.

XENUS, ANTHONY; Joseph Smith, Dayton, Ohio.

DIED OF DISEASE—15.

Captain.

GUILFOYLE, W. F.; Mrs.W.F.Guilfoyle, Philadelphia,Pa.

Sergeants.

HARTELL, J. Q.; Mrs. Mary Hartell, Chicago, Ill.

GOLDEN, CHARLES; Wilber Nutt, East Chain, Minn.

Corporals.

GERE, JAMES A.; John Gere, Freehold, N. J.

BRYAN, SHAH; W. E. Bryan, Russellville, Ark.

HARTFIELD, J. L.; J. W. Hartfield, Columbia, Miss.

Cook.

SHAW, EARL A.; Mrs. Alice Alexander, West Plains, Mo.

Privates.

WITTMAN, HARRY J.; Mrs. Mary Minicus, 6 Oxford Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

BRADSHAW, W. C.; Mrs. E. J. Bradshaw, Salisbury,N.C.

DAVIS, SILAS; Mrs. Ella McCreary, Cleveland, Ohio.

WRIGHT, W. W.; Mrs.S.W.Curtis, Daniels Landing,Tenn.

GREELEY, T. J.; John W. Greeley, Idabel, Okla.

HUNT, JOHN E.; E. B. Steele, La Porte, Ind.

OWENS, W. A.; William C. Blakenship, Chicatah, Okla.

WATSON, V. E.; Mrs. A. F. Watson, Hazleton, Iowa.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—3.

Privates.

AREY, R. G.; Mrs. Eunice Arey, Camden, Me.

BENSON, J. E.; Mrs. Anna Benson, E. Providence, R. I.

FRENCH, HOMER; Mrs. A. B. Porter, Colfax, Wash.

DIED FROM AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—1.

Captain.

JANNUS, R. W.; Mrs. R. W. Jannus, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—444.

Major.

WILSON, GUY M.; Mrs. Bertha A. Wilson, Flint, Mich.

Captains.

HOLDEN, O. F.; Mrs. A. P. Wooldridge, Austin, Texas.

HUPP, ALLEN T.; Mrs. Laura B. Hupp, Corning, Iowa.

Lieutenants.

KOUDSKY, RUDOLPH; Peter Vesely, 511 E. 70th St.,N.Y.

ABT, DAVID M.; Mrs. David M. Abt, Metuchen, N. J.

VANCE, CLYDE F.; Mrs. E. A. Vance, Norwood, Mass.

FOCKE, ELMER J.; William J. Focke, Dayton, Ohio.

HANFORD, J. P.; Mrs. H. C. Hanford, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

KRIZ, FRANK; V. Kriz, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MARTIN, RAY E.; Mary E. Martin, Terre Haute, Ind.

WHEELER, L. E.; Mrs. Esteh Wheeler, Coldwater, Mich.

Sergeants.

KINSTEL, LOUIS W., Jr.; Louis J. Kinstel, 526 N. Villa St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

MONTROSS, WILLIAM B.; William F. Montrose, Beacon Hill, Fort Washington, N. Y.

HUGHES, M. T.; Mrs. M.T.Hughes, 102 Ida St., Troy,N.Y.

JOHNDAHL, CARL LOUIS; Charles A. Johndahl, cor. Pearl and W. Genesee Sts., Men's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

LYONS, W. J.; Mrs. S. S. Lyons, 50 Summit Av., N. Y.

O'CONNOR, WILLIAM; Patrick Ryan, St. James, N. Y.

SOLLAR, WILLIAM; Albert Sollar, Riverhead, N. Y.

TAFE, F. A.; Mrs.T.Tafe, 92 Jennings Av., Patchogue,L.I.

TRACCHIA, E. J.; Mrs. L. Fracchia, 306 W. 50th St.,N.Y.

HAGUE, R. H.; Mrs. Lulu Hague, Philadelphia, Penn.

POTTER, ERNEST R.; Mrs. Anna Wyant, Tarentum, Penn.

WINKLER, A. H.; Mrs. A. Winkler, Wilmerding, Penn.

BERENS, EDWARD; Mrs. Helen Berens, Cashton, Wis.

BYRNE, CHARLES L.; Mrs. M. Byrne, Detroit, Mich.

CAHN, LOUIS R.; Mrs. J. Cahn, Highland Park, Mich.

CLAUSNER, ANDREW; Fred Clausner, Stauffer, Penn.

CORBOY, FRANK B.; Mrs. A. R .Corboy, Altoona, Penn.

FOWLER, ARTHUR V.; Mrs. L. Fowler, Bay City, Mich.

HART, CLAUDE V.; R. B. Hart, Cherokee, Iowa.

KAHLER, FRANCIS; Frank Kahler, Hillsboro, Wis.

KING, JOAB; Ernest E. King, Charlottesville, Va.

KOFKE, HOWARD J.; Mrs. O. Kofke, W. Chester, Penn.

McLAUGHLIN, M. J.; Mrs.M.J.McLaughlin, Ridgway, Penn.

MASON, ROBERT; Mrs. J. Mason, Chattanooga, Tenn.

STRZELECKI, ADAM; Frank Strzelecki, Hammond, Ind.

TOUCHSTONE, C. S.; Mrs.O.S.Touchstone, Memphis, Tenn.

VARNUM, LAURENT K.; Mrs. Belle Varnum, Hart, Mich.

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HILL, GEORGE; William Hill, Cold Spring, N. Y.

YAGAN, PETER; Mrs. Anna Yagan, 205 New Village St., Plainfield, Conn.

COFFEY, D. J., Jr.; D. J. Coffey, Sr., 823 2d Av., N.Y.C.

LAINO, THOMAS; Mrs. Mary Laino, 47 Myrtle Av., Cerona, N. Y.

LANDSMAN, A.; Israel Landsman, 630 E. 176th St.,N.Y.C.

LUQUE, JOSEPH; B. Luque, Sound View Drive, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

ZWERLING, E.M.; Mrs.R.Zwerling, 58 W. 116th St.,N.Y.C.

CONNERY, W. J.; Mrs. Elizabeth Connery, 2,122 6th Av., Troy, N. Y.

SNYDER, ALLAN; Mrs. J. Snyder, 637 58th St., Brooklyn.

BONZCKOWSKI, S.; Mrs. M. Bonzckowski, Chicago, Ill.

CARRELL, OLLIE F.; John Carrell, Princeton, Ind.

FITZGERALD, C. J.; C. E. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, Penn.

STEGERALD, T. F.; Mrs. E. Fitzgerald, Detroit, Mich.

GREEN, W. D.; Mrs. A. W. Green, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

HACKER, W. E.; Marshall Hacker, Columbus, Ind.

HART, JOHN L.; Michael Hart, Detroit, Mich.

MATHEWS, W. B.; W. D. Mathews, Johnstown, Ohio.

MENZNER, HENRY; Phillip Menzner, Marathon, Wis.

SHEPPER, JOHN; Stanley Shepper, Scranton, Penn.

SWART, HARLEY; J. H. Swart, West Finley, Penn.

WAISTE, R. A.; Mrs. D. E. Waiste, Portland, Oregon.

WOUNG, W. C.; Mrs. G. E. Young, Pittsburgh, Penn.

ALLEN, A. A.; Miss Nina Allen, Little Rock, Ark.

BAHL, ARTHUR; Herman Bahl, Pine Island, Minn.

BURCH, F. G.; George Burch, Ithaca, Mich.

MIDDLETON, JOHN; Mrs. Mabel Pina, Tower, Mich.

PARKER, K. N.; Nathan Parker, Blanchard, Mich.

RIVIERA, POLICARPIO; Mrs.P.S.D.Riviera, Poteet,Texas.

SULLIVAN, E. W.; Mrs. Katie Sullivan, New Castle,Penn.

THREDE, H. R.; Mrs. Nellie Threde, Chicago, Ill.

CHISHOLM, A. A.; Emily W. Barber, Detroit, Mich.

DURBIN, RALPH D.; Mrs. H. Durbin, Wind Ridge, Penn.

DAHL, LESLIE; Mrs. Cecelia Dahl, Sparta, Wash.

GIGOWSKI, FRANK; Theodor Gigowski, Detroit, Mich.

GROVE, HARRY W.; Mrs. Christine Grove, Carlisle,Penn.

HENIKEN, RAYMOND J.; Mrs. Mary Kinbrell, Albion,Ill.

KIBBLE, JAMES A.; David F. Kibbie, Indianapolis, Ind.

KLEBBA, JOSEPH F.; Mrs. John Klebba, Detroit, Mich.

KOSTKA, TONY; John Kostka, Casenovia, Wis.

MILLER, W. L.; Mrs. Eva R. Feister, Sonestown, Penn.

MARR, LELAND T.; Mrs. B. Marr, Grand Haven, Mich.

SCHEMANSKY, J.; Mrs. N. Schemansky,Hamtramck Mich.

YAKOUBIAN, A.; Miss Hazel Meilen, Danville, Ind.

ROBINSON, CLAY M.; Mrs. P. Robinson, Dayton, Ohio.

WALLACE, A. D. K.; Mrs. M. M. Hampton, Ruth, N. C.

Buglers.

HARRISON, J. H.; W.Harrison,68GlennAv.,Amsterdam,N.Y.

GAUNT, LESTER J.; Mrs. James Gaunt, Detroit, Mich.

McDONALD, ARCHIE; R. R. McDonald, Lansing, Mich.

Musician.

MILAN, BERT J.; Mrs. Suson Alles, Detroit, Mich.

Mechanics.

BOHN, FRANK P.; Mrs. A. Anderson, Racine, Wis.

McDOUGAL, W. T.; J. P. McDougal, Chillicothe, Ohio.

MANN, THEODORE C.; Charles J. Mann, Beloit, Wis.

SANDERS, WALTER D.; Mrs. W. Sanders, Ripon, Wis.

NOWICKI, FRANK; Vincent Nowicki, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wagoner.

ELIOTT, ANDREW; Mary Eliott, 1,094 Simpson St., N. Y.

Cook.

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HANSON, W. J.; Mrs. Nellie Dingfel, 465 Prospect Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JIMMERSON, VERNE; Mrs. Anna Ventrice, 4,013 Jefferson St., Union Hill, N. J.

BERTIN, ANTONIO; Mrs. Inez Bertin, 303 East 25th St., New York.

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HOOD, MATTHEW; Mrs. Catherine Hood, Leake Watts Home, Yonkers, N. Y.

MACIEWICZ, ALEX; John Wells, 393A 12th St., Brooklyn.

MASON, J. G., Jr.; Mrs. J. G. Mason, 805 Ocean Av., Bkn.

O'BEIRNE, MALACHY; John O'Beirne, 236 East 36th St., New York.

OLSEN, E. A.; Mrs. Augusta M. Olsen, 1,123 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIACENTINI, GIUSEPPE; Mrs. Goculto Piacentini, 5,047 Hudson Boulevard, Bergen, N. J.

QUINN, M. J.; Mrs.Kate McCurdy,134 Edgecombe Av.,N.Y.

SCHORLING, WALTON; Mrs. Jennie Schorling, 177 Stebbins St., New York.

SOBERMAN, ABRAHAM; Harry Soberman, 1,102 Washington Av., New York.

ROCKWOOD, H. S.; E. D. Rockwood, 511 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SULLIVAN, W. J.; Mrs. P. Sullivan, 77 Maple St.,Yonkers.

TAGLIABOSCKI, GIUSEPPE; Frank Ziono, 542 East 135th St., New York.

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VAN ALLEN, DAVID; W. I. Van Allen, 127 Grant St., Buffalo, N. Y.

VERTEFEUILLE, ALPHONSE; Alphonse Vertefeuille, 18 Lafayette St., Waterbury, Conn.

WEIGERS, JOSEPH R.; Miss Charlotte Weigers, 527 W. 152d St., New York.

WOLFF, JULIUS; Mrs. William H. Brandt, 321 Stone Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ZINSLEY, BENJAMIN; Mrs. Mary Zinsley, 70 Montgomery St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

McGANN, C. J.; Mrs. Mary McGann, 210 E. 123d St.,N.Y.C.

MAHONEY, MATTHEW F.; Mrs. M. Mahoney, 524 W. 45th St., New York.

MESSINA, J.; Phillip Treso, 408 7th St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BERNARD, J.; Mrs. A. Mount, 595 E. 135th St., New York.

BRANDT, BERNARD; Mrs. Rebecca Brandt, 2,527 Woodbine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRENNAN, BERNARD G.; Mrs. Lillian Brennan, 243 W. 36th St., New York.

EILBERG, ISIDORE; William Eilberg, 509 Blake Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GADDIS, HARRY STEVENS; Grace Gaddis, 230 Echo Place, New York.

GILMARTIN, PETER; Mrs. Mary Gilmartin, 15 Armstrong Av., Peekskill, N. Y.

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LEICHTMAN, EMANUAL; Mrs. Annie S. Leichtman, 305 St. Ann's Av., New York.

LLOYD, H. D.; Mrs. H. Lloyd, 500 W. 130th St.,New York.

BLACOE, ROBERT E.; Mrs. Elizabeth Blacoe, 407 E. 88th St., New York.

BRADY, DANIEL J.; Mrs. Margaret Brady, 1,899 Lexington Av., New York.

BRADY, T. P.; Mrs. Katie Winters, Southampton, N. Y.

BUNTING, LE ROY W.; Mrs. Guldia R. Bunting, 1st Av., Owasco, N. Y.

CAROLAN, O.; Mrs. M. Carolan, 255 W. 10th St., N.Y.C.

COHN, HENRY I.; Mrs. Zana Cohn, 211 Bay 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COHN, LEO; Mrs. A. Cohn, 818 E. 163d St., New York.

CORBETT, J.; D. Corbett, 308 W. 126th St., New York.

ARENA, M.; T. Arena, 292 Pleasant Av., New York.

AVERY, EDWARD E.; Mrs. Julia Avery, Garrison, N. Y.

BAUMANN, E. J.; Mrs. M. Baumann, 38 Aberdeen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEEBE, W. F.; Mrs. Anna Beebe, 404 Bank St., New London, Conn.

CARLOCK, ANDREW H., Jr.; Mrs. Caroline Carlock, 366 E. 136th St., N. Y. C.

CARLSON, BENJAMIN; Mrs.A.Carlson, E.Northport, N.Y.

CHARLES, HARRY; Mrs. Anna Felter Charles, Pishes Eddy, Delaware Co., N. Y.

COLANGELO, F. E.; Mrs. Marie Colangelo, 309 Grange St., Waterbury, Conn.

DE LOTTO, JOHN; John Menegus, 103 Rapelejh Av., Clifton, N. J.

FRANCE, A.; Frank La Falce, 2,626 2d Av., N. Y. C.

FRASER, ALEXANDER; Mrs. Elizabeth Fraser, 402 Jackson St., Syracuse, N. Y.

GRAY, GEORGE; William Gray, 902 6th Av., College Point, N. Y.

GUSTAVE, F. L.; Rinkovich, 477 Maney Av., Brooklyn.

HOLMES, H. E.; Mrs. Eva May Holmes, 201 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

HOOGKAMP, H. J.; Anthony J. Hoogkamp, 416 Broadway, Rensselaer, N. Y.

HURLEY, F. E.; Mrs. Katherine Hurley, 137 Aurora St., Lancaster, N. Y.

IKE, JAKE; Bennie Ike, 45 Essex St., N. Y. C.

JOHNSON, D.; Fred Johnson, Marcellus, N. Y.

KELLY, J. J.; Thomas Kelly, 726 E. 7th St.,Plainfield,N.J.

KEMPNER, MORRIS; Mrs. Bruna Kempner, 527 S. 12th St., Newark, N. J.

KLEIN, GEORGE; Mrs. Ida Klein, 63 E. 4th St., N. Y. C.

KLOSOWSKI, J.; Miss M. Klosowski, 346 E. 9th St.,N.Y.C.

KRONICSKI, ANTON; Frank Kronicski, 9 5th St., Norwich, Conn.

KRUSZYNSKI, J. F.; Mrs. Josephine Kruszynski, Annex and Brehart Road, Tottenville, N. Y.

LAGRAVE, G. E.; Mrs. J. E. Cotter, 104 E. Orris St., Missena, N. Y.

LISSAURE, M.; Henry Lissaur, 508 W. 110th St., N.Y.C.

LOUGHMAN, MICHAEL; James Loughman, 1,473 Lexington Av., N. Y. C.

McKAVISH, ANTON; Mike Linzen, Riverhead, N. Y.

McLOUGHLIN, W. J.; James McLoughlin, Pine St., Forestville, Conn.

MEADE, J. A.; Mrs. K. Meade, 353 W. 115th St., N. Y. C.

WADE, T. F.; Florence Wade, R.F.D.76, Jamestown, N.Y.

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WERBELOSKY, ABRAM; Flora Werbelosky, 50 Grand St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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HALLIGAN, J. P.; Mrs. Nellie Halligan, East Port Chester, Conn.

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KLOTZ, HENRY; Mrs. Sarah Schuffman, 1,744 Washington Av., New York.

KOSCHUK, JANE; John Lach, 449 Warburton Av., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

KOSTER, W. W.; Mrs. Bridget Wostdyke, 26 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KRAUSE, B. E.; B. Krause, 100 Humboldt Av., Jamaica, N.Y.

KRAWIC, TONY; John Krawic, Oil City, Penn.

KROSNICKI, S.; W. Krosnicki, Hamtramck, Mich.

KUKUK, A. R.; Mrs. Anna Kukuk, Detroit, Mich.

LAFFERTY, T. J.; Mrs. Mary Lafferty, Crenane, Ireland.

LAKAS, PETER; George Lakas, Messina, Greece.

LAMARCA, J.; Mrs. F. Lamarca, Pittston, Penn.

LANCIOTTI, N.; R. Tetter, Crockett, Cal.

LASSANSKE, R. A.; John Barski, Milwaukee, Wis.

LEVANDOWSKI, J. M.; Mrs. Rose Levandowski, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LONG, H. J.; O. N. Long, Richmond, Ind.

DANLEY, BOYD E.; A. T. Danley, De Kalb, W. Va.

DE BOER, JOSEPH; Herman De Boer, Zeeland, Mich.

DEMOPOLOUS, C. D.; James Kaltas, Detroit, Mich.

DI PETRIS, F. J.; Mrs. M. De Petris, Romano, Italy.

DICKERSON, JOHN C.; John C. Dickerson, Melbourne, Mo.

DI PASQUALE, F.; Mrs. J. Marbilla, Archibald, Penn.

FACKLER, C. W.; Mrs. F. Fackler, Harrisburg, Penn.

GIL

LIEUT. D. I. REYNOLDS IS KILLED IN ITALY

East Orange Man Went to Plattsburg and Later Entered Aviation Service.

WILLIAM F. CAHILL SLAIN

Young Lieutenant Practiced Law Here After Graduation from Fordham and Harvard.

Lieut. David Irving Reynolds of the aviation service was killed in an airplane accident in Italy on Sept. 9. Word of his death reached his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Reynolds of 159 North Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J., yesterday. Lieutenant Reynolds was 22 years old and was a graduate of the 1917 Plattsburg Camp. He was trained for the Aviation Section at Princeton and at Foggia, Italy. The cablegram received by Mr. Reynolds stated that the Lieutenant was killed at a combat station.

Lieutenant William Francis Cahill, who died of wounds, was a member of the law firm of Byrne & McCutcheon of 24 Broad Street. Lieutenant Cahill was a graduate of Fordham University and of the Harvard Law School. He received his preliminary military training at Plattsburg, and went to France in Company M, 307th Infantry, Upton Division. Lieutenant Cahill was 25 years old. His home was at 541 West 124th Street.

Sergeant William J. Lyons, wounded, is a son of Mrs. Bridget Lyons of 990 Summit Avenue, the Bronx. Sergeant Lyons is in the Headquarters Company of the 308th Infantry, and was a cotton broker, with offices in Broad Street, when he was drafted last year. In a letter his mother received a few days ago he wrote, "I got seven Germans before they dropped me."

Daniel J. Brady, who is a son of Mrs. M. Brady of 1,820 Lexington Avenue and is in the Upton Division, was wounded in the head, shoulder, and thigh.

Richard Manning, missing, went to France in Company G, 306th Infantry. His home was at 346 West Forty-eighth Street.

Owen Carolan, wounded, is the son of Mrs. Mary Carolan of 255 West Tenth Street. He was a 69th Regiment man and went to France with the 165th Infantry, Rainbow Division.

Peter Mulligan, missing, is another old 69th soldier, who went overseas with the 165th Infantry. He lived at 256 West Thirty-first Street.

Corporal Joseph K. Baldwin, missing, went overseas with Company C, 308th Infantry. He is one of two brothers in the Upton Division. His parents live at 321 East 141st Street.

Corporal Alexander Landsman, wounded, is the son of Israel Landsman of 630 East 170th Street. He is in the 306th Field Artillery of the Upton Division.

Joseph Bernard, wounded, is the son of Mrs. Anna Blount of 595 East 138th Street. Bernard lost both legs. He is a member of Company K, 308th Infantry.

Andrew Carlock, wounded, is a son of Mrs. Caroline Carlock of 388 East 136th Street, who has been informed that he is suffering from shell shock and has been blinded by gas. Carlock went to France in Company H, 308th Infantry.

Corporal John J. Murphy, dead of wounds, was the son of Mrs. M. Murphy of 418 West Fifty-third Street. He was a veteran of the 69th, and went to France with the 165th Infantry.

Daniel F. O'Connor, dead of wounds, was in Company F, 302d Engineers. He was 25 years old, and lived at 927 Sixth Avenue.

Leon Cohn, wounded, was a theatrical booking agent when he was drafted into Company B, 308th Infantry, last year. He is a son of Mrs. Augusta Cohn of 818 East 163d Street.

George P. McGlinchy, killed, was 23 years old, and was in Company I, 308th Infantry. McGlinchy was one of the champion marksmen of the Upton Division. He was serving as a sniper when killed. McGlinchy's home was at 360 East Fiftieth Street.

James J. Gugliers, killed, was in Company B, 165th Infantry. He was a brother of Miss N. Gugliers of 455 East 146th Street.

Corporal E. M. Zwerling, wounded, was a New York policeman when he was drafted last year. Zwerling, whose father was born in Austria, is in the Upton Division.

Sergeant Lawrence Condon, killed, was 19 years old. He was in Company L, 106th Infantry, New York Division. Sergeant Condon was a son of Mrs. Susan Condon of 817 Jennings Street, the Bronx, and was one of three brothers in the service. Mrs. Condon has received a letter from Father Costello, Chaplain of the 106th, who wrote that her son's death "was a noble one."

Corporal Dominick J. Dundas, killed, was a member of Company E, 105th Infantry, New York Division. He was 22 years old, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dundas of 1,721 Lexington Avenue.

Frederick Scheuner, wounded, is a son of Mrs. Therese Scheuner of 430 East Seventy-seventh Street. Mrs. Scheuner has three sons in the army in France, and a fourth is soon to enter the service. Frederick is in the 305th Infantry.

Herbert J. Hill, the first Glen Cove soldier to be killed in France, died of wounds received at the second battle of the Marne. He was 17 years old, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hill of Cedar Swamp Road, Glen Cove.

Richard Schwartz, missing, was an inspector of the New York Water Department when he was drafted last year. He is a member of Company G, 306th Infantry, and is a son of Mrs. H. Schwartz of 474 Broadway, Astoria, L. I.

Sergeant Van Horn D. Wolfe, who has died of wounds, was a son of Dr. William Wolfe of Chatham, N. Y. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and was 27 years old. Sergeant Wolfe, who was an art student when war was declared, was a member of the camouflage company commanded by Lieutenant Homer Saint Gaudens.

Arthur Clark, dead of wounds, was a member of Company K, 106th Infantry. He was a veteran of the 14th Regiment of Brooklyn, and was a brother of Harvey Clark of 336 Second Street, Brooklyn.

Augustine F. Hettrick, wounded, is a 71st Regiment veteran, who went to France with the New York Division. His home is at 107 Douglas Street, Brooklyn.

Joseph G. Mason, Jr., wounded, is a former football star of the Commercial High School team. He is a member of the 104th Machine Gun Battalion, and is a veteran of the 1st New York Cavalry. His home is at 805 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sergeant L. N. Kinstel, wounded, is of the 305th Infantry, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Kinstel of 625 North Villa Street, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Sergeant John J. Mertz, killed, was in Company C, 308th Infantry. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mertz of 4,484 Chichester Avenue, Richmond Hill.

Alfred Cosgrove, wounded, is in Company B, 4th Infantry. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Cosgrove of Cedar Manor, Jamaica.

OUR MEN WIN TARDY PRAISE FROM GERMANS

War Experts Scoff No Longer as One Sees Metz a "Christmas Present for Wilson."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—The Americans are filling a continually growing amount of space in the battle narratives of the German war correspondents. The former semi-contemptuous references to their scant numbers or fighting spirit are now rare. They are being taken very seriously.

Both Schuermann and Dr. Koester, who write for the Frankfort Gazette and the Berlin Vorwaerts respectively, report on the testimony of German soldiers themselves that the Americans are cool and daring in attack, although at times over-rash, and, despite losses, will come on again, so that the Baden, Württemberg and Alsace-Lorraine troops who opposed them in the recent Argonne fighting reap extra praise for holding out as long as they did.

One Baden regiment is reported to have performed what is asserted to be the remarkable feat of "for a moment causing a whole American division to waver," and was only stopped by fresh American reserves and the advent of sixty battle planes.

The American attacks, wherever they occur, are represented as failures by these correspondents. Schuermann says the latest he has heard is that Metz—whose new Governor, Lieut. Gen. Lequis, was appointed yesterday—is to be a Christmas present for President Wilson.

Describing the Argonne fighting, the feature of which was the employment of large numbers of light tanks, Schuermann says the Americans thought "tank war" good sport. The Germans thought it equally good sport to pick them off with tank guns and mines and especially with hand grenades.

The American prisoners, Koester says, behave quietly and decently. The officers say, according to Koester, that America had no grudge against the German people, and when asked whether America would have come in if there had been no U-boat war, they shrug their shoulders.

TWO U-BOATS SHELL A PORTUGUESE PORT

Shore Guns at Cezimbra, South of Lisbon, Put the Submarines to Flight.

LISBON, Oct. 4.—Two enemy submarines today shelled the Port of Cezimbra, eighteen miles south of Lisbon.

The shore guns immediately replied, whereupon the submarines fled.

Although U-boats have shelled a port of the Azores, this is the first time that they have made an attack on the coast of Portugal.

CALL FOR 29,999 DRAFT MEN.

Men Will Be Sent to Technical Schools Beginning Oct. 15.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today called for 29,999 grammar school graduates from forty-two States and the District of Columbia to entrain Oct. 15 for technical schools. Of the total 980 will be negroes. Voluntary induction will be allowed until Oct. 12.

The call is the first issued since the suspension of the October entrainment orders, as a result of the influenza epidemic. None but registrants found physically fit for general service will be accepted.

The number of white men to be furnished by Eastern States, together with the educational institutions or municipal authorities to whom the registrants will report, reads:

Connecticut—450 Troy, N. Y., Board of Education.
District of Columbia—75 Bliss Electrical School, Washington, D. C.
Maine—200 University of Maine.
Maryland—100 Bliss Electrical School, Washington, D. C.
New Jersey—300 Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.
New York—200 Oswego Normal School, 250 Rochester A. and M. College, 350 Cornell University, 400 New York State College for Teachers.
Pennsylvania—1,500 Pittsburgh University, 400 Carnegie Institute of Technology, 500 Penn State College.
Rhode Island—100 University of New York.
Vermont—200 Clarkson Technical College, Potsdam, N. Y.

BRITISH DESTROYED 124 AIRPLANES LAST WEEK

Bombed Many Bases Beyond Our Lorraine Front—Lost 90 Machines.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—British airmen have taken part during the last week in the American operations in Lorraine. They made a special point of attacking vital enemy railway communications south of Luxemburg. Thus in the twenty-four hours ended at dawn Sept. 27 fifteen separate raids were carried out upon the railway triangle at Metz-Sablon, two upon the junction at Thionville, two upon the railway at Mezières, one upon Audun-le-Roman, one upon Ars, and two upon the aerodromes at Frescati and Plappenville, near Metz.

Other British airmen in the course of air fighting over Northern France and Belgium last week destroyed 124 enemy machines, drove down 46 out of control, and shot down 34 German kite balloons in flames. Ninety British machines were reported missing last week.

Photographic reconnoissance over the enemy's lines has also been carried on simultaneously with the fighting, and an airplane authority, in discussing this matter today, laid great stress on the fact that at the height of a conflict of unprecedented magnitude, during which immense exertions are demanded of the air service, British airmen should be quietly and systematically preparing the way for further advances by photographing the enemy's vital positions far behind the battle lines.

The duties of the air force, indeed, combine active participation in actual battles with preparation for operations yet to be undertaken. Last week between 8,000 and 9,000 air photographs were taken, of which more than 5,000 were made in fifty-six hours.

Bombing squadrons have also been busy during the last week. Nearly 300 tons of bombs were dropped upon German railways and other military organizations between the coast and the Somme, and the Belgo-British operations in Flanders were greatly assisted by attacks from the air on railway communications at Thourout, Cortemarck and Lichtervelde, on the direct routes from Bruges and Ostend to the retreating German line. Moreover, enemy reinforcements as they came up were attacked with bombs and machine gun fire.

The roadbed was destroyed in many places. Three trains were partly destroyed by fire, and direct hits were made on four others. Three large enemy ammunition dumps were exploded, and columns of horse transport were stampeded, while heavy casualties were caused by bombs bursting in the midst of massed troops.

One remarkable incident occurred last week. A British two-seater on patrol was attacked by a number of Fokkers and had its left aileron wires severed by a burst of machine gun fire. It fell in a sheer sideslip for 2,000 feet, till the observer, though wounded, climbed out on the bottom plane and by the nice manipulation of his own weight restored the balance of the machine. Remaining out on the plane during the whole flight, he enabled his pilot to land safely behind the British lines.

ROOSEVELT FOR KNOCKOUT.

No Other Nation Must "Look Cross-eyed at Us," He Tells Westerners.

ALLIANCE, Neb., Oct. 4.—"Shout, but make your shouts good," said Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, addressing a large audience from all parts of Western Nebraska at a railroad station today while he was awaiting a train on the tour he is making for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

"The only way to make a Hun feel friendly is to knock him out," continued Colonel Roosevelt. "Don't hit a man soft, because he will come back and hit you hard. Put this war through right, so that no other nation will look cross-eyed at us."

Colonel Roosevelt said that suffrage should be given to those entitled to it. He said that service, not sex, was the consideration.

BOHEMIA TO PROCLAIM HER INDEPENDENCE

Czech National Committee All Ready to Brave Death, Budapest Paper Says.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—The proclamation of the independence of Bohemia will be issued shortly, according to the Budapest newspaper A Zest.

"The members of the Czech National Committee fear neither prison nor death," says the newspaper. "They all have made their wills and settled their material affairs, and the independence of Bohemia is virtually assured.

"All preparations have been made for the proclamation of the independence of Bohemia. Every portfolio has been distributed and the state program is ready, while new Czech money is circulating privately."

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FULL TEXT OF DECISION of the United States Court on the sinking of the Lusitania, holding that it was an illegal act of the German Government. CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for October—25 cents at news stands.—Advt.

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Victory is a matter of "Human Machines." Your share in winning depends on your mental and physical fitness to do your utmost. Your country calls for no less.

Will power, alone, may carry your "Human Machine" over these tense times—but afterward?

Don't wreck so beautiful a mechanism! At least give your own "Human Machine" the care you never refuse your car. Rest—timely taken, under intelligent direction, to make sure that your Heart engine is *all right*, will bring you through *strong* to the Victory.

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We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

The Flag of Greece

This Is Greece's Day In the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive

It was not until a revolution drove King Constantine from his throne that Greece could enter the war on the side of the Allies. Constantine and Kaiser Bill are brothers-in-law. Now Greece is fighting valiantly and has aided materially in the collapse of Bulgaria.

We carry a varied assortment of flags of the Allies, at our usual "Lowest-in-the-city" prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

BUY YOUR BOND TODAY.
We Have The Actual Bonds on Sale in This Store — Women's Liberty Loan Committee Booth, Main Floor, 34th St., B'way.

Marconi Wireless Taught With Victor Records

With six double-face Victor records from which to take, messages, any student may become self-instructed in wireless telegraphy by their use in conjunction with the HANDBOOK OF INSTRUCTION AND GUIDE, by Harry Chadwick of the Marconi Institute of this city.
SPECIAL PRICE, including 6 Records and Handbook, $5.39
Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear, 34th Street.

Roller Skates

We are stocking up on roller skates in anticipation of a change in the prevailing rink skating this Winter from ice to waxed floor, in view of the scarcity of ammonia and the restrictions on coal consumption.
Winslow Skates, $3.74, $3.96 and $4.96 a pair.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

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Introducing reproductions and adaptations of Paris models together with new Gidding ideas.

MEN'S SACK SUITS—$35
Which Represents an Especially Low Price

IN the fundamentals of fine clothing—all-wool fabrics, linen canvases, good interlinings and thorough workmanship—the Kirschbaum shops never concede or compromise for the sake of price .... What makes it possible to offer these suits at $35, therefore, is the fact that we have added to our actual purchase cost only the smallest of retail margins.

Unfinished Worsteds
Scotch Heather Cheviots
English Homespun Effects

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MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR
STERN BROTHERS
WEST 42d AND 43d STREETS
Largest Retail Distributors of Officers' Uniforms in the United States

Great Western
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BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
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EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

AMERICANS ARE BOLD IN MEUSE STRATEGY

Disregard Tradition of Exposing Their Flank and Rely on River's Protection.

FACE POWERFUL DEFENSES

Advance Along Right Bank Expected to Follow Drive Now in Progress.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The situation of the American troops in the region of Verdun is looked upon here as distinctly paradoxical. From Pont-à-Mousson to the outskirts of Verdun their front faces almost directly northeast toward Etain, the Briey ore fields, and Metz. Above Verdun they occupy a substantial stretch of the left bank of the Meuse as far as the neighborhood of Brieulles and look due east across the river to the enemy, who holds the opposite bank of the stream. Westward from this point the American front faces, roughly speaking, due north to where it joins up with General Gouraud's front on the left.

But for the rampart afforded by the Meuse this situation might be regarded as somewhat risky. The experts here are delighted to see that after their magnificent bound forward of twelve to thirteen miles along the western bank of the Meuse the American troops have consolidated their new positions, despite counterattacks on their own side of the river and heavy bombardments, including a substantial proportion of gas shells, from the German batteries on the opposite bank.

Technically it can only be regarded as heretical for the Americans to continue to hold their present lines on the left bank of the Meuse above Verdun in view of the enormous weight of artillery the Germans have on their right flank along the river. Experience throughout the present war, however, has upset so many theories that experts here not only recognize the feasibility of the American tactics, but give whole-hearted admiration to the commanders who have displayed such well-considered daring as to lead them to take the bold step which was implied by their seizure of this stretch of the left bank of the Meuse and their obvious intention to establish themselves firmly there as a basis for a further advance in the same direction.

Flank Protected by Meuse.

The American commanders evidently have realized that, despite the time-honored theory as to the danger of leaving a flank exposed to enfilading fire and even bombardment from the rear, there is practically no more danger to be feared from shells which come from one's flank than from one's front, provided that the flank be amply protected, as it is in this instance by the broad river itself.

The value of having established in advance well-organized positions along the left bank of the Meuse will only be realized in full when the time comes for our troops on the opposite side of the river to begin to advance in their turn along the right bank.

The hardest nut the Americans have to crack at present is on their front between Verdun and Pont-à-Mousson. Here they are facing a complex and powerful mass of fortifications by which the Germans have protected their most valuable frontier fortress of Metz and the even more valuable iron field from which comes a vast proportion of the ore that alone enables them to continue to carry on the war.

The first of these defenses, apart from a labyrinth of advanced trenches and hundreds of acres of barbed wire, consist of a long continuous line of fortified works of great strength, starting from Azannes to the north of Besonvaux on the outskirts of Verdun, and running by Etain, Harville, La Chaussée, Charey, Rembercourt, and Preney to Vaudieres, where it hooks sharply round to the westward till it ends at Villers.

The object of this hook at the end is to flank the positions at Vittonville and Champey on the opposite bank of the Moselle just north of Pont-à-Mousson. It is before this powerful line that the Americans are at present.

Foe Has Many Defense Lines.

If they succeed in forcing it, as the Hindenburg line has been forced further north, they will be faced with what is practically three other lines of strongly fortified positions on which the Germans have been expending an enormous amount of care and labor during the last four years. They are practically three lines, because these positions are not entirely continuous. They begin with the Forest of Maugienne, north of Azannes, which has been converted into a fortress resembling Houtholst Wood, which the English and Belgians carried a few days ago.

The purpose of all these works in the Maugienne Forest is to prevent any direct advance northward from Verdun itself. This forest, running parallel to the Azannes-Vandieres line, contains enormous segments of fortified lines, one behind the other, right down to the Moselle. Behind these is still another line, starting from behind the Maugienne Forest and running to Loison, behind which point and overlapping it to the northwestward for a distance of two miles begins another strong line going direct to Briey and cutting at right angles yet another line dropping almost due south from Anoux to a point east of Puxieux.

Then there is the final main line of defense coming from Verny, due south of Metz, crossing the Moselle just below Noveant and running due north outside the belt of twenty-five forts which protect Metz, and away up in front of Thionville and beyond other supplementary fortified positions cover Longwy, the French Pittsburgh, and Longuyon, which has been in German hands since the beginning of the war.

All this suggests what desperate efforts the Germans will make to preserve their hold on the Briey coal field and the kind of problem our troops have to tackle on this part of the front.

There is one coal area in this region covering about 400 acres, the concession for which is held by the Schneiders of the famous Creusot armament firm. Although the preparatory work of opening up this field was begun only in 1907, the production of coal had already exceeded 600,000 tons a day when the war broke out, and it was expected to reach double that quantity.

The Americans are now only four-teen miles from this coal field. An advance anywhere in this region must inevitably bring its recovery nearer.

DRASTIC STEPS TO FIGHT INFLUENZA

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

on the proposition to close the schools and churches and other places of assemblage, but it was decided against at this time.

Has Power to Close Up City.

As to the legal right of the Health Department to put the order into effect, the Commissioner said that it was a question of obeying the order now or having the city closed up. The department has the power to do the latter, but it does not want to do it. Those at the conference understand the position taken by the department, and Dr. Copeland looks for the heartiest support of all.

The proclamation, with orders for the changes in opening and closing hours, which go into effect today and are to continue until further notice, is as follows:

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Department of Health, City of New York, held Oct. 4, 1918, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the epidemic of so-called Spanish influenza and pneumonia, while not alarming at the present moment, necessitates care on the part of the citizens of the City of New York, and

Whereas, the particular things to be avoided, in order to escape contagion is to prohibit crowding and congestion, particularly in places of public assemblage, and

Whereas, one of the chief places of crowding is in the subway, surface cars, elevated trains, steam railways and other public conveyances used for the transportation of passengers, and

Whereas, the opening and closing of the vast majority of mercantile, manufacturing and business establishments take place at the same hours in the morning and afternoon or evening and are the principal factor in causing such overcrowded conditions of the subway and other public conveyances during the peak hours of travel, and

Whereas, the conditions hereinbefore set forth constitute, in the opinion of the Board of Health, a condition prejudicial to health of the persons using such public conveyances and frequenting other places of public assemblage, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Health hereby declares the conditions hereinbefore set forth to be prejudicial to health, and hereby orders:

1. That the institutions and buildings used in commerce, manufacture, trade, industry and labor, transportation, and recreation shall maintain hours of opening and closing in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) All stores, except retail food and drug stores, shall open at 8 A. M. and close at 4 P. M.

(b) All wholesale and jobbing establishments shall open at 8:15 A. M. and close at 4:15 P. M.

(c) All offices shall open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 4:30 P. M.

(d) All textile manufacturing establishments shall open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

(e) All nontextile manufacturing establishments shall open at 9:30 A. M. and close at 5:30 P. M.

(f) All establishments formerly opening before 8 A. M. and closing later than 6 P. M. shall not be disturbed. The particular purpose of this exemption is to prevent any interference with munition factories or war industries.

Theatre Opening Hours.

(g) Theatres and places of amusement shall open in accordance with the following schedule:

7 P. M.—Rivoli, Rialto, Strand, Broadway, New York, and other leading moving picture houses situated between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets, must arrange for their night shows to begin at this hour.

8 P. M.—Lexington Opera House, Hippodrome, Palace, Columbia, and all two-a-day vaudeville houses.

8:15 P. M.—Winter Garden, Century, Broadhurst, Casino, Park, Harris, New Amsterdam, Cohan, Globe, Cort, Liberty, Shubert, Majestic. (Brooklyn.)

8:30 P. M.—Lyric, Plymouth, Astor, Comedy, Morosco, Lyceum, Criterion, Knickerbocker, Montauk. (Brooklyn.)

8:45 P. M.—Manhattan, Central, Selwyn, Booth, Belmont, Hudson, Gaiety.

9 P. M.—Longacre, Bijou, Forty-eighth Street, Playhouse, Maxine Elliott, Republic, Eltinge, Empire, Cohan & Harris, Belasco, Punch and Judy.

By order of the Board of Health.

ROYAL S. COPELAND,
Commissioner.

"We have not closed up New York City largely because this community is not stricken with the epidemic," said Dr. Copeland. "The increase reported today has, however, caused us some serious hours. I had a conference this morning with the department nurses and the medical inspectors. These nurses and inspectors go into the schools and their testimony is that there are few sick school children in this city.

"I had a conference with the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Ettinger, and he has had a survey of the schools made and he found there were few sick there. He agrees with the department that the schools should be left open. We feel this way because New York is a great cosmopolitan city and in some homes there is careless disregard of modern sanitation. From these homes, however, thousands of children are carefully washed up and their teeth scrubbed before they are sent to school. In the schools the children are under the constant guardianship of the medical inspectors.

"This work is part of our system of disease control. If the schools were closed at least 1,000,000 children would be sent to their homes and become 1,000,000 possibilities for the disease. Furthermore, there would be nobody to take special notice of their condition.

Conditions Different Here.

"I don't want to be in the position of giving an interview that would appear antagonistic to what Surgeon General Blue has said. He is dealing with the nation. He finds a variety of conditions while we face only one here. For instance, in Oswego, with 23,000 persons, there were found 3,500 cases today. Now, if we had one-sixth of the population here affected with Spanish influenza we would have 1,000,000 cases. We would have to close everything up. We have had about 6,000 cases here, while Philadelphia has had 20,000 and Boston 100,000. One half of the 6,000 cases here are in 600 homes.

"It has been the position of the Department of Health from the first that no individual is in danger if he or she escapes the mouth or nasal secretion of some other person who has it. We believe it is proper to keep the theatres and churches open if we can eliminate the sneezers, coughers, and spitters. We pointed out to the theatre managers the importance of making the public who go to their places know that these things are prohibited. Today we ordered these managers to instruct their ushers and attendants to escort from their theatres those who violate the Department rules and so use force if necessary. We will back them up.

"In this city the chief danger of spread of the disease lies in the subways—and the other lines to a lesser extent. The crowds carried at the morning and evening peak of the load must be diminished. For years there has been talk of establishing a relay system of travel or a zone system so that persons would go to and from work at different hours. This plan we have established.

"The plan means general inconvenience. That is granted, but its purpose is to prevent the spread of disease, and we expect our big public to take to it as patriotically as they have obeyed the mandates of the Federal Government in measures affecting the war.

"The Department of Health was faced with the problem of either doing this or closing the subways, and we have worked out this plan with as little hindrance to business and amusement as possible. We have given orders to the public utilities companies to keep the car windows open and the fans going in the subway. This means warm clothing and so it is again put up to the public to do its part."

To Permit Fires Earlier.

Dr. Copeland said also that State Fuel Administrator Cooke has promised that he will issue a statement permitting fires in the homes and the heating twice a day of places in which persons are engaged in sedentary occupations.

It was reported that a quarantine had been established on Blackwell's Island, but no order was issued by the Health Department. There have been several cases among the prisoners, but no deaths, and the prison authorities decided yesterday to revoke all pass privileges of visitors.

Twenty persons were summoned to Yorkville Court yesterday for violation of the Sanitary Code in not providing properly cleansed glasses for the serving of drinks. Some were fined and some released on their promise to use more care. One hundred and twenty-five men were summoned to Jefferson Market Court for spitting in the public thoroughfares. Each was fined $1 and warned.

Ten spitters were arraigned in Yorkville Court and nine in the Tombs Court. In Yorkville Court most of the prisoners were fined $3 each, but those arraigned in the Tombs Court were held in $200 bail for trial in Special Sessions. Twenty-two spitters paid small fines in Harlem Court, and three in the West Side Court.

A call for the mobilization of all nurses and women with elementary training in the care of the sick was sent out yesterday from the headquarters of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross to the 225 nursing committees in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. They are wanted to help combat the Spanish influenza epidemic. The call, Ethan Allen, manager of the division, explained, was a preparatory measure.

A large number of nurses from the Atlantic Division, in response to a special call last week, are now serving in Massachusetts, but in the future the work will be organized so that the resources of the Red Cross will be distributed systematically. Miss Clara D. Noyes, Director of the Bureau of Field Nursing at national headquarters in Washington, is making arrangements to coordinate the work. It is planned that groups of ten and fifteen nurses in each community will form the nucleus for a complete mobilization of all nursing personnel.

As fast as nurses are enrolled by the various nursing committees, the records will be forwarded to the division headquarters.

Demands for nurses are being received hourly at division headquarters, Mr. Allen said, and the present supply is far below the demand. He urges every woman who is capable and can spare the time to communicate at once with the local headquarters of the nearest chapter.

The Red Cross gives a course of instruction at the New York Chapter, Teaching School, 453 Madison Avenue. Fifteen lessons, one and a half hours each, covering three weeks, and seventy-two hours in a hospital, are required to qualify for service under ordinary conditions. At present, however, the pupils are taking their hospital training with their instruction, going directly from the classrooms to the wards.

The Board of Freeholders of Burlington County, New Jersey, yesterday were requested by State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections Burdette G. Lewis to authorize the use of Burlington County Hospital for the Insane at New Lisbon for the care and treatment of the present and future cases of Spanish influenza in Camp Dix.

DEATHS AND NEW CASES ON INCREASE IN CAMPS

Disease Also Spreading Throughout Country—Federal Aid Rushed to Many States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—With reports from all quarters indicating that the Spanish influenza epidemic is spreading, the Federal health authorities are intensifying their plans for co-operation with the health authorities of the various States in an effort to check the disease.

In Washington, where there are thousands of war workers living in congested quarters, drastic steps have been taken by the Federal and municipal authorities. Not only have the theatres, movie houses, and dance halls been closed, but steps were taken today to close all churches and public playgrounds until further notice. All indoor mass meetings for the Liberty Loan campaign have been canceled, but outdoor meetings will be continued.

Telegraphic reports from medical officers in military camps, depots, and forts in this country show an increase in the number of new cases of influenza and pneumonia and deaths from the same. All but three camps which have been sending daily reports gave figures of new cases. The new cases up to noon today, as compared with the preceding twenty-four-hour period, are as follows:

	Today.	Yesterday.
Influenza	12,075	12,604
Pneumonia	1,854	930
Deaths	390	331

The total number of cases of influenza to date is 127,413, pneumonia 10,429, and deaths 2,869. In connection with these figures it must be borne in mind that the deaths reported daily are for all causes. Under normal conditions the daily death rate at the present strength of troops in the country is from fifteen to twenty a day. The normal pneumonia rate—that is to say, previous to the present epidemic—is about thirty-five to forty new cases a day.

The greatest number of cases, as well as the greatest increase in new cases, is reported from Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., with 1,276. Yesterday this camp reported 861 cases. Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, each reported more than a thousand new cases, but neither of these camps reported yesterday, and it is believed that many of yesterday's cases are included in today's report.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., reported 380 new cases of pneumonia and 48 deaths. Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., reported 172 new cases of pneumonia and 59 deaths. The number of new cases of influenza is falling at both Dix and Grant. Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., shows a heavy increase in the number of new cases of influenza, jumping from 94 to 174. Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., shows a decrease of 50 per cent.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., and Syracuse, N. Y., which have suffered from severe epidemics, seemed to be clearing up. Syracuse reported 38, while Devens reported 68. Camp Humphreys reported 771 new cases of influenza, as against 853 for the preceding twenty-four hour period.

$50,000 to Fight Disease in State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—After a conference with Governor Whitman, State Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs announced today that $50,000 had been made immediately available for use in fighting influenza in the State. The money will be used to obtain the services of nurses and hpysicians, who will work under the direction of the State Health Department and in co-operation with local health authorities. In the care of influenza patients who otherwise would be uncared for, every effort will be made to obtain nurses from such localities as are still comparatively free from the disease.

Microbe Avoids German Prisoners.

CAMP GRANT, ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 4.—There seems to be a bit of self-respect in even the Spanish influenza microbe. It has attacked all ranks of the 40,000 men in this camp, but has declined to enter the barbed wire inclosure where the German prisoners are herded. The death toll since the epidemic began here had reached a total of 234 at 1 o'clock this afternoon. There were 76 deaths from pneumonia following influenza for the twenty-four-hour period ending last midnight.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Just Received—

Men's London Overcoats

Which we are offering at

$35.00 to 70.00

The new shipment comprises a splendid assortment of smart, swagger models developed in the wanted rough materials in all the new colorings.

There are slip-on models, some with belts in back, others with belts all around—medium and heavy weights.

Just the thing for these first cool Autumn evenings.

MEN'S CLOTHING THIRD FLOOR

Even bread and butter and jam don't tempt me, says Bobby as long as I can have POST TOASTIES (MADE OF CORN)

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Crofts Hats

For Particular Middle-Aged Women of Style.

DESIGNED by an artist who has devoted her entire career to Hats of this character; one who possesses a master's touch in modeling, producing becoming Hats that soften the lines and beautify the matron's face.

A type of Hat for every woman, for the slight as well as the full figure.

Each season Crofts Hats conform to the smartest requirements of the hour, exemplifying in an impressive way an art to which most Milliners pay little or no attention.

Crofts Hats are exclusive for New York City with this house.

We have arranged a special exposition for those who are interested in Hats of this distinguished and elegant type.

$17.50 to $22.50

Fourth Floor

Arranged Especially for Saturday. A Number of

Women's Fur Trimmed Wool Velour and Chiffon Broadcloth Suits

$39.50

Colors—Navy, Rose, Taupe, Green, Prune, Seal Brown, also Black.

Superior Fabrics—Excellent Workmanship—Up-to-the-Minute Model—French Seal or Nutria Collar—Coats Lined with Peau de Cygne.

A Noteworthy Suit Buying Opportunity Because of the Unusual Value

Third Floor

OFFICERS' OVERCOATS

Of 30-oz. Melton at Cost—$30

WARM, rugged and with the true military set-up these Kirschbaum tailored coats are well known to thousands of Army Officers who secured them here a year ago.... Considering the great advances in woolens and tailoring costs, it will be good news to men in the service to know that our cost price remains the same today as in October, 1917.

KIRSCHBAUM UNIFORMS AT COST

14-oz. Serge	$27	20-oz. Whipcord	$35
18-oz. Serge	33	14-oz. Whipcord	27
Heavy Melton Overcoats			$30

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED

STERN BROTHERS

WEST 42d AND 43d STREETS

Largest Retail Distributors of Officers' Uniforms in the United States

Back our Millions with Billions—Buy Liberty Bonds

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th Street

Est. 1879

Strong Reasons why Your Boys' Clothes should come from Best & Co.

Best Values
Best Quality Fabrics
Best Assortment in New York

Whether your boy is 2 or 20, you can find here the particular model best suited to him and the quality most satisfactory from the standpoint of both service and style.

Little Boys' Wash Suits
It has been the experience of thousands of Mothers that one of our boys' wash suits outwears two of any other make. There are many distinctive styles to choose from too. *Sizes 2-10 yrs.*
3.95 4.95 5.95

Little Boys' Wool Suits
An unusual assortment of Middies, Junior Norfolks, English and Military styles in a great variety of the most serviceable and best looking fabrics. *Sizes 2-10 yrs.*
10.50 11.50 13.50

Little Boys' Overcoats
Every fabric that is comfortable and serviceable, every type of coat that is practical, is found here in exclusive shades and weaves. *Sizes 2-10 yrs.*
14.50 16.50 19.50

Boys' Knicker Suits of Wool
There's a difference in knicker suits. Not everyone uses pure all wool fabrics and the best of linings and interlinings. These wear better. *Sizes 7-18 yrs.*
16.50 19.50 22.50

Older Boys' Overcoats
Superior to the usual boys' overcoat in that these retain their original style as long as worn. The fine all-wool fabrics were bought at pre-war prices, the models are distinctly new. *Sizes 8-16 yrs.*
24.50 28.50 32.50

Long Trousers Suits
We consider that the boy making his first appearance in long trousers demands the skill of fine designers and the tailoring of experts and we give it to him in these suits. *Sizes 13-20 yrs.*
28.50 32.50

Boys' Overcoats for Prep School
Mannish coats tailored in custom-like styles that please the prep-school boy; fabrics that give long service and that are comfortable weight without being cumbersome. *Sizes 16-20 yrs.*
28.50 32.50

Boys' Mackinaws of All-Wool
As the government has now taken over all mackinaw mills, our supply is greatly curtailed. Our assortment is complete now but cannot be duplicated.
14.75 16.50 18.50

Specials For Saturday

3.95 Boys' Wash Suits will be 2.95 on Saturday. Fancy Repps in white, blue, brown and green. *Sizes 2-9 yrs.*

13.50 for Boys' Corduroy Knicker Suits—excellent for school or play. *Sizes 7-18 yrs.*

You Never Pay More at Best's

ST. QUENTIN LOOTING REDUCED TO SCIENCE

Germans Left Nothing of Value, from Machinery to Works of Art.

CATHEDRAL A GAPING RUIN

Chapels That Were Spared in Previous Invasions Are Now Shattered.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Oct. 3.—Already, in my first impressions of St. Quentin, I have told you something of the city itself, its ruined buildings, and its solitude. I have written also of the efficiency of the German Army's "Booty Department," of St. Quentin's once glorious cathedral, and the havoc made of it by our modern vandals. I must write in greater detail. The carcass of the cathedral is like an old ruin newly damaged. We reached it by the west entrance through a barrier of cobblestones and barbed wire, surmounted by a notice board reading, "Durchgang Verboten." And then we found a free way in by the south door.

The great square tower, which with the high roof was burned in one of last year's fires, was a landmark throughout the countryside and a first-class German observatory. It shows a number of shell holes. The vaulting of the apse has gone completely, and that of the splendid Gothic nave springing over forty feet high, has partly fallen in. Stone and dust were littering the floor. Of the stained glass windows and of the stone and woodwork dating back as far as the twelfth century only pitiful fragments remain. Parts of the chapels that survived the shocks of six centuries, that the Spaniards of Queen Elizabeth's day and the Germans of Bismarck's had spared, are now shattered, and frescoes of the choir are open to the cold Autumn sky.

Ruins in the Grand' Place.

In the neighborhood of the Grand' Place there remains of the elaborate monument of the siege of 1557, with its surrounding statuary, only a broken pillar. The façade of the quaint and charming fifteenth-century Town Hall, with its gallery of seven arcades, its upper balustrade and wooden bell tower, is intact, but the fine windows are gone, the roof has fallen in upon the Renaissance council chamber, and the floor of the building is now encumbered with rubbish which is believed to be mined. In the rear, the street of the vast building called the Palace of Fervaques, after the ancient convent, and containing the law courts, public library, and large festival hall, appears to have suffered little, but I had no time to examine it closely.

The enemy removed from the Lecuyer Museum eighteen months ago the famous collection of Quentin de la Tours Pastels, which were for a time exhibited to German art lovers at Maubeuge and may still be on show there. The large château in Renaissance style, which has apparently been gutted by fire, caught my eye but it was impossible to prolong our visit.

After hours of perambulation, shells began to fall near, and we made off. On entering the town yesterday, our allies captured a German automobile officer with a motor wagon loaded with stuff he was about to carry off. He will prove a useful witness.

Near the Grand' Place there is a large oblong space with a central avenue of trees presented to the town by the great Napoleon and called the Champs Elysées. It was here in a large private house that the Kaiser stayed on one of his several visits to St. Quentin. The following story of the visit is given by the editor of the chief local newspaper, long in refuge in Paris, in his paper printed for other refugees, the Bulletin de l'Aisne.

"Having sent the owners of the house to live elsewhere, the Kaiser recompensed M. and Mme. Basquin with occasional interviews. One day, in reply to a remark about the horrors of the war, the Kaiser said:

"'Ah, M. Basquin, there have always been wars, and there always will be. I have tried arbitration, but after two days I had to withdraw my representative. No one could agree.'

"Another time the Socialists were referred to, and William II. exclaimed:

"'Oh, I know them, the Socialists! I have some of them in Germany also, but—' and, according to the narrator, he he made the movement of a man who is putting something into his pocket."

Looting Scientifically Done.

Let me make clearer the main point of this first impression of St. Quentin: It is not one of common vandalism, but of the scientific and unceasing development of the former German art of war into new phases of what the western conscience has always regarded as a crime. The original terrorism in Belgium and France was a new kind of wholesale murder. Prepared and organized removal and compulsion of civilians to labor for their conquerors, was a later kind of wholesale abduction and enslavement. Much of the material damage of St. Quentin may be explained on military grounds, and in any case there never was a cathedral built half as wonderful as the most ordinary of the sons of man. But the lifting of every bit of furniture, the machinery, the family treasures, and the artistic heritage of a modern community is robbery on a scale and indeed of a kind that history has not hitherto known. St. Quentin is only the latest illustration of this Teutonic achievement.

We had started out at 7 A. M., and were not in the liberated town till after 4 P. M. I mention this fact by way of correcting the idea to which the continuous diet of official bulletins in these days of steady success may give rise—that the army can keep on moving rapidly. On the front, on the contrary, one has the illusion of a perpetual block and gigantic, interminable effort which is always partially thwarted. Even in this bright, frosty weather, and under the best of traffic management, pressure accumulates around certain points. Everything must give way to troops and guns going forward. Next come supply columns and ambulances; and, very properly, war correspondents must be content with the tail of the procession. Most of the Somme bridges near the front were destroyed this morning, and, though the engineers rapidly threw pontoons over the stream and canal, long detours at first had to be made. Divisional staffs situated in dugouts on obscure hillsides are not easy to find and reach. The main roads are pitted with shell holes and rent at intervals by mine craters, and one may be held up for hours in lesser byways.

All day the French have been attacking east of St. Quentin, between the villages of Rouvroy and Stancourt, and further south, supported by a tremendous bombardment of the long ridge running from the city to the Oise. As we left the front a hard combat was still in full uproar.

Evening.—It may be said that the battles of the Somme are finished and have passed into history. It was the fear of encirclement on this side which determined yesterday the abandonment of St. Quentin by the foe.

Today in contact with the fresh British attack on Sequehart the First French Army is continuing the conquest of the Hindenburg trench system which in this part has an average depth of two to three miles. On the left the canal has been crossed at Mamcourt, two miles northeast of St. Quentin. At the centre the French are attacking Neuville-St. Amand and Itancourt, and on the right Moy, seven miles southeast of St. Quentin, has been occupied.

General Berthelot has now nearly completed the driving back of the enemy to his old lines north of the Aisne as far east as Pont-Avert and over the edge of the hills to Cormicby and beyond Loivre and Courcy.

The Mountain of Rheims and the west flank of the city are thus completely freed. This fine achievement will have an important influence on the position in Champagne and on the Ailette and the Chemin des Dames.

Meanwhile General Gouraud's army in the teeth of very strong resistance, has made another leap forward in Champagne on the west, reaching the woods near Orfeuil, where three counterattacks were broken, occupying Challerange at the centre and on the right touching the Aisne south of Mouron.

Everywhere it has been a hard-fought, but victorious day.

FIERCE AIR FIGHTING IN OUR NEW DRIVE

American Fliers Take Desperate Chances in Aiding Advance—Germans Equally Daring.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.) — The American troops resumed the attack this morning west of the Meuse, and advanced their lines two to five kilometers. They captured Hill 240, north of Exermont, and the villages of Gesnes, Pleville, Chehery, and La Forges.

The American aviators again covered themselves with glory and performed almost the impossible in today's drive. Dawn broke with mists heavy over the trenches and the country across which the Americans were to go, and it was hours before the weather cleared sufficiently to permit of any observation to speak of.

The splendid liaison that marked the ideal under the circumstances, was due in great part to the work of the aviators, who countless times risked their lives in reconnoitring, attacking the retreating Germans, and bringing back reports. To this was added the fact that the German fliers seemed for once inspired by daredeviltry and bravery equal to the American aviators, and during the entire morning, particularly in the centre of the action, they swooped over the heads of the American infantry only a few hundred meters above the earth, using machine guns withtelling effect until driven off.

Chiefly because of this daring the German losses were unusually heavy, and even the American anti-aircraft batteries accounted for seven machines which they brought down without trouble at the short ranges they could use. One more German plane fell to the prowess of an infantryman who was carrying an anti-tank gun captured a few moments before, and which he turned on an aviator just overhead, bringing him down instantly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The American troops which today drove back the Germans to the Kriemhilde position, south of Foret Wood, evidently composed the 80th and 86th National Army Divisions. The former is made up of men from Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, and trained at Camp Lee, and the latter of men from Illinois and Wisconsin and trained at Camp Grant.

The 80th Division was announced as being a part of the Third Army Corps under Major Gen. Wright. Its commanding officer was Major Gen. Cronkhite.

The 86th Division has not been long in France, and it is in this fighting it probably is engaging in its first combat.

COLUMBIA AVIATOR CITED FOR BRAVERY

Lieut. Nelson Bags German Plane in "Tango Circus"—21 Bullet Holes in His Machine.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Columbia University's Paris bureau today got news of an exploit by Lieutenant C. L. Nelson of the class of 1916, who distinguished himself in the St. Mihiel offensive. Between the 12th and the 14th of September he brought down a sausage balloon, which fell in flames in a wood inside the German lines. The wood shortly afterward was captured by Americans and the destruction of the balloon authenticated.

Another day Lieutenant Nelson went out with his French escadrille of eight planes. They were attacked by sixteen planes of the "tango circus," formerly led by Baron von Richthofen. Every man of the enemy squadron was an ace.

Our escadrille lost one plane while the enemy lost three, of which Nelson bagged one. When the fight was over his observer was shot through the leg. Nelson himself escaped with a whole skin, but with a bullet hole through the back of his boot and twenty-one bullet-holes in his machine. Despite this he descended safely within our lines. The fight lasted fifteen minutes or "about as long," said Nelson, "as one cares to spend in a single scrap with boches."

As a reward for this achievement the whole escadrille was cited and got the Fourragère. Lieutenant Nelson was individually cited for the Croix de Guerre, and both he and his observer were recommended for the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

CIVILIZED WORLD CONDEMNS BOLSHEVIKI

Lansing's Note Calling for Expression of Views on the Subject Heartily Received.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The civilized world is practicaly a unit in condemnation of the Bolsheviki and the reign of terror in that part of Russia under their control. Replies have been received by the State Department from most of the countries of the world heartily indorsing the recent note addressed to them by Secretary Lansing calling for an expression of condemnation of the lawless element in Russia.

The neutral nations, representatives of which still are in Petrograd or Moscow, were placed in a somewhat delicate position as a result of the Lansing note, but it is known that they agree with the American Government's position. In fact, two of them—Norway and Holland—through their diplomatic and consular representatives in Bolshevist-controlled Russia, voiced a joint protest at the conduct of the Bolsheviki soon after the American note was dispatched.

A protest from the Bolshevist leaders against alleged cruelties practiced on the civilian population by the Czechoslovak forces on the Volga front in Russia has been received by the State Department through the Swedish Legation. There is little likelihood that it will be entertained, because there is no information to support the charges aside from the fact that the American Government regards the Bolsheviki as nothing more than a band of outlaws.

Officials said today that the self-restraint and general conduct of the Czechoslovaks both in Russia and Siberia had won tributes of admiration from officials of practically all the countries of the world.

PRINCE MAX TO TELL HIS STAND ON PEACE

New Chancellor Expected to Revert to Program of No Annexations or Indemnities.

FEAR OF CLASH ON TERMS

Doubt of New Cabinet's Ability to Put Through a Democratic Program.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—There are many guesses at the composition of the Government of which Prince Max, the new Chancellor, will be head. The posts will certainly be fairly equally divided between the three Majority parties, and though the National Liberal Party has not joined in the negotiations of the last few days, several of its members will most likely be included in the new Imperial Government. It may be taken as certain that Scheidemann will be selected, probably as State Secretary without portfolio, Legien head of the German trade unions, it is thought, will become head of the new Ministry of Labor, and several Under Secretaryships will fall to other Socialists. Erzberger, it is reported, is certain to be included. As for the Prussian Ministry, members of each of the Majority parties will take office. There is a good deal of talk in Berlin of the formation of something like a War Cabinet consisting of the Chancellor, von Payer, who will remain Vice Chancellor, and several other of the more important Ministers. The new Government's program will most probably be stated at a meeting of the Reichstag on Saturday.

Though serious objections have been raised to a royal personality being exposed to the fierce light and criticism which naturally falls upon an Imperial Chancellor, the extreme poverty of the political ground is such that the objections have lost a great deal of their force. The German political system has not reared politicians for leading positions in the Government, as Vorwärts admits in blessing Prince Max's candidature. One had only to take a look round the Reichstag majority to see how restricted is the range of possible choice. It was from the Kaiser that the main opposition came to Prince Max as Chancellor. His Majesty had and has grave doubts as to the consequences should Prince Max fail in his task; for that, the Kaiser thinks, would bring royalty into no small measure of discredit. However, the unsuitability of the other candidates, and the hold which Prince Max has on progressive opinion, forced the Kaiser to give way and allow negotiations to go forward with the aim of paving the way of the Prince's progress to the head of affairs in the Wilhelmstrasse.

Suspicious of Conservatives.

The Berliner Tageblatt is highly enthusiastic about Prince Max, hailing him as an opponent of force and Pan Germanism, and as a man of broad views and great strength of character. Meanwhile, the Conservatives are strongly advocating a coalition Government with members drawn from all the parties. Thus they clearly hope to put a drag on the wheel of the vehicle the progress of which they cannot prevent. But the Reichstag three-party majority will have none of them. They make a great parade of their willingness to let bygones be bygones and to take their stand by the Kaiser's letter to the retiring Chancellor; but, as the Vorwärts points out, the letter spoke of admitting to the Government "men who enjoy the confidence of the people," and that phrase, it adds, "puts the Conservatives definitely out of court, for not one-tenth of the people have faith in them. Indeed, the broad masses of the people look upon them with the utmost distrust."

The Socialist organ objects to any Government save one relying wholly and solely on the support and approval of the democratic majority of the Reichstag. How could men like Scheidemann and Westarp work together, it asks, when they disagree on every important question with which the Government will be faced?

"Why make our political front a long one, especially as part of it would be a Bulgarian front which would turn on the rest?"

Proof of Real Change Lacking.

The Pan Germans, of course, are naturally wild at this democratic insistence on power as well as on office, a thing which patriotic and self-denying Junkers have never dreamed of for themselves, they assert with their usual impudence. All democratic organs are naturally in high glee regarding the defeat of the Junkers, and the Fatherland's definite orientation toward democratic government. What effect will be produced by this first spoonful of medicine from the democratic bottle remains to be seen, and the formation of a democratic Government will be followed by a much heavier task, that of proving and guaranteeing to the world that the Germany which so ardently desires peace is a very different Germany from that which so determinedly and enthusiastically drew the sword, and that the democracy of Germany is really firmly and definitely in the saddle and proof against the arrows of the Pan Germans.

Prince Max's program, it is declared, will be based on the famous July peace resolution, and will include acceptance of the principle of the League of Nations and the settlement of the Belgian and Eastern questions in accordance with the right of self-determination. All that will be a step forward certainly, and the world will as certainly be interested to see what definite proof of sincerity the new Chancellor will put forward on behalf of the German people. In the meantime, the exceedingly depressed state of the German people is so reacting on the democratic parties that surprises are not out of the question.

MAX'S POWER HEDGED IN.

Washington Sees Scheme to Disguise German Aims.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A desperate effort by the Kaiser and his advisers to hoodwink the Allies and the German people into a belief in the democratization of Germany is seen by observers here in the appointment of Prince Maximilian as Imperial Chancellor, and Scheidemann, the Socialist, and Bröber, Centrist, as members of the Cabinet without portfolios.

It is suspected that Germany is about to make a new peace proposal disguised under a most attractive democratic program. With these new names on the roster of the rulers of Germany, the Kaiser might point to them as a realisation of his recently announced policy of popular rule.

It is noted that nothing is said in the recent announcement of the relinquishment of power by the military party, or of making the members of the Cabinet answerable for their conduct of affairs to the Reichstag. The new officials whose names are intended to make the program attractive, therefore, apparently will be entirely without power as well as without portfolio and the actual control of affairs may be left entirely in the hands of the Junkers, a condition that led up to the precipitation of the present war.

It is realized there is a possibility that the Kaiser reads the handwriting on the wall and, realising that his country is doomed to defeat, may plan actually to turn over a share of the government to representatives of popular rule and permit them to try to save the empire.

1,800,000 AMERICANS IN SERVICE ABROAD

War Department Announces That Influenza Epidemic Will Retard Shipments Somewhat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—American troops abroad now number 1,800,000, members of the House Military Committee were informed today at their weekly conference at the War Department.

It was announced that Spanish influenza in camps and cantonments would retard shipments somewhat in the immediate future, the department having adopted the policy of not sending men overseas who have been exposed or show symptoms of the disease.

No requests for the suspension of physical examinations of draft registrants were received by Provost Marshal General Crowder today, though in Massachusetts and Philadelphia the work has been stopped because of influenza. It was said that, except in localities where conditions were particularly bad, the examinations would proceed.

The examinations upon which local boards everywhere are now engaged affect men between 19 and 37 years of age who registered on Sept. 12 and have been placed in Class 1, ready for immediate calls. The first large call for men in October, which would have taken 142,000 into cantonments on Oct. 9, still remains suspended.

FORTY PRISONERS TRACED.

Two Officers on New List of Americans Held in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Names of two officers and thirty-eight enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces held prisoners of war in Germany were announced today by the War Department. The officers are Lieutenant Horace Wells, 1,454 Milwaukee Avenue, Denver, Col., held at Karlsruhe, and Lieutenant Ross Mathis, of Cotton Plant, Ark., held at Stralkowe. The enlisted men are:

At Cassel.

EVANS, WILLIAM, Sauville, Va.
GREEN, JOHN, Methuen, Mass.
POPPLEWELL, ARCHIE, Hustonville, Ky.
ICKES, LEO, Boswell, Penn.

At Rastatt.

BELL, WILLIAM D., Quincy, Mass.

At Limburg.

FEENEY, BENJAMIN, Cessing, N. Y.
BATHGATE, JACK, Orange, Conn.
KENNEDY, JOHN H., New Brighton, Penn.
WEIDER, HOLMES, Columbus, Ohio.
GRIDER, THOMAS, Danville, Ill.

At Giessen.

BRAUN, AUGUST C., Cottage Grove, Wis.
FROHN, BERNARD, Highland, Ill.
SMOROWSKI, JOHN P., Chicago, Ill.
SLAARATEN, ROBERT, Norway.

At Langensalza.

SCHMIDMEISTER, ALOYSIUS, Philadelphia.
LANDRIGAN, DANIEL, Flint, Mich.
BROWN, JOSHIE, Leeville, Va.

At Darmstadt.

DAVIS, HARRY R., Bellows Falls, Vt.
CAMPBELL, BARTHOLOMEW, Philadelphia.
SWITROSKY, CZESLOW, Ansonia, Conn.
HANNIG, ERNEST J., Wheeling, W. Va.
BARNES, HENRY C., Canter, Miss.
HOUSE, ROBERT L., Hamilton, Ohio.

At Camp Unknown.

FARMER, ELARD E., Mineral Bluff, Ga.
BELLMER, HAROLD E., Dunkerton, Iowa.
CASEBEER, CHARLES, Somerset, Penn.
BEVINS, ROBERT, Metz, Ky.
NASSAR, BENJAMIN D., 485 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GAUDAN, VALENTINE, Oakland, Cal.
VOIGTBERGER, WILLIAM C., Philadelphia.
KAUL, ALBERT J., Philadelphia.
GRIMES, ALBERT T., Philadelphia.
CERABONE, VICTOR A., 313 East 11th St., New York.
BRADLEY, ARTHUR GEO., Bristol, Conn.
SADOWSKI, STANLEY, Erie, Penn.
AMES, B., Rochester, N. Y.
FAKEM, PETE, Red Rock, Okla.
AGUILAR, ENRIQUE, Key West, Fla.

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Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

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Men's Winter Overcoats

will be continued to-day (Saturday) on the Sixth Floor

Exceptional Value is offered in

Smart, Snappy Overcoats of black or Oxford-gray melton, lined throughout with silk, finished with velvet collar and finely tailored; very exceptionally priced at

$37.50 each

These Overcoats were built especially for men of discriminating taste.

Men's Sack Suits

of selected fabrics and the newest models, very moderately priced, are a special feature in the regular stock.

"Your Money Is Sure When Bonds Mature"—Buy Bonds

James McCreery & Co.

Fifth Avenue — ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5TH. — 34th Street

Important Offering

500 FALL SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$25.00

The assortment comprises "Floor Samples" purchased from a manufacturer of high-grade Men's Suits at considerable price concessions.

These Suits will stand the most critical inspection; superior workmanship; excellent trimmings; full, half or quarter lined; a varied assortment of patterns in neat medium and dark effects; smart and conservative models; size 33 to 44.

Other High-Grade Suits.. $22.75 to $65.00

Atterbury Clothes — Fifth Avenue — New York

For Men and Young Men

Sold Exclusively in New York City by James McCreery & Co.

For the man or young man who prefers the finest "ready-for-service" Clothes that it is possible to produce.

A large assortment of "Atterbury Clothes" in various models—smart or conservative.

$33.00 to $65.00

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Men's Underwear and Hosiery

Complete Assortments of Standard Grades Are Shown in Regular Stock at Moderate Prices

Shirts and Drawers

Special $1.95 garment

Medium weight grey worsted; drawers, regular or stout sizes.

Shirts and Drawers

Light weight grey merino, garment.....$2.0
Light weight white merino, garment.....$2.
Medium weight grey merino, garment..$3.00, $3.25, $3.
Medium weight grey merino, garment.....$3.5
Heavy weight grey merino, garment.....$5.5
Medium weight Balbriggan, garment.....$1.2
Heavy weight Balbriggan, garment.....$2.5
Medium and heavy weight Union Suits, garment, $1.75 and $3.0
Medium and heavy merino Union Suits, garment, $3.00, $5.25, $6.0

Cashmere Half Hose

Special 75c pair

Medium weight black Cashmere, seamless; splendid wearing quality.

Medium weight black merino, pair.....55
Medium weight natural cashmere, pair.....65
Medium weight Oxford merino, pair.....85
Medium weight black or white cashmere, pair.....$1.0
Medium weight black Oxford, natural cashmere, pair..$1.25
Medium weight silk plated cashmere, pair.....$1.5
Medium weight white wool, pair.....$1.0
Medium weight khaki and grey, pair.....$1.
Medium weight white English cashmere, pair.....$1.7
Medium weight khaki ribbed English wool, pair.....$3.0

Ground Floor

October Sale of

Men's Boots

1600 Pairs Lord & Taylor Standard Qualities On Sale Today—At Very Special Prices

700 Pairs at $5.85

Men's tan Russian calf laced Shoes, and gun metal Button Boots; sizes incomplete.

900 Pairs at $7.85

Men's Boots in dark tan calfskin and black calfskin, Laced.

Fourth Floor

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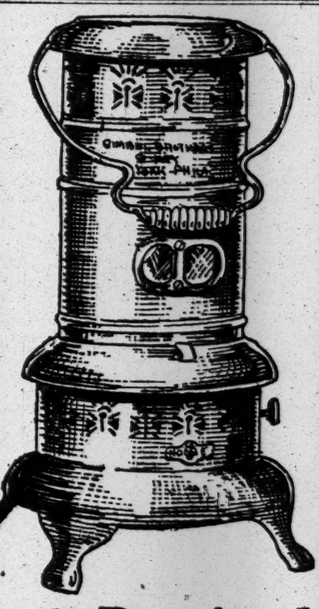

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A Carload of Oil Heaters

The Famous O-Key Heaters—Thousands Sold last Winter

$5.45 Each

Japanned Trimmed with Steel Founts. Remarkable Value.

Perfection Oil Heaters

(Standard Oil Make)

Going like Hot Cakes—but new shipments arriving almost daily.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

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The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

One of the GREAT modern novels, From the Spanish of VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ

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LAFAYETTE, COR. FLATBUSH AV. 1 Short Block from Old and New Sub. Stations at Atlantic Av. & Pacific St.

Brooklyn

OUR TARS TO FORE IN DURAZZO FIGHT

Sink Two U-Boats While Protecting Warships Bombarding Albanian Port.

NAVY AIDING LAND FORCES

Attack Announced as the First of a Series of Operations Against Austrian Bases.

ROME, Oct. 4.—American submarine chasers destroyed two enemy submarines yesterday during the bombardment of Durazzo, it was announced today by the Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Navy.

The chasers were engaged in patrol escort service for the protection of the large warships taking part in the bombardment.

According to details of the attack given by Premier Orlando, American, British, and Italian warships participated. It began at noon, when Italian and British cruisers, protected by Italian and allied torpedo boats and American submarines, succeeded in making their way through mine fields and, avoiding attacks by submarines, got into Durazzo Harbor.

An intense bombardment followed until the base and the Austrian ships anchored there were completely destroyed.

Italian sailors, in the teeth of a hot enemy fire, torpedoed an Austrian destroyer and a steamer. Another vessel, which was recognized as a hospital ship, was allowed to withdraw.

British and Italian airplanes co-operated in the work. Other Italian and allied warships were drawn up in order of battle outside of the harbor to deal with any enemy warships coming up to the assistance of the port.

No losses or damage were suffered by the allied squadron, except slight injury to a British cruiser by a torpedo from an enemy submarine.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—In the leveling of the fortifications and depots at Durazzo Wednesday the Entente squadron, according to a Central News dispatch from Rome, destroyed much material for the Austrian army in Albania.

VIENNA, Oct. 4, (Via London.)—The town and harbor of Durazzo, Albania, were bombarded for two hours Wednesday by allied naval and air forces, but no material damage was done, according to an official communication issued today, which says:

Wednesday thirty enemy naval units and a large number of airmen bombarded the town and harbor of Durazzo for two hours. The material damage was not important. An attempt to penetrate the harbor with torpedo boats and gliding boats failed. One gliding boat was sunk.

TO ATTACK FOE'S PORTS.

Allied Fleet in Adriatic Plans Active Operations Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations and Acting Secretary of the Navy, said tonight that the Navy Department had received no official information regarding the reduction of the Austrian naval base at Durazzo.

It was made plain, however, that the action was regarded as a very important part of the Balkan campaign and as being associated with the land movement of the allied forces. The reduction of Durazzo, it was officially explained, would be a very important achievement, as it would mean the shoving backward toward Pola and Trieste of the Austrian sea forces which had been all along a threat to the maintenance of the line of communications for the Balkan forces. The destruction of the naval vessels of the Austrians at Durazzo meant just that many vessels eliminated from the group with which the Austrians had tried to strike at the sea communications over which men and supplies were sent to the Balkan front.

The attack on Durazzo is the first of a series of important operations in the Northern Adriatic.

An official cable from Rome to the Italian Embassy today said:

"The military situation in the Balkan Peninsula and Albania made it advisable to destroy the efficiency of the port of Durazzo for enemy military traffic."

An earlier telegram from Rome said:

"For the first time since the attack on the fortifications of the Dardanelles, an allied squadron, composed of battleships and a division of torpedo boats, carried out a successful attack against an enemy base. The merit belongs to the Italian fleet, admirably supported by light English vessels and American submarine destroyers.

"While the details regarding the importance of the action are still lacking, it can be affirmed that it was carried to a successful issue after a thorough preparation made necessary by the extreme narrowness of that part of the Adriatic.

"Preceded by a number of minesweepers, which opened a safe passage across the fields of mines, the battleships began the bombardment while small motor vessels conducted themselves with great valor, torpedoing a torpedo boat destroyer and a steamer.

"Italian generosity was once more shown in allowing safe passage of an enemy hospital ship."

CHILDS PROFITS ONE CENT.

Federal Food Board to See Books in Restaurant Price Inquiry.

Officers of the Federal Food Board held an informal conference with William Childs, General Manager of the Childs restaurants, and Chester H. Lane, counsel for the corporation, yesterday afternoon in the offices of the board at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street, following which it was announced that the books of the corporation were to be examined by the board's accountants to show the cost of conducting the business and of serving food, as well as the profit made, between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1 last, in order to determine whether recent increases in prices were justified.

The work is expected to be completed within a wek or ten days, when a further hearing will be held. It was intimated at the offices of the Federal Food Board yesterday that the inquiry may extend to other restaurants in the city. The board, it was explained, is without authority to fix the prices that may be charged in the restaurants, but the remedy for profiteering, if any shall be found to exist, would probably lie in cutting off the supply of foodstuffs.

It had come to the knowledge of the Federal Food Board informally that there had been recent advances of 20 to 30 per cent. in prices charged by these restaurants. A number of different dishes were specified.

The representatives of the Childs restaurants sought to justify their increase in prices on the ground of a similar increase in cost of operation, in overhead expenses, and in the current prices of commodities. The average profit, it was stated to the board, is one cent on each person served.

At the conclusion of the conference, which lasted nearly two hours, and during which the matter of prices was gone over pretty thoroughly, the board issued the following statement:

"A preliminary hearing of the complaint against the Childs restaurants was held at the Federal Board this afternoon by John Mitchell, Chairman of the board, and Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City. As a result of the hearing, an investigation is to be made by the board's accountants between the periods of Jan. 1, 1918, and Oct. 1, 1918.

"The menus of the two dates are also to be examined, and any increases in the cost of food are to be studied in the light of whether or not they were justified under the conditions of the labor and the food market. A further hearing is to be held as soon as the accountants have completed their investigation."

The Federal Food Board is now working on a scale of prices to be observed by the small retail dealers in foodstuffs, and these will probably be announced by the middle of next week. The new system will provide that the prices and grades of meat and other commodities shall be posted where they may be seen by the purchasers.

Numerous complaints have recently been received by the Food Administration relative to exorbitant prices charged by the small dealers, it was stated.

Germans Raise Insurance Limit.

In recognition of the decrease in the purchasing power of money due to the war, the German Federal Council has ordered that all employes who have lost their rights to old age pensions, sick and death benefits and similar social insurance through having their annual wages raised to more than $1,190 will haye these rights restored in those cases where their pay does not exceed $1,666, reports the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten of Sept. 4. Persons beginning work at salaries of over $1,190 at an occupation in itself covered by the social insurance laws are not benefited by the new order.

GREAT MUNITION PLANT BLOWN UP

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

diers and volunteer helpers from Perth Amboy, South Amboy and other nearby cities and towns were soon busy searching the wreckage and the open spaces for the dead and wounded. Survivors who arrived in this city last night paid a tribute to the intrepidity with which doctors and nurses and others entered the danger area in spite of overpowering fumes and the chance that unexploded shells or containers of TNT might burst while they worked.

A young woman who was at the switchboard at the office of the plant stuck to her post through the entire series of explosions, which smashed every window in her building and kept debris hammering the roof. Some of the explosions shook her from her chair. She put through calls for help to South Amboy, Perth Amboy, and other places in the vicinity.

Four units were reported at South Amboy last night as being completely obliterated while others were wrecked. While the value of the plant, based on the cost of erection, was placed at $18,000,000, it value, based on its military usefulness, was incalculable. The greater part of the plant is uninjured, according to reports at Perth Amboy last night, and it was asserted that the demolished buildings could be rebuilt within two months.

An employe who was at work in Unit No. 92 gave this account of his experience last night:

"The explosion started in Unit No. 61, which adjoins the building where I was working. One explanation was that the heating apparatus used in melting the TNT exploded. Another was that a chisel used in cleaning a shell caused a spark which set off some TNT. These are theories, and it is probable that all those who know the true cause are dead.

"The first explosion was light, just a thud, but as it occurred the lights went out. Every one thought that that meant danger and we all ran. I was hardly outside with about twenty other men when there was a terrific blast, which threw us all flat on the ground. We picked ourselves up and started to run, when another explosion bowled us over. The second one was in the part of the plant in which I had been working.

Blast Follows Blast.

"We kept on running for the open space between the collection of buildings and the high barbed wire fence which inclosed the whole plant. There was one great blast after another as we ran, accompanied by flashes of yellow light brighter than day, and as the big flashes disappeared the sky would be full of smaller explosions, as loaded and half-loaded shells, which were thrown into the air, exploded. Glass came down like rain, and pieces of steel from the shells and chunks of concrete would come down in a shower after each explosion.

"We were too busy getting away to stop to see what might happen to others, but it was plain that many of them, who were forced to run from the centre of the zone of buildings to the outside, must have been killed as buildings blew up across their path of escape.

"When we got to the barbed wire fence we hunted for exits and could not find any. This fence is more than six feet high, built to keep out spies or curious people, but with one explosion coming after another, and danger that we would be hit at any minute, we all managed to climb over it.

"When we dropped on the other side we found ourselves in a swamp, which is another barrier to prevent outsiders from approaching the plant. The explosions were still going on, and we were about to plunge into the water when some one found some planks, and we got across on them to dry land. When I reached Morgan there were only 100 employes of the plant there. Some escaped in other directions, but we all figured that the loss of life must have been heavy.

"The place is wonderfully guarded, and there is nothing in the theory that the explosion might have been caused by spies. Everyone is searched before he goes to work. No one is allowed to take in matches, and every one is compelled to put on special clothes before he goes in, to make sure that he is wearing no metal buttons, which might strike something and cause a spark.

"Each plant had a moat filled with water around it, to prevent fire from making its way along the ground from one building to another, and it was supposed that the buildings were far enough apart to keep an explosion in one place from blowing up another. As fast as the shells are loaded they are carried out to cars running alongside of each unit and taken away, so that there is never a large accumulation of shells. The TNT is in melting machines, in half loaded shells, in shells loaded and plugged with wood, and in magazines. These going off at different times caused the series of small and large explosions."

Plant in Furious Blaze.

At midnight the plant was still burning, the flames shooting high and lighting up the whole region. About the plant paced the soldiers who had been summoned from nearby posts, and this armed guard kept the crowd back half a mile from the scene of the accident. About the entrance to the barbed wire inclosure was an excited crowd, some almost resisting the guard in eagerness to get news of relatives who had worked at the plant, and had not returned to their homes. At intervals the crowd fell back as an ambulance came clanging through the gates and disappeared in the darkness. There came to the sounds of minor explosions and above it all the anouts of the fire fighters and the noise of the men who were assisting in the effort to stay the progress of the flames.

The explosion first destroyed Unit 61, one of the group of frame and corrugated iron buildings, 200 by 75 feet, in which was kept 25,000 pounds of anatol, a material equal in explosive force to trinitrotoluol. At intervals of about ten minutes up to 10 o'clock there were mighty explosions.

It was reported late last night that Units 63, 64, and 71 had been destroyed. These buildings were within a radius of 200 feet from the original explosion. Each unit was a building similar to 61 and their magazines were said to contain about the same amount of explosives as 61.

There were about 150 men on the night shift in each unit. Women work in the plant but there are none on the night shift, and so none was on duty when the first explosion occurred at 7:50 o'clock. Besides the workmen there were Government Inspectors in each of the units.

Soldiers and marines soon arrived and reinforced the 450 regular guards at the plant. The town of South Amboy, two miles distant, was put under martial law and the saloons ordered closed. The call for help brought ambulances, doctors, nurses and fire-fighting apparatus from towns within a distance of twenty-five miles.

The shock and flash of light with each of the great explosions were distinct for many miles. From Tottenville, S. I., six miles from the explosion, the brightness equaled that of daylight. The ground shook so that it was felt in all parts of Staten Island, in Manhattan, and in Brooklyn, and as far down the New Jersey coast as Asbury Park. From Camp Vail, near Long Branch, and other military encampments in different parts of New Jersey squads of soldiers and military doctors were hurried to Morgan.

In South Amboy, where many of the workers at the plant lived, crying women and children filled the streets, begging to be told who had been killed and who had escaped. Great throngs surrounded the hospitals.

The population of Morgan, the nearest town to the munitions works, was thrown into panic as explosion followed explosion and debris rained upon the town. Hundreds of men, women and children ran away from the place and crossed the bridge over the Raritan Creek to get further away from the volcanic bursts.

Shortly before midnight eight bodies, taken from the wreckage, were removed to the Morgue at South Amboy, and others were reported to be on the way. Among those reported killed was Arthur H. Stanton of Perth Amboy, Superintendent of the unit in which the first explosion occurred. This report was not confirmed.

One of the night officials of the Gillespie Company said late last night that the explosion had been caused by a fire in the 155-millimetre shell-loading plant. He said that the cause of the fire had not been ascertained.

ARMY REMOVES BAN ON SOLDIER AUTHORS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The War Department today announced that the general order of Jan. 2, 1918, which forbade persons in the military service to contribute to publications or to accept pay for their writings had been rescinded and a new general order issued stating the conditions under which they would be permitted to write for publication.

Representations were made to the General Staff that since the universal service idea had gathered into the army of the United States most of the writers in the country below the age of 45, this fund of strength should be as free for use as any other special technical equipment. It was further pointed out that since soldiers have many periods of leisure there was no legitimate objection to their employing their spare hours in writing, and that they might well be permitted to accept pay, particularly in view of the return to the Government in the form of income taxes, and the purchase of Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps.

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Types of Bulgarian infantry fighting on the Macedonian front. Current issue of MID-WEEK PICTORIAL. Ten cents—at all news stands.—Advt.

American mothers will bring them home

OVER THERE, in the seared and harried land of France, are those boys whose voices have called so often to us; whose small brown feet came pattering to our call. They are fighting now that we may be free. In the night they keep the long tense vigil. In the grey dawn they move across the tortured soil.

Our little barefoot boys, we wait for them today! God grant that they may come soon; yet only in Victory must they come, and only through the measure of our own unselfish actions *can* they come.

Buy Your Country's Bonds! Buy them again; and *by your work* may your prayers be granted. Buy this present issue of Liberty Bonds *greatly:* so that greatly can food be purchased, airplanes be built; ships be launched, weapons be forged; so that greatly our beginnings may grow into the smashing force of a great united nation; so that greatly and swiftly shall those dear young lives that we have called our sons bring to our flag that triumph that shall call them home.

In this work of saving and lending and urging others to lend, the mothers of America are taking a *great* part. **Today is Women's Day** and their part will be greater than ever.

Only with our whole strength can this war be won. Only so can it be won without needless loss of life.

This is Women's Day—Buy Bonds to your utmost

This space contributed to winning the war by the following members of the

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OCTOBER 5 IS WOMEN'S DAY

"The women of America are doing their share in the winning of the war, both by actual hard work and by the tremendous force of their moral influence. It is fitting that their service should be memorized."

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120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANOTHER MURDER PRISONER ESCAPES

Slams Door in Deputy's Face, Walks Through Open Gate of Court Prison Cage to Street.

HIS TWO GUARDS ARRESTED

Had Boasted He Would Get Away and Had Tried It Before—Amateur Culprit Bolts but Is Caught.

Richard Harrison, a prisoner accused of murder, who had boasted that he would escape from custody, and had made one unsuccessful attempt, made a successful break for liberty yesterday morning. He dodged past his guard in the corridor leading from the Tombs into Part I. of General Sessions, slammed a door behind him, ran through an empty courtroom and walked downstairs and out of the building.

He was the second man charged with murder to escape in four months while in the Tombs awaiting trial. The first was Vincent Gaffney, who was trapped by the police later in a tenement house, but escaped the second time.

Deputy Sheriffs Hannigan and Jacobs, who were in charge of Harrison and twelve other prisoners, when the escape was made, were suspended and later arrested on a short affidavit charging negligence.

While Judge Wadhams was holding the inquiry in General Sessions, which led to the arrest of Hannigan and Jacobs, the proceedings were disturbed by shouting and running in the corridor outside. When persons in the courtroom went out to see what was causing the commotion, they learned that another prisoner had escaped. The second fugitive, however, only got down two flights of stairs before he was recaptured. This was Louis Mango, charged with a crime, but undergoing a lunacy examination, who had darted from a room two doors from Judge Wadhams's courtroom, eluding Laurence Rooney, a Deputy Sheriff, who had been specially detailed to guard prisoners in the place of one of the Deputy Sheriffs who had been suspended earlier in the day. Rooney dashed after the man, fell down a flight of stairs, but picked himself up and threatened to shoot if Mango did not halt. Mango kept on running, but Rooney decided not to shoot because the man was suspected of being a lunatic. He continued the pursuit on foot and got the man just as he was about to reach an outer door of the Criminal Courts Building.

The police yesterday sent out the following description of Harrison:

"Arrest for murder Richard Harrison, alias Rick Harrison, also known as Peter Perello, 28 years old, 5 feet 3 inches; medium build, 144 pounds, brown hair and eyes, dark complexion; a driver by occupation; just escaped from the Court of General Sessions."

Deputy Sheriff Jacobs said at the hearing that he had heard the door slam in front, between the corridor and Judge Wadhams's courtroom, but had not seen the man get away. Deputy Hannigan said his view was cut off by the winding stairs, as he was at the rear of the prisoner, but that he had shouted to warn Jacobs that a man was escaping, as soon as he heard the door slam.

When he went through this door Harrison found himself in the prisoners' cage, which is supposed to be locked. However, he found the door open and went through it. He was out of the empty courtroom before Deputy Jacobs had grasped the situation and started to pursue him.

There were scores of people in the Criminal Courts Building, and Harrison had no trouble losing himself among them and walking out of the building.

Warden Hanley of the Tombs testified at the inquiry that he had been warned that Harrison had attempted to escape from Bellevue Hospital and had threatened to escape. He said that he had taken special precautions to guard him in the Tombs and had told the Deputy Sheriffs to watch the man carefully.

Judge Wadhams said the inquiry showed that the men had not been sufficiently guarded and that the system was wrong in that only two guards were employed to take prisoners to court, no matter how many prisoners there were. Sheriff Knott told Judge Wadhams that he had appealed to the Board of Estimate to allow him more deputies so that he could better guard prisoners, but that he had not been successful so far. Deputy Sheriff Burke, who is the immediate superior of Hannigan and Jacobs, said he had never had two more trustworthy men under him.

Harrison was accused of murdering George J. Griffith, who interfered when Harrison and others were holding up a card game at 787 Sixth Avenue. Policeman Bertram Maskiel captured Harrison and two of his confederates after a revolver fight and was rewarded by Police Commissioner Enright, who promoted him to be a first-grade detective.

48 AMERICANS LOST IN SEA COLLISION

Steamer Herman Frasch Sunk in Crash with a Tanker Off Nova Scotian Coast.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The American steamer Herman Frasch, a small cargo carrier, manned by a navy crew and in the overseas supply service, has been sunk in collision at sea with a loss of probably forty-eight of her crew.

The vessel came into collision at night with the American tank steamship George G. Henry, about 150 miles southeast of the Nova Scotia coast, and went down in seven minutes. She carried a crew of about thirteen officers and seventy-six men, and survivors reported number only forty-one.

The Henry, with a hole stove in her bow above the water line, picked up the survivors and stood by all night hunting for others. When daylight came she abandoned the search and resumed her voyage.

There were few details in a brief despatch upon which the Navy Department today based an announcement of the disaster and the date was not given.

The American steamer Herman Frasch, 4,000 ton gross, was owned by the Union Sulphur Company and formerly plied between this port and Freeport, Tex. The tanker George G. Henry is owned by the Petroleum Transport Company. Both were in the United States Army supply service.

AUSTRIA PERSECUTES JEWS.

Vienna Paper Complains of Repression in Occupied Provinces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Oct. 3.—According to the Jüdische Zeitung of Vienna, Zionist societies are being persecuted by the Austrian military and civil authorities in the occupied provinces.

Thus the Hatikwa Society at Lublin was closed, with the Hebrew school adjoining. The same methods were followed in other centres of the Jewish population. The journal asks if the present moment is opportune for such persecutions.

LANDED IN ENEMY LINES AND MADE HIS REPAIRS

Then a New York Aviator Sped Safely Home, Despite Pursuing German Airplanes.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.)—With his airplane riddled by machine-gun bullets and hemmed in by German machines, Ted Haight of New York City yesterday pretended to be out of commission and landed within the German lines. After hurriedly repairing his damaged machine, he ascended and got back to his own lines, successfully dodging the astonished Germans on the ground and in the air.

Haight was in a group of airplanes protecting American observers beyond the American lines. He was attacked by the Germans, and thirteen machine-gun bullets penetrated various parts of his airplane, three of them striking the propeller. The Germans circled around him to prevent him from reaching his own lines. Haight descended quickly and landed in a field behind the German line. The German airmen apparently took it for granted that Haight was out of commission and left his capture to the men on the ground.

One bullet had severed a battery wire in Haight's machine. This was quickly repaired, and before the German foot soldiers could reach Haight he had ascended and was making for the American lines. The German airplanes pursued him, but were not quick enough to catch him.

Rollins Meyer of Oakland, Cal., shot down a German airplane yesterday near Very in a spectacular fight. Although his own motor was working badly, he attacked the enemy machine and riddled it with machine-gun bullets, forcing it to land. His own machine came down immediately afterward near the German, whose officers surrendered to Meyer. Carrying the machine gun of the German airplane as a souvenir, Meyer brought the enemy airman in on foot.

[*These are the boys to back with Liberty Bonds*]

Sid Says:

It was the United States of America that yelled down that stairway, Mr. German Major

[By JOHN M. SIDDALL, *Editor of* THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE]

I have just had a talk with Floyd Gibbons, the famous war correspondent of The Chicago Tribune who pushed so far to the front for news that a German machine gun peppered him in the arm and side and put out one of his eyes.

"Tell me about our boys over there," I said. To which Gibbons replied:

"WELL, listen to this true story of a German major who was taken prisoner by the Americans. We asked him for his impressions of Americans as fighters. He was decidedly sore. Evidently something was on his mind. He said that he knew nothing whatever about the fighting qualities of the Americans. He added, however, in perfect English, that he had found them 'extremely persuasive.'

"Then he described exactly how he was captured. He said that during a terrific barrage delivered by the Allies he was in an underground compartment with forty-two wounded German soldiers. When the barrage ceased the Americans came over. The German major's first look at an American soldier came when one of our boys, a private, appeared at the opening to the underground compartment. The very thought of that fresh private with his undignified informal manner seemed to have gotten the very goat of the major. For, according to him, the private appeared with a hand grenade in each hand and his tin hat pushed back on his head. Armed and rigged in that manner he looked down the stairs into the face of the German major and yelled at him:

"'Come out of there, you Dutch blankety blank—or I'll spill a whole basketful of these things on top of your bean.'

"No, sir, there was not the sign of a smile on the major's face as he told it. Not a trace of humor was in him. Just plain disgust. The very idea of taking a prisoner that way—and a high and mighty major at that!"

THERE you have the difference between the United States and Germany in a nutshell. It is the difference between a free people and a people who get down on their knees and bow and scrape before the idea of authority. It is the difference between a people who stand up and express their real thoughts and a people who suppress them.

That private was spilling hand grenades, but he was also spilling his mind—in the good old American way—exactly as he spills it in the subway or at a ball game or at the factory. This does not imply that he does not know how to obey. Look how he is obeying in the world today! But just because he obeys is no reason why he should give up the right to think for himself and to speak what is in his mind, in the language that is in his mind. He delivers himself as he *is*—without fear and without disguise.

The war is a war between these two ideas—and Germany was doomed the minute she found herself lined up against a nation that produces that kind of men. Because, with the freedom of speech so comically illustrated in this story, there goes a freedom of action that sweeps everything before it. Men who are free to think for themselves and speak for themselves also act for themselves. They develop amazing self-reliance. If their leaders are killed or injured those below them have the initiative to gather up their forces and go forward. They do it here at home and they are doing it over there.

The United States is a country where human beings learn to travel under their own power—without the aid of tugs or other towing machines. The private who captured that Major so impudently would step right up and collar Hindenburg. He only wishes he could get the chance! Buy Liberty Bonds and make his job easier.

Liberty Loan Committees all over the country liked this editorial by the Editor of The American Magazine so well that they have had millions of copies of it printed and distributed. To help the Fourth Liberty Loan we are giving it further publicity by printing it here.

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
FARM AND FIRESIDE

Kidnaped!

"My God! Our baby has been kidnaped!"

SUPPOSE your wife should rush through your comfortable, peaceful, quiet home this moment and frantically shriek in her heart-broken hysteria "Our baby has been kidnaped!"

You'd turn heaven and earth to find him!

You'd pay every cent you had---or could borrow ---to pay the ransom that would bring back your baby tomorrow!

You'd be glad to give your *all* and you'd be willing to start life anew---start from the bottom again.

And your family and friends would be with you---heart and soul!

Compare the amount you'd thus willingly *give* to the amount you're thinking of *lending* the Government in this 4th Liberty Loan.

And remember---there are two million boys over there! And many million hearts over here are kept beating today because they are patiently waiting for the day to come when the hearts of two million heroes will come back to them---for every blessed one of them belongs to some one!

Buy Liberty bonds---but buy enough! Don't blush in after years when you compare what you would have done for your kidnaped baby to what you did for the boys who are saving our babies from a fate far worse than a kidnaper's den.

Go the *very limit* this time!

A. STEIN & COMPANY

MAKERS

PARIS GARTERS

CHICAGO NEW YORK

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

'SOMETIME' COMES, WITH ED WYNN

Musical Comedy of Commerce, with Book and Lyrics by Rida Johnson Young.

MUSIC BY RUDOLF FRIML

Francine Larrimore as Heroine and Frances Cameron as Intriguing Villainess.

SOMETIME, a musical comedy in three acts; book and lyrics by Rida Johnson Young; music by Rudolf Friml. At the Shubert.

Mayme Dean	Mae West
Phyllis	Beatrice Summers
Henry Vaughn	Harrison Brockbank
Loney	Ed. Wynn
Enid Vaughn	Francine Larrimore
Dressing Room Girl	Betty Stivers
Dressing Room Girl	Virginia Lee
Joe Allegretti	Charles De Haven
Mike Mazetti	Fred Nice
Richard Carter	John Merkyl
Sylvia de Forrest	Frances Cameron
Argentine Dancer	Mildred Le Gue
Argentine Singer	William Doejas
Apthorp	Albert Sackett
George Gray	Harold Williams
Roof Garden Manager	Francis Murphy
Mr. Jones	George Gaston

Not much can be said for the book and lyrics of "Sometime," which came last night to the Shubert "with" Ed Wynn as comedian, and nothing shall here be said against them—unless it be dispraise to record that they are of the musical comedy of commerce. The costumes and scenery likewise will be passed over in a silence which, it is hoped, is discreet. And as Ed Wynn is the featured comedian, largely dependent for his effects upon the librettist, he also shall be the subject of criticism without words—except one mot of his own, the best. What is a man to do in wartime, when he can't make both ends meet? Answer: Make one end vegetables.

The music by Rudolf Friml is different. There are real tunes in it and one of them. "Sometimes," has a dreamy, musing touch of romance and longing that is likely to become familiar to us all. There were moments, indeed, when the orchestra was so persuasive that it made one forget the book and lyrics and float away into a true world of graceful and sensuous delight.

Francine Larrimore as the heroine has also a touch of distinction. In musical comedy her poor-relationship to Madge Kennedy is much less apparent than in her previous farcical rôles. She has, in fact, a wistful, childlike quality, and a haunting, vanishing sob in her voice that go straight to one's sympathies. It is she who sings "Sometime," and she is almost equally appealing in the second act with "Baby Doll."

A word must be said, too, for Frances Cameron, who is far too fair and gracious for her part as the jealous-cat villainess, and who dances with easy grace and the true rhythmic inspiration.

Last Concert in Central Park Today.

Park concerts, which have held on into early October this year, will celebrate a last good-bye to Summer music in open air on the Mall in Central Park this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Jack Berger, the director, will conduct a band of thirty-six pieces. These concerts, even under war-time restrictions in New York, have been immensely popular, it is announced, and Mr. Berger will make the last of his programs of a diversified character in honor of the allied nations in the war.

"Freedom" at the Century Oct. 19.

"Freedom," the patriotic spectacle now being prepared by Julie Opp Faversham and others, will have its first performance at the Century Theatre on Saturday night, Oct. 19. The production is being sponsored by a number of prominent persons, and 50 per cent. of the profits will go to the Association for Assisting Disabled Naval and Military Officers of the English-speaking Peoples. The stockholders include Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Davison, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn and Clarence H. Mackay.

Frank Sheridan, Pianist, Plays.

Frank Sheridan, in the first of a new season's recitals, at Aeolian Hall, last evening, presented himself as pianist in Chopin's sonata of the "Funeral March," an episode tenderly played, by the way, and lesser pieces and encores from the same composer. He had also modern descriptive airs and arrangements by Rubin Goldmark, Gabrilowitsch and Godowsky, closing with Ravel's "La Fontaine" and Balakirew's "Islamey." The program was ambitious, the young artist's performance of it creditable, and received as such with enthusiasm by a well-filled house.

RABAUD SUCCEEDS MUCK IN BOSTON SYMPHONY

French Composer, a Principal Conductor of Grand Opera in Paris, to Arrive Next Month.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Henri Rabaud, French composer and musician, has accepted the conductorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the season 1918-19. This word was received today by the Symphony trustees in a cablegram from the Ministry of Fine Arts in Paris, which said also that Mr. Rabaud would sail immediately so as to be here early in November.

For the last five years Mr. Rabaud has been one of the principal conductors of the Grand Opera in Paris, and has also done much concert work. His orchestra compositions include the Second Symphony and "La Procession Nocturne," whil among his operas are "La Fille de Roland" and "Marouf," produced at the Metropolitan Opera House last Winter. He is a graduate of the Paris Conservatore, where he studied composition with Massenet, and in 1894 he won the Prix de Rome. He is 52 years old, and was born in Paris.

The engagement of Mr. Rabaud brings to an end negotiations that have been in progress since last Spring, when the interament of Dr. Karl Muck, the former conductor, made necessary the selection of a successor.

Pierre Monteux wil conduct the orchestra through the first Southern trip, which ends with its second concert in New York Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9, and Mr. Rabaud will take charge of the orchestra immediately on its return to Boston. Owing to doubt of Mr. Rabaud being able to get here in time to prepare the programs for the out-of-town concerts of the orchestra, the first week of November, Mr. Gatti-Casazza gave Mr. Monteux leave of absence.

MASSES CASE NEARS END.

Judge Manton Will Charge the Jury This Morning.

The case of Max Eastman, editor of The Masses; John Reed, and others, accused of conspiracy, will go to the jury today. The lawyers summed up yesterday, and Judge Martin T. Manton will charge the jury at 10 o'clock this morning.

Seymour Stedman of Chicago, counsel for the accused, argued that precedent justified the activities of the editor and contributors to The Masses in opposing this country's participation in the war and in fighting the draft. He said that Socialists throughout the world had opposed the war, and it was but natural that Eastman and his colleagues should have written as they did about it.

"President Wilson himself was elected to the Presidency because he kept us out of war," said Mr. Stedman, "and that was his slogan. He was a neutrality or peace candidate, and the people elected him over Mr. Hughes, who represented the war party in this country."

Max Eastman addressed the jury in his own behalf for an hour. He said the whole case was simply one of a group of Socialists, none of whom had any intent to interfere with the Government's participation in the war, getting out a magazine in which some of them expressed their disfavor of the war policy of the country, an expression, he said, that they had a perfect right to make.

Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes summed up for the Government.

FOUR AVIATORS KILLED IN PRACTICE FLIGHTS

Two Naval Ensigns Die When Their Machine Falls Into Pensacola Bay.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 4.—Ensigns Carl Oliver Peterson of Carnegie, Penn., and D. O. McKinney of St. Louis were killed, and Carl Reichell, whose address is not known, was seriously hurt in the fall of a hydroaeroplane today in Pensacola Bay.

HOUSTON, Oct. 4.—Second Lieutenant King Belzer of Arkansas City, Ark., and Cadet R. J. Leader of Elkins, W. Va., fell in an airplane at Ellington Field today. Lieutenant Belzer died of injuries, but Leader was not seriously hurt.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—Corporal Charles M. Cointepas of St. Louis died in the Scott aviation field hospital today of injuries received in a fall of 1,000 feet at 8 o'clock this morning. Second Lieutenant Burr S. Cameron of Naples, Texas, was seriously injured.

The accident occurred two miles from the flying field while the men were testing an engine. Their machine went into a tail spin.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 4.—Lieutenant Albert Russell Ringer, 26, of Natick, Mass., an assistant instructor at Eberts Field, Arkansas, whose machine fell here Saturday, died at the hospital last night.

SUFFRAGE WILL WIN, MRS. CATT DECLARES

Women, as People, She Says, Will Have a Hand in Self-Determination.

WILSON SPEECH KEPT MUM

Leaders Who Called at White House to Thank President Were Told by Him Why He Addressed Senate.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who returned frm Washington yesterday to her office at 171 Madison Avenue, declared that members of the National Congress might just as well make up their minds, first as last, that if there is to be self-determination of all peoples, women are people and, therefore, women are going to have a hand in the self-determination.

"I have been asked," continued Mrs. Catt, "now that the Federal suffrage amendment has been beaten, what we are going to do. My reply is that there will be no idler in the suffrage ranks. Specifically, what we are going to and where we are going to do it, we don't purpose to say. However, I will say this: We shall do a very considerable amount of campaigning in States where men are running for Congress.

"We know, of course, the attitude toward suffrage of every candidate for the National Congress, and we shall see to it, as far as possible, that the candidates who are in favor of suffrage shall be elected. The amendment was defeated by only two votes, and we are sure that the elections will result in a Congress which will give no narrow and uncertain majority for the amendment."

"The speech of the President before the Senate has put the suffrage amendment on the same plane as the cause for which the Entente Allies are fighting in this war. So appreciative were we of what the President did for the cause in making the speech that we called on him yesterday at the White House to give him our thanks. In replying to our expression of apreciation, he made a speech which, we very much hoped, would be made public. It was determined at the White House, however, not to publish the speech. I may say that the reason the President had for making that speech was to explain to us him motives for specially addressing the Senate in favor of the suffrage amendment.

"The President, of all the leaders of men in this world, has the clearest vision of what democracy really means. Since this country has sent its armies to fight for democracy on the fields of France, the President realizes the absolute stupidity of our trying to maintain a real democracy in this country unless there is equal suffrage for men and for women. It was to endeavor to impress that fact upon the members of the Senate that the President addressed them."

The Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party of New York State yesterday sent a telegram to each of the thirty Senators who voted against the amendment, which said: "Women with the ballot which they had not desired but which has been thrust upon them, as well as the hosts in States which have withstood the suffrage agitation, are grateful for your vote in opposition to the suffrage Federal amendment, and will stand by you."

DEMOCRATS TO OUST HARRIS

Chairman Has Not Resigned, but His Successor Will Be Chosen.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at Syracuse next Thursday to elect a successor to Edwin S. Harris, its Chairman. It is generally believed that ex-Justice Joseph Augustus Kellogg of the Supreme Court, who represents Warren County on the committee and is Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, will be chosen. Pressure from Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was found necessary before Mr. Harris could be prevailed upon to issue the call.

"At my request," Mr. Smith said last night, "a meeting of the Democratic State Committee has been called for next Thursday at Syracuse to terminate the Chairmanship of Mr. Harris."

"I have called a meeting of the State Committee for next Thursday night at Syracuse," said Mr. Harris. "The meeting can solve all questions by electing a new Chairman."

"Have you resigned as State Chairman, then?" Mr. Harris was asked.

"I have not resigned, but my successor will be elected next Thursday," was his reply.

Mr. Smith, who returned yesterday form Washington, where he had an audience with President Wilson and conferences with Secretaries Lansing and McAdoo, said he had every reason to feel satisfied with his visit. Whether it would lead to any direct aid being extended from Washington to Mr. Smith in his fight, neither the candidate nor his friends proposed to say.

Mr. Smith will speak for the Liberty Loan in Poughkeepsie today, tomorrow evening he will make a Liberty Loan address in Yonkers, and on Tuesday will start on a tour up-State in the interest of the Loan.

U. S. ARMY PRIVILEGES FORSLAVIC LEGION HERE

Jugoslavs, Czechoslovaks, and Ukrainians Not Subject to Draft Are Eligible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, made public today the details of the plan under which, by direction of President Wilson, the raising of troops for a Slavic Legion will be carried out. The legion is to be composed of Jugoslave, Czechoslovaks, and Ruthenians (Ukrainians) not citizens of the United States or subject to the draft.

The regulations provide that they will be organized, armed, and equipped as infantry regiments. Companies will, if practicable, be composed of members of the same race, which will also be true so far as practicable of battalions and regiments. At present there will be no units larger than regiments.

After regiments have been formed and assigned to divisions, a sufficient number of officers and enlisted men will be retained in replacement and training camps to provide for the training of replacements, the units being limited by this consideration.

The field officers of these regiments will, so far as practicable, be provided according to the rules now governing the designation of field officers for regiments of infantry.

Officers now holding commissions in the army who desire transfer to units of the Slavic Legion may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be so transferred, provided that, if of rank below field officers, they speak the language of the units to which they desire transfer and are otherwise qualified.

The members of the legion will be permitted to make allotments and participate in the War Risk Insurance without restriction as to the citizenship of the allottees or beneficiaries.

GUCHKOFF SLAIN IN RUSSIA.

Ex-War Minister Said to Have Been Murdered by Robbers.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Alexander J. Guchkoff, former Russian Minister of War and leader of the Octobrist Party, has been murdered by robbers. This information was received today by The Central News in a dispatch from Amsterdam quoting Moscow advices.

Alexander J. Guchkoff, Minister of War and Marine in the first revolutionary Cabinet and Speaker of the third Duma, joined the Octobrist Party during the revolution in 1905. In that year he founded the newspaper Golos Moskvui.

In 1907 he was elected a member of the Council of the Empire and then of the Duma, where he led the Octobrist Party, and in 1910 became Speaker of the Duma. M. Guchkoff resigned as Minister of War in May, 1917, declaring that he refused to share responsibility for conditions then existing in Russia.

M. Guchkoff, in September, 1917, joined the Kornilloff movement, and a few days later it was reported that he had been arrested at Fekov, but was released shortly thereafter.

A dispatch from Amsterdam on June 28 declared that Guchkoff and Professor Paul Milukoff, leader of the Russian Constitutional Democrats, had arrived at Harbin, Manchuria, and placed themselves at the head of a counter-revolutionary movement.

OPPOSE CURFEW ORDINANCE

Many Tell Aldermen Proposed Regulation of Youth Is Ill-Advised.

The Welfare Committee of the Aldermen held a hearing yesterday on a proposed ordinance to reduce juvenile delinquency. The measure makes it mandatory for children "apparently or actually" under 16 years of age to be in their homes at 9 o'clock at night during the Summer and an hour earlier at other times. Policemen or other peace officers are empowered to take offenders to their homes or to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, parents to be notified and requested to present their offspring in the Children's Court the following day. The proposed ordinance is to be in force during the war and twelve months thereafter.

Mrs. W. R. Hearst protested against the ordinance on the ground that taking a child to an institution would put a stain upon its character that would never be effaced. Greater attention, she asserted, should be directed to rescues than to arrests. Justice Robert J. Wilkin, of the Brooklyn Children's Court, thought the restriction as to time would work great hardship on boys and girls, many of whom were interested in community services, Boy Scouts, Liberty Loan workers, &c.

"We are running too much on the arresting business," he said. "We are not at this time pleasantly inclined toward the adomonition 'Verboten'."

Others who expressed views on the subject, mostly against it, were William A. Coakley, Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association; Justice Samuel D. Levy, Mortimer L. Schiff, Father John B. Kelly, Magistrate Bruce Cobb and Alderman C. Y. Palitz. The proposed ordinance is to be further discussed by the Welfare Committee and Justice Levy, who will try to make it more acceptable to everybody concerned.

BRITISH MAKE RAID IN ITALY.

Capture 142 Austrians in Trenches on Mountain Front.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Concerning British activities on the Italian mountain front the War Office today issued this statement:

Last night Warwickshire troops carried out a most successful raid into the enemy trenches facing Asiago, capturing 142 prisoners, including four officers. Our casualties were twelve.

To Honor Harris's Memory.

The memory of Townsend Harris, the founder of the Free Academy, which has been, since 1866, the College of the City of New York, will be honored at a meeting at the City College Club, 15 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Sunday night. Mr. Harris was the President of the Board of Education in this city from 1846 to 1849, and was the first American envoy to Japan, from 1846 to 1862. He negotiated the treaty with Japan, which opened her ports to the commerce of the world.

NEW YORK HIPPODROME TO-MORROW SUNDAY NIGHT
MONSTER
ALL STAR BENEFIT
FOR ARMY AND NAVY CANTEEN
THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS POSITIVELY APPEARING

E. H. Sothern	Julia Marlowe	Anna Case
Geo. M. Cohan	Al Jolson	Eddie Cantor
Ann Pennington	Emma Carus	Mollie King
Tavie Belge	John Charles Thomas	Belle Story
The Dooleys	Sergt. Irving Berlin	Burr McIntosh
Marjorie Rambeau	Blanche Ring	Roshanara
Frank Craven	Edith Day	Mme. Namara
James Powers	De Wolf Hopper	Marta Herman

and Ben Ali Haggin's Patriotic Tableau from Ziegfeld Frolic.
SEATS NOW POPULAR PRICES, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
Under the Auspices of Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., West of Broadway. To-night
SOLE MANAGEMENT.....MORRIS GEST
DAVID BELASCO ANNOUNCES THE RETURN OF HIS TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
TIGER ROSE
WITH THE ENTIRE ORIGINAL LYCEUM THEATRE CAST AND PRODUCTION AS PRESENTED AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TO CAPACITY AUDIENCES DURING THE RECENT EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT.
EVES. 25c TO $1.50—WED. MAT. 25c TO $1.00
*ALWAYS 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.00

Bonds Win Battles! Buy More Bonds!
NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. CURTAIN RISES TONIGHT 8:15 SHARP Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed., 2:15.
THE Girl Behind the Gun
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
ROOF ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Open All Year. Phone 240 Bryant.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
CYRIL MAUDE in C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy Masterpiece THE SAVING GRACE
LYCEUM 45th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20.
OTIS SKINNER In His New Comedy Triumph HUMPTY DUMPTY
Winchell Smith & John L. Golden announce that LIGHTNIN is playing at the GAIETY, B'way & 46 St. Eves at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:30.
COHAN & HARRIS THEA., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Today Curtain at 8:45 Sharp.
Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written
3 FACES EAST
Hundreds turned away at every performance.
GEO. COHAN Thea., B'y, 43 St. Evs. 8:15. M, Bryant 392. Mat. Today 2:15.
MITZI in "HEAD OVER HEELS."
"ONE OF THOSE MUSICAL COMEDIES FOLKS CAN'T HELP LIKING."—Journal.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38 St. Evs. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY, 2:20.
Someone in the House
"A charming comedy of adventure with all the interest of 'Alias Jimmy Valentine' and 'Raffles' combined."
GLOBE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today, 2:20 Moves Next Mon. to Punch & Judy Theatre.
BOOTH TARKINGTON'S PENROD
(Dramatized by Edward E. Rose.)
GLOBE THEATRE B'way & 46th St.
SEATS NOW FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT (24 Performances)
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
OPENING MONDAY | POP. MATS. WED. & SAT.
ALL SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.
CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. JOHN CORT'S OPERETTA
Fiddlers Three
"The production is picturesque, colorful and in excellent taste."—Telegraph.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20.
"DADDIES"
"Will Appeal to Every One."—World.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Tel. Bry. 27 Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15. Curtain at 8:15 Sharp.
GOING UP The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.
VANDERBILT West 48th Street. Tel. Bryant 134.
MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 7TH
Mr. LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in "THE MATINEE HERO."
Seat Sale for First 8 Weeks Now.
PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th St., East of Broadway. OPENS MONDAY NIGHT PENROD NOW AT THE GLOBE
Seats at Punch & Judy Theatre Now.
STANDARD Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25-75c POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN YIDDISH.
B'way, 90th St. Next Week, Charlotte Walker, in "Nancy Lee"
LEXINGTON Lexington Avenue and 51st Street. Lex. Sub. Sta. at Door. Evs. at 8 sharp. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2. KLAW & ERLANGER Present
Ben-Hur
Sensational Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Aeolian Hall Mon. Eve., Oct. 7, at 8:15 Violet Ewart —Australian Pianiste— Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:00 | Popular Prices. STEP LIVELY GIRLS.

Aeolian Hall Tomorrow SUNDAY AFT. at 3.
BACK FROM THE BATTLEFIELDS
The man who has seen more actual fighting than any soldier living or any other war correspondent,
Mr. Frederic VILLIERS
World famed war artist correspondent of the "Illustrated London News," in a unique illustrated war talk,
"WHAT I SAW at the FRONT"
With the British and French Armies. Illustrated with
100 of Mr. Villiers' Own Sketches
FIRST SHOWING IN NEW YORK.
Tickets 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Now on sale. Direction Geo. E. Brown, 1439 Aeolian Hall, N.Y.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 8
SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 13
AUSPICES FRENCH GOVERNMENT
"Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris"
IN TWO
Symphony Concerts
Prices: Orchestra, $3.00; Dress Circle, $1.50; Balcony, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c. SEATS NOW ON SALE
HIPPODROME
Sunday Afternoon, 2:30
October 6th
JOINT RECITAL
ROSENBLATT, Tenor
ROSEN, Violinist
PRICES 50c TO $2.00. BOXES $2.00 AND $2.50. SEATS AT BOX OFFICE AND HUMANITARIAN, 286 WEST END AV.
Mr. Rosenblatt makes records exclusively for Columbia Phonograph Co.
PARK [illegible] Circle' & 59th St. [illegible] Col. 5390. 50c to $2.50. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Today 2:15.
Society of American Singers OPERA COMIQUE
TODAY Mat. & Next Mon. Eve., MIGNON. Maggie Teyte, Yvonne de Treville; Henri Scott, John Hand. Cond., Hageman.
TONIGHT & Next Wed., DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. Bianca Saroya, Viola Robertson; Craig Campbell, David Bispham. Cond., Hadley
Next Tues. Eve., CARMEN. Marguerita Sylva, Dora de Philippe; Riccardo Martin, Henri Scott.
THURS. NIGHT, Tales of Hoffmann OCT. 10th.
Greatest Operatic Cast Ever Assembled.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT 25c to $1.00
EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome
"Every day is a holiday at the Hip." —Herald.
MAT. TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50
Geo. M. Rosener, "Kisses," Karl Emmy's Pets, oths, Geraldine Farrar, "The Turn of the Wheel."
Jonas' Theatre Ticket Office, Woolworth Bldg., 5 Barclay St. BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES. Telephone 7791-7792 Barclay.
MOTION PICTURES
44TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:10 and 8:10. NOTE: Last day at this theatre. Moves to the KNICKEBOCKER THEATRE Tomorrow in order to accommodate the crowds.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH
HEARTS OF THE WORLD
RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. 30-30-50c. Loges $1 | DOROTHY GISH in "BATTLING JANE." New O. Henry Story. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.
RIALTO Times Square 30-50-65c. | WM. S. HART "The Border Wireless." RIALTO ORCHESTRA.
STRAND B'way at 47th St. FRED STONE in "The Goat." Operatic Duet. Orch.
BROADWAY Thea., B'way & 41 St. Cont. 1 to 11 P.M. HAROLD LOCKWOOD in "PALS FIRST"
81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 8980 JAMES K. HACKETT & EFFIE SHANNON in "Ashes of Love." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. BARGAIN MAT. TODAY, 20c-50c, Incl. tax.
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. JUNE ELVIDGE in "Appearance of Evil."
Plaza Madison Ave., at 59th St. MABEL NORMAND "PECK'S BAD GIRL."

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.
WINTER GARDEN Evs. at 8. Matinee TODAY at 2.
PASSING SHOW OF 1918
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
BEST BILL IN NEW YORK.
CENTRAL Theatre, B'way and 47th Street. Phone Bryant 17. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wednesday, 2:30.
ALICE BRADY
Returned to the Spoken Stage in
Forever After
Sunday Night Concert—Exceptional Bill
CENTURY Theatre, 62nd St., nr. B'way. Phone Col. 8800. Evs. 8:10. Matinees Today & Wednesday, 2:10. Last Two Weeks at This Theatre.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
With the Original Winter Garden Cast. Always Good Seats 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50
ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30.
CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 'N' EVERYTHING
A BIG HIT! MOLLIE KING
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20.
The Novelty Hit of the Season, Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers,
The UNKNOWN PURPLE
With RICHARD BENNETT.
Maxine Elliott's 39, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY
TEA FOR 3
Brilliant and charming; Praised by everyone.
BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2.
MAYTIME
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
JOHN T. MURRAY—Ellen Van Volkenburg
Heard and Seen by 500,500 People.
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
SHE WALKED IN HER SLEEP
8TH BIG LAUGHING WEEK!!
CASINO Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20.
MUSICAL JOY FOR EVERYONE.
The MAID of the MOUNTAINS
with WILLIAM COURTENAY
"Music Light, Charming & Melodious."
BOOTH West 45th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
HERE IS A REAL HIT!
OLIVER MOROSCO ADVISES
Watch Your Neighbor
ASTOR Thea. 45th and B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20.
Mr. and Mrs. SIDNEY DREW
Personally in a Spoken Comedy.
KEEP HER SMILING
LONGACRE West 48 St. TUES., OCT. 8 Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.
WILLIAM Collier in NOTHING BUT LIES
A New Farce by Aaron Hoffman.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Loew's 7th Av. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. "YES OR NO"
Next Week—Lionel Barrymore, "The Copperhead."
BELMONT THEA., 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 48. Evgs. 8:20. Beginning TODAY MATINEE TODAY At 2:15.
WILLIAM A. BRADY Presents
MARY NASH AND JOSE RUBEN IN
"I. O. U."
A NEW AMERICAN PLAY
By HECTOR TURNBULL and WILLARD MACK
BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. TONIGHT 8:15 Sharp
JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents
H. B. WARNER | SLEEPING PARTNERS | IRENE BORDONI
SHUBERT Thea., 44, W. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents
A New Musical Romance SOMETIME With ED WYNN
The Greatest Dramatic Achievement of the Modern Theatre.
"John Barrymore supreme in 'Redemption.'"—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
JOHN BARRYMORE in TOLSTOI'S "REDEMPTION"
PLYMOUTH W. 45th, Evs. 8:20. Phone Bryant 40. Mats. Today & Wed.
COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS PRESENTS
OSCAR WILDE'S BRILLIANT COMEDY
AN IDEAL HUSBAND
NORMAN TREVOR CONSTANCE COLLIER JULIAN L'ESTRANGE CYRIL HARCOURT
MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LATEST AND GREATEST FUN HIT.
"THE WALK-OFFS"
SEATS NOW SELLING FAST.
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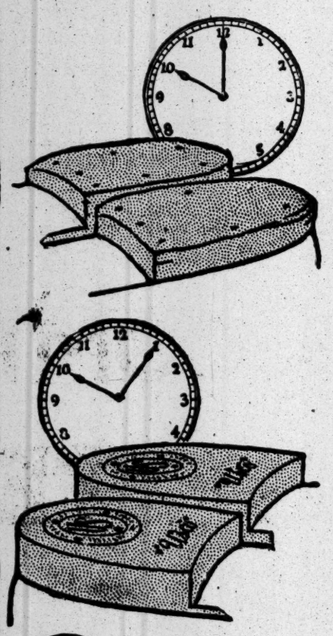

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ROBESPIERRE REINCARNATED.

Concurring reports from several sources leave no doubt that the Russian Reign of Terror is becoming faster and madder; that LENINE, becoming appalled, had tried to check it; that he has failed, and that the power in internal affairs is slipping out of his hands into those of men of a more brutal type than he. In other words, LENINE is duplicating the history of ROBESPIERRE, who found his own Reign of Terror wrested from his hands by far worse men than he was, who seemed disposed to check it, and who was killed by them. Like LENINE, ROBESPIERRE was a man of education. He was willing to set murder loose for a purpose, but ready to find an end to the shoreless sea of blood; aimless massacre from mere delight in killing was not in his nature, though it was in that of the Heberts who opposed him and the Billauds and Talliens who killed him. Like LENINE again, he was a precise doctrinaire who thought he could set bounds to the fiendishness he had loosed, and found ultimately that in the depths of wickedness there are no bounds to ferocity.

Who are LENINE'S Heberts and Billauds? One of them is a man named JACOB PETERS, who has lived so long in England that he speaks Russian with an accent. He is the man who is described as signing death warrants all day long without looking at them. "His Ministerial office," said the escaped Englishman whose story we printed yesterday, "gives him absolute right of life and death." A woman applies to PETERS for news of her husband. "Shot by mistake," callously answers PETERS, the mistake being doubtless due to his habit of not reading the warrants he signs. Another is ZINOVIEFF, the raging madman who is President of the Petrograd Soviet. Another is SHATOFF, once a New York anarchist, and now head of the Extraordinary Commission Against the Counter Revolution in Petrograd. Another was MOSES URITZKY, slain by a Socialist a month ago in the midst of his crimes, and now found to have made a fortune of 4,000,000 rubles in a few months.

SHATOFF, it seems, was well known among his like in this city, and, like most of the men who now rule Russia, did not go to that country till long after the friends of liberty there had overthrown the Czar. He went in July, 1917. He was an I. W. W., and gives us an interesting glimpse of what those incendiaries mean to do if they become numerous enough. He was a favorite orator at the "defense meetings" held when members of the I. W. W. were arrested. Now he is a murderer by wholesale, and is said to be the man who slew the Czar's wife and children, though most of his victims are far humbler.

A neutral diplomat, leaving Petrograd, reports that this "Extraordinary Commission" is more powerful than LENINE, and that everywhere "it is killing the educated classes without cessation." History is repeating itself; the Committee of Public Safety is again more powerful than ROBESPIERRE. Socialism was too mild for LENINE, and he proscribed it for Bolshevism; and now whatever principles there were in Bolshevism—they were all LENINE'S, all written by his pedantic hand—seem to be disappearing, as the principles of the French Revolution disappeared toward the end of the Reign of Terror, in favor of the mere lust of blood, the insane desire to kill, kill without limit or discrimination. One hundred and twenty-five years ago Deputy LEBON, standing by to see the guillotining of his innocent victims at Arras, dashed his sword into their flowing blood, exclaiming, "How I like it!" Before the madness seized him, "his regular piety, his manners, and his feelings for human misery," says LAMARTINE, "made LEBON the model of priests," for a priest he had been.

The Reign of Terror in Russia has passed LENINE by. Bad as he is, it is in worse hands than his. Doubtless he is still potent in foreign affairs, but in internal affairs it is another thing. If he becomes a spectator, the new Billauds and Lebons will continue to conduct the revolution in his name, as the Committee of Public Safety conducted its revolution in ROBESPIERRE'S name after he had fallen away from it; but if he insists upon his opposition to the rage for slaughter, it would be well for him to think of what happened to ROBESPIERRE when he placed himself in opposition to the gang he had unleashed.

MORE SPEED WITH THE LOAN.

The country should give the most serious attention to Secretary MCADOO'S warning and appeal in respect to the Fourth Liberty Loan. In numbers and in volume the subscriptions fall far short of the daily ratio required for the taking of the entire issue in the allotted time.

"In order that the full amount of $6,000,000,000 may be taken," says Mr. MCADOO, "subscriptions must be "received at the average rate of over "$315,000,000 for each of the nine- "teen business days in the campaign, "and yet up to date subscriptions are "received at only about one-half this "necessary rate." There must be an immediate and continuing improvement in the record of each day, or the $6,000,000,000 will not have been subscribed at the end of the nineteenth day. That will be a bad showing for the country—it must and can be prevented.

The Government must have the money, it cannot slacken its military efforts without danger to the cause, and immense sums are required to sustain our 1,800,000 soldiers in France and to provide for the training of new millions here. Six billions of dollars is a vast sum, but our military operations are on a vast scale; there can be no drawing back. We must mass our money resources as we mass our troops to make complete victory on terms fixed by the Allies absolutely sure and to bring it about as quickly as possible. The Secretary of the Treasury is on impregnable ground when he insists that the news from the front which every day inspires higher hope of a victory not long delayed should prompt the people of the country to give more largely and promptly for the Government's support. It would be the worst of mistakes to slacken our efforts for the Loan because the enemy is being driven from his positions. Germany is strong enough to do a good deal of fighting yet; there is no possible way in which the American people can do more to take the fighting spirit out of her quickly than by completing the Loan within the time set.

There must be millions of small subscribers, that gives the best possible proof of the determined spirit of the country. But the big subscribers must be appealed to to take bonds to the very limit of their ability in order to make sure of the result.

ALBANIA.

The Austrian armies whose flank was left in the air by the Bulgarian surrender are precipitately evacuating Central Albania, and their progress will perhaps be accelerated by the brilliant and successful attack of the allied fleets on their submarine base at Durazzo. The lot of these Austrian troops is likely to be a hard one, for the Italians are close on their heels, the country through which they must retire is extremely difficult, and the communications are bad. If, as is likely, the operation against Durazzo means that the Austrians will have no chance to use the sea in their withdrawal, this army may be broken up as effectually by the retreat as by the loss of a great battle. Beyond Albania is Montenegro, stripped of its produce by the Austrian Government and by no means a comfortable place to reorganize resistance, since many of the mountaineers who refuse to admit that the surrender made by the royal family two years ago can bind them are keeping up a guerrilla warfare such as their ancestors used to maintain against the Turks. It will be a hard retreat, and its stopping point will be determined by the progress the Allies can make toward Nish and Belgrade, further east. But if the Austrian army means to go back to the Bosnian frontier, it will have to fight in territory most of whose inhabitants are in ardent sympathy with the Allies.

Meanwhile, Albania will be cleared. This kingdom, erected as an independent State under Prince WILLIAM of Wied after the first Balkan wars, had a brief but instructive existence. It owed its origin to international jealousies, and it lasted long enough to demonstrate that Albanian politics consists chiefly of ESSAD Pasha and the bellicose disposition of the inhabitants. When the Italian Government proclaimed the independence of Albania under an Italian protectorate, it pointed the way to the solution which will give most general satisfaction, for whatever powers of self-government and self-restraint the Albanians may develop, they can hardly be left without a guiding hand just at present. There are differences between Italy and Greece over the southern boundary, which the Orlando Government is apparently taking steps to settle, but the bulk of Albania, including the ports of Durazzo and Valona, will, for the present, come under Italian suzerainty. Some time ago General SCHWEIN, the American Military Attaché at Rome, compared the work which the Italians had done in the part of Albania which they then occupied, with what America had done in the Philippines; and it is very much the same sort of supervision that Albania seems to need.

THREE CENTRISTS.

Mr. GROEBER, leader of the Centre Party in the Reichstag, who assailed his old associate and chief, HERTLING, in the Main Committee of the Reichstag for the weakness of his policy, was sometime a Judge in Württemberg, is an old parliamentary hand, and, an eccentricity among German politicians of distinction, is said to be a sincere and honest man. Abbé WETTERLE, the famous Alsace-Lorraine Deputy, in "Behind the Scenes in the Reichstag," speaks almost affectionately of "good old GROEBER," of "the striking contrast between his "huge width of back and the almost "childish naïveté of his mind," of his "superior intelligence and inflexible character." /He was "a screen for the overskilful leaders of the Centre."

At last "good old GROEBER" seems to have turned on HERTLING, who used to lead him by the nose. Of HERTLING, sometime Professor of Philosophy at Munich, WETTERLE says that "the little man" was an "admirable speaker." "The academic form, however," of his speeches "badly con- "cealed the lack of courage of an ora- "tor who chiefly sought to spare the "Government." Lack of courage is, next to lack of veracity, the most conspicuous quality of HERTLING'S speeches while he was Chancellor. It is worth remembering that, "with LIEBER and SPAHN," HERTLING was one of the principal artisans of the rally of the Centre to Pan Germanism.

"Three pontiffs of the intermediary period," the Abbé calls them. They were to "prepare the way for ERZBERGER." A Social Democratic sudden renegade who saw a great opportunity and fortune for himself in the Centre, he made his first appearance in the Reichstag in 1903, at 28. The Abbé's portrait of him is not too flattering:

MATHIAS ERZBERGER is a big fellow with a smart and vulgar face. He is in every way rotund—cheeks, body, arms, &c. On seeing him for the first time nobody would guess that this mass of unhealthy looking fat enveloped a most headstrong mind.

He has "no convictions, only appetites." Implacably industrious, with a wax-marble memory, he knows Budgets to the least dot, makes himself a terror to Chancellors, uses his knowledge "to blackmail the members of the Government." He caused the dissolution of the Reichstag in 1906. He drove out DERNBURG, and still covets his place as Secretary for the Colonies. A terrible man, who "will end in "compromising himself in some shady "affair," his adversaries say. Abbé WETTERLE may not be wholly an exact, but he is a vigorous, painter:

ERZBERGER has no nobility of feeling. He affects rude manners. His coarse laughter is repugnant. How it is that the Chancellor, [BETHMANN HOLLWEG,] during the present war, intrusted this big, awkward fellow with the most difficult diplomatic missions I cannot for the life of me understand. At Rome, in that society of the Vatican where diplomacy is conducted so subtly and so discreetly, this fat German must have provoked terror by his manners—those of a peasant of the Danube.

Three contemporary Centrist figures the Abbé thus makes physically and morally visible to us.

THE FATE OF THE PEOPLE OF ST. QUENTIN.

Into Bochia, admirable name adopted by the Allies to describe the country ruled by the Germans behind their lines, has been carried the population of St. Quentin by the retreating enemy. There were 56,000 people in St. Quentin before the war. For four years the Germans have been in possession of the town. "Not an old "man, woman, or child has been left. "Hale or sick, young or old, they have "all been carried away," says Mr. G. H. PERRIS, who ventured to go into St. Quentin after the evacuation.

Nothing more amazing than the abduction of the people of St. Quentin has occurred in this war. None but the Germans, who scorn the principles of humanity as well as Hague and Geneva regulations, would attempt such a thing. It is difficult to speculate calmly about the infamy. One theory is that the town has been mined and a slow fuse laid, the Germans counting upon the French occupying the place in force. But the enemy should know better than that by this time. Another suggestion is that the people of St. Quentin were taken along in the retreat because they knew too much. This is hardly credible, because the Allies are very well served by their intelligence department. All the movements of the enemy are made known by aviators, and from orders captured on prisoners tactical plans are often learned. Besides, why for such a reason should the Germans burden themselves with a population which they would have to feed?

It is more likely that the able-bodied men and youth, and even the women, of St. Quentin are to be put to work digging earthworks, and that the others will be used for menial service behind the lines. But of what use could the aged and the children be? Evidently we are only at the threshold of the mystery. The Belgians in their cities and their fields are virtually in a state of slavery, but these people of St. Quentin, marching in the wake of the German Army, are impediments without parallel in civilized warfare. ATTILA himself would have wondered at such a spectacle. In time there will be a clearing up of the mystery. All the people of St. Quentin thus removed by military force will not submit to their fate. The world will be staggered by the story to be told.

And Germany's punishment must be adequate to her crimes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMER.

His Majesty Confidently Expects.

German hornblowers used to tell us before the war that if Germany should become a republic the Kaiser would be its first President. No doubt this was true; but we have come to see that it throws less light on the Kaiser than on the character of his people. Well, after four years of unheard-of sacrifices in what they were told was a defensive war, the German people are showing some signs of restiveness; but very mild ones. The other day the chief of the Kaiser's private cabinet told the citizens of Hanover that "His Majesty confidently expects in the present times that the entire German people will unanimously and trustfully support the Kaiser and the Empire, &c. His Majesty expects it not without reason, for the German people have already, in colloquial parlance, stood for a good deal.

Some eight years ago, the All-Highest observed that, regarding himself as the chosen instrument of the Almighty, careless of what others might say about him, he went his way. Eighteen months ago he promised to democratize his Government, which a person who regarded himself as the chosen instrument of the Almighty and was careless of what others might say about him could easily have done, being clothed with supreme power. Now, at last, a kind of reform is made in the Prussian franchise, and even to the German mind it must seem a very ridiculous mouse. Yet among a people which was fairly free in criticism of its ruler in times of peace there has come forth during the war not a single suggestion that it was about time for the Kaiser unanimously and trustfully to support the German people.

Whale Meat and Fish Oddities.

Canned whale meat was served to local gourmets in this city for the first time some months ago. This week fresh whale meat was sold by the hundredweight at 25 cents a pound. Both incidents have their particular importance. Nothing canned is as good as the fresh article, but canned goods imply canneries, and there have been considerable investments in whale canneries on the Pacific Coast. They would not have been erected unless the meat had been tried and been found good by those who put their money into the venture of supplying the trade. The sale of fresh whale meat started in the poorer quarters of this city, but ended in the "uptown" district, which considers itself to have higher standards of living than downtown. To be plain about it, the richer classes bought the 25-cent meat away from those who needed it more.

There could hardly be a better tribute to the qualities of a food to be placed somewhere between halibut and veal, as one venturesome eater described it. It is hard to break the belief that the whale is a fish, even among those who know that the young of the whales are born alive and nourished on milk. But when food is dear prejudice promptly yields to experience. Queerer things than whale meat are eaten nowadays. The fishermen of Long Island are sending to market what they call "trash." Sea robins seem less desirable than whale meat seems preferable. Skates, rays, awkward fish, windowlights, and other sundries and oddities bring good prices. Foreign sardines are replaced by domestic herring.

The habit of eating whatever is edible may well be carried into times of peace, and there are great possibilities in the whale meat industry. The largest beef hardly weighs a ton, and even a small whale furnishes more meat. Whales are estimated more by tons, or scores of tons, than by hundredweight. Veritable mountains of flesh have been wasted very much as though hogs were slain for lard alone. The approval of canned whale and the establishment of canneries are a promise of abundance in a time of scarcity.

Fixing a Date in the World's History.

Senator LODGE thinks that to raise the question whether the Germans "warned the passengers of the Lusitania," as a publishing house did in an advertising circular, is "by indirection or by implication a defense of Germany in one of the very most villainous things she has ever done." It may be, but it is a most unsuccessful defense. If at this late date anybody is trying, as Senator LODGE says, to defend Germany on the ground that she warned her intended victims, it is lost labor.

We all remember that warning; its odor is in our nostrils still. On May 1, 1915, an advertisement signed "Imperial German Embassy" warned all travelers, without mentioning those going on any one ship, that vessels flying any allied flag were liable to destruction, "and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk." That advertisement fixes a date in the minds of human beings the world over. For we can all remember that at that time we thought of Germany as a civilized country. Despite her atrocities in Belgium, we still supposed that she was, if on a lower moral plane than other countries, still far removed from barbarism. And no human being who read that advertisement believed a word of it. Every one knew that England would not commit such a crime, nor France, nor Italy, nor Russia under the Czar; and, knowing this, no one supposed for a moment that Germany would commit it. It was a subject for gossip and genial mirth on the Lusitania herself; an amusing piece of bluff, everybody said.

How far we have traveled since that time! No matter what loathsome crime Germany might now advertise that she was going to commit, every one in the world would believe her completely and instantly. It was on May 1, 1915, that the general reception of that advertisement proved that the world believed Germany to be civilized. Six days later the belief was shattered, never more to enter the mind of man.

The Missing Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In walking along Fifth Avenue, now the "Avenue of the Allies," I was pained to see that one of our allies was entirely without representation, its flag nowhere among the gorgeous display of the flags of the Allies. I allude to the Republic of San Marino, which, though small, is none the less a full-fledged member of the Entente. This is not right. Justice should be done. We declared war on Austria on May 24, 1915.

T. I. BARRINI.

New York, Oct. 1, 1918.

SUFFRAGE AND THE SOUTH.

Effect of the Suspense on the Morale of the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Europeans are about to hold us to strict accountability for not enfranchising all the women we can find in this far-flung country, why don't more European countries first adopt universal suffrage for themselves?

If in the opinion of "The Peerless Leader," and sometime the opinion of the President, the initiative, referendum and recall are desirable measures for such States as care for them, why should we not be under suspicion by the citizens of the Balkan States if Congress does not immediately submit a constitutional amendment embodying the triplets and providing that all of the forty-eight American States shall accept them?

If—as it must be admitted that we do—we raise up an Electoral College to elect our Presidents, will not the Bolsheviki of Russia look with grave misgivings upon our democratic pretensions unless we hasten to abolish the old system and provide for the direct election of President and Vice President?

Really, if the situation with respect to the women and the war is as dark as the President professes to believe, how can a bold spirit such as the President is hesitate longer, in view of the Senate's disloyalty, to proclaim a state of universal suffrage, by executive edict, like a state of martial law?

Let this be done quickly, for I have a selfish interest in it. The morale of my colored washwoman is none too high, of late. She has received only 100 per cent. increase in wages for her war work at the wash tub, and is working only 50 per cent. less than she was before the war, and as Alabama still callously denies her equal political privileges with myself, she appears to be depressed at the outlook. She confesses, I am told, to a pardonable ambition to sit on the city school board in Montgomery. She feels that inasmuch as the colored people of the Black Belt of Alabama outnumber the whites by at least five to one, her set ought to have representation on the school board. The Anthony Amendment offers her the only relief in sight, she reckons.

"An' on top o' dat, boss," she was heard to say, "a bawdy don't git as many cricks in her back wid a school boa'd as she do wid a wash boa'd."

Our people are panting with the desire to see this (civil) "war measure" submitted and ratified. They feel that fifty years is long enough to wait for action on an emergency measure, especially since the Congressional elections in all the districts, including the doubtful districts in the suffrage States, are but a few weeks off.

G. C. HALL.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 1, 1918.

Big Demand for Phonograph Records

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some weeks ago you kindly published my request to your readers for Victrola records.

In response we received ninety records, but as the donors did not leave their names no personal acknowledgment could be made.

It would do your heart good to see the boys gather around when they are being played. We have four machines on board ship and they are in use most of the waking hours of the day.

We desire to express our appreciation and thanks to you and to the doners of the records. We could use more. On the other side we have many calls from the boys stationed there ashore and on destroyers, and we could use to good advantage 400 or 500 records, passing them on to others, so that one record will do a wonderful lot of good in adding to the pleasures of our boys in service on and overseas.

Records can be left at Y. M. C. A. Bryant-Eagle Hut, corner Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, marked "For Transport Service," or they will be called for if an address is sent to Secretary Graham of Bryant-Eagle Hut.

A. E. FOWLIE,
Transport Secretary.

U. S. S. Plattsburg at Sea.

Credit for Bolshevist Disclosures.

Military Intelligence Division,
War Department.
Office of the Chief of Staff.
Washington, Oct. 1, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of this office has been called to a paragraph from Copenhagen, dated Sept. 20, under TIMES copyright, in which it was stated that the Danish press commented favorably upon the work of the American Intelligence Department in collecting the Bolsheviki-German documents.

This office begs to correct the error of assuming that this was the work of the Military Intelligence Division.

The Committee on Public Information was wholly responsible for the discovery and procurement of these papers, and to the Committee on Public Information should go the very great credit due for these disclosures. Very sincerely,

M. CHURCHILL,
Brigadier General, General Staff, Director of Military, Intelligence, Chief Military Censor.

By R. HUGHES, Major, U. S. A.

Slav and Magyar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Russian who believes that the safety and progress of the world depend on the just settlement of the problems of nationality, and more particularly on that of the Austro-Hungarian tangle, it is with sincere delight that I hail the movement initiated in this city by Mr. Eugene S. Bagger, the Hungarian writer, and his associates. Aiming, as this movement does, at removing that anachronistic curse, the House of Hapsburg, from European politics, and at substituting the American ideals of a federal democracy of free peoples for the outworn concept of Austro-Magyar junker oligarchy, it touches at the very kernel of the troubles and injustices that have brought down this disaster on the world.

As a Slav, conscious of the noble ideals that have always animated the best of my race to work and strive for the welfare, not only of ourselves, but of humanity in general, there is particularly one aspect of the movement that appeals to my imagination. It is the emphasis Mr. Bagger is laying—as demonstrated by all his writings published in the American press—on a reconciliation of Magyar and Slav.

Enmity between the two races is not the result of an inexorable historical necessity. It is the carefully fostered scheme of the Hapsburgs and the Magyar junkers to profit from the discord of two races which, but for the baleful intrigue of their real enemies, might live and work in harmony.

There is much in common in Slav and Magyar art, history, temperament. Both races are of Oriental antecedents, but European by tradition and culture. Any effort that tends to eliminate artificially engendered hatred between the two is an effort to aid civilization.

Jan Kollar, one of the greatest of Slav poets, has said: "Call a Slav, and the man will answer." Magyars who prove that they are sincerely bent upon building up a democracy of their people in friendship with the free Slav nations to the north and south will find that, when they call the Slavs, the heart of a race will answer.

ALEXANDER J. STARTT.

New York, Oct. 1, 1918.

DEMANDS FULL SURRENDER.

Defense Society Warns Against New Teuton Peace Drive.

The American Defense Society believes that the new peace-by-negotiation drive by Germany and Austria should be vigorously combated. Charles Stewart Davison, Chairman of the society's Board of Directors, sent out letters yesterday to all branches of the organization warning them against the new propaganda, and urging them to oppose, with all their influence, any peace other than that brought about by the unconditional surrender of all the Central Powers.

The society believes that the new peace drive will be launched in this country by what it characterizes as the American allies of Germany and Austria, "the pacifists, the would-be traitors and the disaffected publicists." These secret enemies of the United States and its allies, according to Mr. Davison, "will try, by the devious methods of which they hold the mastery, to advance the proposal that there should be negotiations for peace, and are delighting in the danger which such negotiations would entail upon our country." The society appeals to its members to oppose unalterably any proposal for a conference to which Germany or any of her allies would be admitted.

Mr. Davison's letter concludes:

"The only acceptable solution of the present war is the unconditional surrender of Germany and her allies. In any negotiated peace there must necessarily be concessions made. Every concession made to Germany would be an injustice to some other nation or some individual who has been injured by Germany.

"We can trust ourselves not to be oppressors in deciding, after Germany has unconditionally surrendered, what the future conditions, under which the world shall progress, are to be. The spirit of America must be resolved upon these fundamental proposals. Failing this, the world would have to face again in some form, the same conditions which had led to the awful outrages and abominations of the last four years."

LONDON JUGOSLAVS REJOICE

Council There Exchanges Messages with Serbian Government.

Professor Michael I. Pupin received yesterday from the Foreign Office of the Serbian Government at Corfu copies of telegrams that passed between the Jugoslav Council in London and the Serbian Government regarding the recent Serbian victories.

The first, addressed to the Serbian Government, said:

"The Jugoslav Committee of London greets with joyful enthusiasm the glorious victories of the Serbian Army and of the South Slavonic volunteers who, with united effort, are struggling for freedom in an independent state of all Serbs, Croatians, and Slovenes. After the capture of Sokol, Vetrenik, and Dobro-Polje, the Serbians, after many sufferings, are returning to their ruined homes, and the hour is approaching when our people will forever be freed from the Austro-Hungarian chains."

The Acting Serbian Secretary of State replied:

"The Royal Government of Serbia is touched by the greetings of the Jugoslav Committee on the occasion of the handsome successes of the brave Serbian Army, assisted heroically by their brothers, the South Slavonic volunteers. We join you in the regret that up to the present the South Slavonic volunteers were unable to participate in large numbers in the gigantic struggle for the liberation and for the unification of all Serbs, Croatians, and Slovenes, as provided in the Declaration of Corfu, which they unanimously laid down as the foundation for our future independent State. This declaration awaits only the solemn and unanimous recognition on the part of our great and noble allies in order to become the international charter for the kingdom of all our united peoples.

"We hope that before long the Slavs from the Triglav to the Vardar and from the Adriatic Sea to the White Sea will receive this recognition which they have merited. By the mighty and devoted assistance on the part of our allies our heroes passed within eight days from Vetrenik to Marco's Prilip, and our brave Babuna heroes have reached the Babuna Pass. Soon they will liberate the whole of Macedonia and old Serbia."

"Nur Keine Sentimentalitaet."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present talk of peace reminds us of the above words which Bethmann Hollweg, the late German Chancellor, used as a reply to the protests against the invasion of Belgium in 1914. Today Germany is trying to bring about peace because she is no longer able successfully to withstand the attacks of the Allies. Now they are clamoring about the useless bloodshed, &c. Let us hope that the Allies have only one point in view, i. e., down with the Kaiser and his military party, and that they will be guided by Bethmann Hollweg's own words, "Nur Keine Sentimentalitaet."

H. NEHLS.
L. G. MAHNS.

New York, Oct. 1, 1918.

THE ACCURSED.

From the earth, and sky, and sea,
Blood cries out on Germany.
There's no way to silence when
Once the blood-cry is on men.
High, or deep, or far, or wide,
There's no place where they may hide.

Now where shall they look for mercy,
And what shall they say to pride—
When they stand to face the murdered slaves,
And the children who have died,
And women come from the sea to say
The tale of their guilt on the Judgment Day?

The boys who died before Liége fell,
The girls in the Market Place—
Will they forget in eternity
The mark on the Prussian face?
And is there a spot where they may hide
From the eyes of the boys they crucified?

Are there any tears that can wash them clean?
Is there any word that can heal?
Where shall the weight of their lies be laid?
To whom shall they appeal,
When babies cry from the bayonet
At the face where the brand of Cain is set?

They shall read their broken treaties then
To the God who has cursed a lie.
They shall look at the unblessed mothers when
Their sorrows are carried by.
The pain, and the fear, and the madness stand
Like a wall to encircle the Fatherland:

Youth grown old in an hour or two!
Hope that crumbled from a blow!
Hell turned loose in the village street
Wherever their armies go!
Fire dropped down from the sky! The sea
Red like a shambles!—Germany.

In all blue heaven there is no star,
There is no refuge, near nor far,
There is not any mercy, when
Once the blood-cry is on men.
Four winds carry the long curse,
Searching through the universe;
There's no way to escape it, when
Once the blood-cry is on men.

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Expressed and Heartened the Deep Widespread Feeling That Exists in Europe.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—It is important that the silence of the European press on the President's New York speech of last week should not be misunderstood in America. It doesn't mean that the sentiments he expressed have passed unnoticed. On the contrary, nothing could be more eloquent than silence under the circumstances.

In the last few days I have encountered many evidences of deep impression made by the President. Many of the soberest thinkers regard the pronouncement as one of the most significant and potent ever made by Mr. Wilson. It was, according to these opinions, not only the asserting of a great abstract principle, but the President saw how conditions were shaping themselves, and made timely and practical application of principle.

The President has expressed and heartened the deep widespread feeling that exists in Europe. But that is not fully voiced by the press.

A man well known in European public life for his wisdom and conservatism said to me today:

"Prosperity has its dangers as well as adversity. The world is fortunate in having such a leader as Wilson to stand up against these dangers from within, by which we shall be beset in the hour of victory. Wilson has the mighty power of America behind him. He has the opportunity growing out of Europe's need of that power against Germany's assault. He has the detachment and perspective to enable him to see the situation as a whole. And he has the understanding to penetrate the vitals of the situation, and the cool courage to make full use of all these advantages.

"Thoughtful elements in Europe welcome the President's latest utterance as showing that he is not only a statesman who can preach, but one who can and will act when the time comes for action. We want an end of militarism and junkerdom everywhere. Without that result our victory would be an empty one.

"The President has raised the issue at the right time and in the right way. He has restated his peace conditions in absolutely plain terms and invited European statesmen to an open discussion of them. With full publicity, European opinion will support the President's contentions, and they will prevail.

"Meanwhile, the lines on which he has proceeded make for a complete defeat of German militarism as well as a better understanding and unity among the Allies. There must be a thorough purging to get purity of motive for the great day of judgment, and the painfulness of that process is the measure of its need."

LAUDS OUR PART IN WAR.

British Colonial Secretary's Hopes in Anglo-American Amity.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—"You will permit me to offer you my warm congratulations upon the splendid part you have recently taken in the glorious operations on the western front," said Walter Hume Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at a dinner at the American Officers' Club last night.

"There can be no doubt that the Allies are now steadily driving back the enemy at every point," Mr. Long continued. "It would, however, be unwise to say that victory is in sight. Yet undoubtedly the progress of the last few weeks and the splendid fighting of the allied troops must bring the end very much nearer."

After paying a tribute to Walter Hines Page, the retiring American Ambassador, Mr. Long proceeded:

"I am pleased that the American people are acting in such close cooperation with us. I have always desired to see our peoples brought closer together and I hope that out of this community of sacrifice and suffering there will come a still greater and closer friendship in the future.

"I hope this above all, because I believe that in this rapprochement is to be found the greatest security for the future peace of the world, and this is the one great object, the achievement of which will alone justify the immense sacrifice of blood and treasure which has been made in this terrible war."

WILSON'S WORDS IN INDIA.

Villagers Even in Remote Sections Laud Our Ideals.

Extracts from President Wilson's speeches are being quoted by villagers in the remotest parts of India, where loyalty to the Allies is declared to have been fostered very largely by America's entrance into the war, according to a report submitted to the Joint Centenary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. Benson Baker, Superintendent of the missions in the Meerut district.

In a recent journey through an isolated part of the country, Mr. Baker discovered that people in the furthest villages are talking of the United States and President Wilson. Quotations from the President's statements have spread almost entirely by word of mouth, only an infinitesimal proportion of the people being able to read.

"In the minds of the people of India, America stands out as a great ideal nation," Mr. Baker reported. "Her entrance into the war convinced them that the cause was righteous. As soon as the men of the villages find out that ours is the American mission, they begin eagerly to ask questions about the great country across the seas. Somehow these people have heard extracts of what President Wilson had said, and it has gripped their hearts as nothing else has done since the war began."

PUSHING CONCRETE SHIPS.

42 Vessels Are to be Completed Before September, 1919.

Rapid advancement in the concrete ship industry was shown yesterday at the first annual convention of the International Concrete Ship Association, held at 7 East Forty-second Street. The day sessions were followed by a dinner last night at the Manhattan Hotel, at which R. J. Wig, Chief Engineer of the Concrete Ship Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, outlined the progress made in turning out concrete vessels for the Government. Keels are scheduled to be laid soon in all five Government-owned concrete shipyards. The present program provides for thirty-eight tankers and cargo ships of 7,800 tons deadweight; three cargo ships of 3,500 tons deadweight, and one cargo ship of 3,000 tons deadweight. The first vessel will be launched early in December, and all before September, 1919.

It was stated that the Emergency Fleet Corporation had, in addition, prepared plans and specifications and is supervising the construction of twenty-one concrete barges of 500 tons for the Committee on Inland Waterways. The first of these barges will be delivered about Oct. 20, and all are scheduled for completed before Dec. 1. Officers elected yesterday were: President, Victor C. Cochead; Vice President, Russell B. Smith, and Secretary, H. F. Cuntz.

POLICE COAL SURVEY ORDERED BY MAYOR

Hints in Letter to Enright That City May Seize and Distribute Fuel That Is Hoarded.

CALLS CONDITIONS BAD

Says Preparatory Action Is Prompted by Indifferent Attitude of "The Coal Trust."

Mayor Hylan wrote a letter yesterday to Police Commissioner Enright, asking the Commissioner, as soon as the Liberty Loan drive is over, to make a survey of the coal situation in the city. The Mayor intimated that the city may have to employ the power given to it by the Aldermen "to take coal that is being hoarded and distribute it to those who are in need and freezing."

The Mayor's letter was marked by an attack on the "Coal Trust," referred to as "the coal distributing company that practically controls the distribution of coal in this city." Here is the letter:

Dear Commissioner:

Many hundreds of complaints have been received in this office from all over the city from families who cannot procure any coal, although they complied with the requirements of the Fuel Administration and placed their orders as early as last April.

From time to time we read in the newspapers of the great quantities of coal that have come into this city, and it seems as though there must have been unfair discrimination, or that the scheme of distribution was badly regulated. What we are entitled to know is, who are the fortunate ones that got coal and who are the unfortunates who are not going to get any, and why?

As soon as the Liberty Loan drive is over I would like to have you make a survey of the coal situation in this city, making a record of the names and addresses of those who have been fortunate enough to secure practically all the coal they need for the winter. It might happen that the Fuel Administrators may not be able to bring in as much coal for general domestic use as they have predicted, and in time of stress it would be helpful to know to whom we might turn to ask them to help out their less fortunate neighbors.

I saw a statement in one of the newspapers the other day about the general manager of one of the lighting companies giving warning that unless the public utility companies are helped out with increased rates, the public will be made to suffer. Therefore, make it a part of your survey to find out the quantity of coal the gas and electric light companies have on hand, the price they paid for it, the amount they receive daily, and their daily consumption.

If the occasion requires we may have to employ the power given to the city authorities by the Board of Aldermen to take coal that is being hoarded and distribute it to those who are in need and freezing.

Last Winter the police and the Mayor's Coal Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense saved thousands of families from suffering during the severe cold weather by the kindly and generous acts of those who were fortunate to secure an early supply of coal.

The indifferent attitude of the Coal Trust and its agents prompts me to take preparatory action at this time, so that insofar as possible the people can be relieved from the distressing Winter weather.

A very strange thing that to my mind has some definite connection with the sad condition that must be faced by the people of New York this Winter, is the fact that the stock securities of the coal distributing company that practically controls the distribution of coal in this city in the last few months has

D'ESPEREY PREDICTS BLOW AT TURKS NEXT

Will Throw Them Into Asia for Good, Allied Commander in Balkans Says.

GREEKS REOCCUPY SERES

Teutons Plan New Front in Northern Serbia and Bulgaria—Said to be Fortifying Bucharest.

SALONIKI, Oct. 4.—"We will soon direct our blow at Constantinople, and the vanquished Turk will be thrown once and for all into Asia," said General Franchet d'Esperey, the Allied Commander-in-Chief on the Macedonian front, in replying to a demonstration to-day. The beginning now made would be continued, he said.

The carrying out of the clauses of the armistice between Bulgaria and the Allies began Wednesday.

The population of Saloniki today held an enthusiastic meeting at the Place Tour Blanche. Resolutions of thanks addressed to General d'Esperey and Premier Venizelos were adopted.

Premier Venizelos said that the victory just completed by military convention and by which Bulgaria recognized complete defeat would exercise great influence upon the issues of the world war. The defeat of Bulgaria definitely removed the danger of Bulgarian supremacy in the Balkans and assured a peace of liberty.

"We rejoice at the resurrection of Serbia," he said. "We do not know the date of the end of this gigantic war, but we are absolutely sure of complete victory and ready for every sacrifice."

Burning villages marked the trail of the retreating Bulgarian army in Macedonia, according to telegrams from the front. Bodies of slain civilians were found in the smoking ruins at many places by the advancing Allies. Advices state that this work of destruction surpassed even that reported from districts in France and Belgium from which the Germans have been driven.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Greek troops are continuing to press into Greek Macedonia, following up the Bulgarian evacuation. They entered Seres this morning and have occupied the Demir-Hissar Pass. The Bulgarian retreat is being conducted according to the armistice agreement.

Emperor William sent a military mission to Sofia as soon as the situation there was reported to him, according to the Neuste Nachrichten of Munich. This mission, it is said, has placed German and Austrian troops at strategic points along the principal Bulgarian railways. Bulgarian deserters reached a point within six miles of Sofia, according to a Zurich dispatch to Le Journal, but were driven back by Bulgarian contingents.

The Central Powers intend to organize a new front in Serbian and Bulgarian territory for the defense of Nish and Sofia, according to the Nouvelle Presse Libre of Zurich. The large extent of territory to be covered, however, will not admit of the establishment of a continuous front, it is pointed out, and the belief is expressed that the hostilities likely to develop will be in the form of a war of manoeuvre.

According to Swiss newspaper, news from Austrian sources is that Bucharest, where martial law was recently proclaimed, has now been put into a state of defense.

ATHENS, Oct. 4.—Greek troops this morning occupied Seres on its evacuation by the Bulgarians. The population had been reduced from 25,000 to 5,000, those remaining being mostly old men and women and children.

The Bulgarians, in violation of their agreement, removed all grain and cattle and even the furniture from the houses. The people of Seres were suffering from hunger and were clad in rags.

BASLE, Oct. 4.—The Bulgarian Socialist Party will support the Government in the Sobranje on the sole condition that the Government makes peace, according to the Socialist newspaper Narod of Sofia, which is quoted in a dispatch received here from the Bulgarian capital. As a further condition the Socialists demand that the Government shall make such negotiations as are necessary to insure good relations between the Balkan peoples and which will tend toward the establishment of a Balkanic league.

FORECAST NEW FRONT ALONG THE DANUBE

Germans Can Maintain It Only by Withdrawing Troops from the East.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The new Bulgarian front is expected by experts to be drawn along the Danube. At the moment neither the Allies nor the Central Powers have more than enough forces available to establish such a position, but there may be developments at any time which will materially modify the situation. Germany can only defend the new line by the withdrawal of forces now in Russia. These consist of thirty-three German and thirteen Austrian divisions, and a large proportion of them are understood to be of anything but first-class material. On the other hand, besides holding the new line, the Allies will have to clear up Bulgaria and police it, and must keep watch on the Turkish frontier, unless Constantinople decides to throw up the sponge.

The use of the Bulgarian Army against its hereditary foe by the Allies, which was hinted at in official announcements regarding the armistice has, THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed, met with criticism here on two grounds; first, that it would give Bulgaria a certain claim for special consideration at the peace conference, which the Allies, in view of her conduct of the last four years, would be unwilling to recognize; secondly, the feelings of the Greeks and Serbs toward the Bulgarians are naturally greatly embittered, and they are unlikely to agree to fight side by side with their traditional enemies. Consequently, whatever operations the Turkish situation demands must be undertaken by the British, French, or Italians now in Macedonia. One of the chief questions they would in that case have to consider would be: Can Germany send reinforcements of any kind to the Turks? She still has means of communication with Constantinople by way of Odessa and the Black Sea, but it is very doubtful whether she has any troops she can spare from France to send to them.

The Turks will, it is expected, recall immediately a great part of their forces from Syria and the Caucasus for the defense of their capital, and this will at once remove all danger to allied interests in Persia and the East. As German aggression in Russia, Rumania and the Ukraine must cease as soon as the transfer of German troops to the Danube begins, the surrender of Bulgaria is already solving one of the problems before the Allies, whatever may be the actual course of events in the Balkans.

GREAT FIGHTING BY SERBS.

Soldiers Climbed Steep Precipices to Get at Bulgarians.

By WARD PRICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A SOUTHERN ITALIAN PORT, Sept. 30.—Here on my way from Italy to the Balkans I have met several old friends from the Macedonian front who have given me stirring accounts of the spirit with which the attack that has led to the practical dismemberment for the time being of the Bulgarian Army was delivered.

The Serbs began their drive with an assault on those precipitous heights on the Cerna bank, the crest of which the Bulgarians had intrenched. So steep was the climb toward the enemy positions that the Bulgars could only oppose the advancing Serbs by leaning over their parapets to drop bombs. Twice before the Serbs had attacked these formidable mountains in vain. "We felt that the third time would change our luck," said a young Serbian officer whom I knew well, "and if it did not, what could we do better than go forward to die as close as possible to the homes we long to win back again from our enemies?"

It was this resolve to do or die that carried the Serbs right ahead over obstacles that every cold-blooded observer would have said were humanly impassable. How they lived during that swift dash forward into the heart of the Bulgar Army zone and where they got their food from is, I find, just as much a mystery to the officers who have just left the Balkans as it is to me, remembering the sort of country they had to cross.

I know of one food convoy that started after the Serbs with food, I was told, which simply did not come back for days. It took all that time for it to catch up with the Serbian column that was supposed to be dependent on it.

Undoubtedly the rapidity of the Serbian push enabled them to live to great extent on the captured enemy supplies and material.

I am told of a Bulgar battery trying to get away, all of whose drivers were shot down by Serbian rifle fire from heights beside the road. The Serbs then came down and found the battery practically complete with transport and 20,000 rounds of ammunition. They lost no time, but carried two of the captured guns forward to a position from where they could shell a Bulgarian howitzer battery, which they captured in its turn.

And while the Serbs were snatching back their country in great stretches from the invader, the British troops proved that three years of monotony and malaria had not dulled the edge of their spirit by the power with which they delivered attacks upon some of the strongest positions of the whole Bulgarian line.

ESSAD THINKS TURKEY WILL RESIST TO LAST

Hopes Thereby to Get Better Terms, Provisional President of Albania Says.

GENEVA, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.)—Essad Pasha, the Provisional President of Albania and former Commander in Chief of the Turkish forces at Scutari, in an interview before his departure for Saloniki, declared that Turkey would hold out to the last minute before capitulating, in the belief that by so doing she would receive better terms from the Entente Allies.

"Bulgaria's downfall pleases me," he said, "because it is an uncivilized, inhuman and brutal nation, and only entered the war for personal gain, thereby prolonging hostilities.

"The Bulgarians should be punished for their felony, especially toward England. A great Bulgaria would mean constant anarchy in the Balkans, whereas a great Serbia would result in peace.

"From news I have received Turkey, though in a worse condition than Bulgaria, will hold out to the last minute before capitulating, in order to obtain better terms.

"As regards Albania, we want autonomy as defined by President Wilson, with our constitution based upon the British and American systems."

BREAK IN TURKISH CABINET.

Talaat Bey, Powerful Pro-German Minister of the Interior, Resigns.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—The Turkish Minister of the Interior has resigned, according to a Constantinople message today.

LENT BULGARS $200,000,000.

Central Powers Hard Hit Financially by Collapse of Balkan Kingdom.

ZURICH, Oct. 4.—The defection of Bulgaria is having a serious effect on the Central Empires for financial as well as political and military reasons, because of the fact that both Germany and Austria-Hungary had made large advances to Bulgaria for the conduct of military operations.

According to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse the first loan was for 250,000,000 francs, made in August, 1915, immediately before Bulgaria's entrance into the war. Another loan of 500,000,000 francs was made in 1916. There were two other advances in 1916 and 1917, carrying the total above 1,000,000,000 francs. In addition to money, the Central Powers delivered large quantities of war material to Bulgaria.

The German loans are guaranteed by the Bulgarian tobacco receipts, but the Austrian loans are secured only by Bulgarian paper.

DEPRESSED OVER BULGARIA.

German Press Shows Its Dread of Future in Balkans.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 3.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on the Bulgarian situation, says: "It remains to be seen how the Entente 'negotiations' will be treated in Sofia," and asserts the possibility of a split among the people.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says that the facts must now be confronted, as it is evident that the Bulgarians have deserted the Central Powers, although it is not yet easy to foretell how far a definite situation is created for those powers and Turkey. All the same, the paper continues, the result of this act will have important influences on Balkan politics and must be seriously considered. Bulgaria, it proceeds, no longer has a right to consideration, and the Teuton troops must be slowly withdrawn.

The paper asserts that military events may still change in spite of the political decisions, and that the last word is not yet spoken. It puts considerable stress on the recent sending of troops to Sofia.

Germans Quitting Constantinople.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—It is learned in official quarters that German residents of Sofia and Constantinople, including officers and their families, are leaving hastily and going through Rumania to Germany.

BENEFIT FOR WAR BLINDED.

Fashion Fete to be Held for Permanent Blind Relief Fund.

For the benefit of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors of the Allies, a fashion fête will be given in the ballroom of the Plaza next Tuesday afternoon and evening by Harry Collins, every cent of the proceeds of which will go to the fund.

The fête is under the patronage of Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Edward G. Cushing, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. S. Vernon Mann, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. Charles A. Potter, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

In the promenade des toilettes some of the season's most beautiful and original creations will be displayed, and between the processions of street, afternoon and evening gowns the fête will be enlivened by special musical and dancing features. Among those who have contributed their services for the entertainment program are John Charles Thomas of the "Maytime" company, who will sing "Will You Remember?" and Miss Josephine Forsyth, coloratura soprano, who will sing folk songs in costume.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES acknowledges receipt of a check for $5 from Mrs. Elizabeth F. Baker for the succor of wounded horses and dogs. The money will be forwarded to the American Blue Cross, Mrs. Maitland, Chairman, 55 East Ninety-third Street.

PUT SCHEIDEMANN IN BERLIN CABINET

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

sion of the Baden Parliament on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the granting of the Baden Constitution. The Prince is President of the Upper Chamber.

"It may be that the British, French, and Americans," the Prince said, "believe the contorted picture of Germany which is presented to them. We know our enemies as they do not know us and do not want to know us. We are able to distinguish. Therefore, it is our duty to judge justly and not to close our ears when even from the midst of enemy peoples arise wrathful protests against expressions of a hateful and brutal sentiment.

"All those who really hold dear the distant aim of the co-operation of nations should not lose confidence in their great hopes, even though the mutual feelings of our enemies may make the phrase 'league of nations' appears ever so suspicious to us."

"The storm which threatens our national life is heavy and lasts long. Who doubts that we will weather it victoriously?"

The Prince asserted that the Governments fighting Germany "see their national task in carrying over into peace a feeling of hatred and vindictiveness and in making of the coming peace a continuation of the war with altered means."

FRANCE DISTRUSTS CHANGE.

Prince Max's Former Stand Offset by His War Record.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—France looks upon the appointment of Prince Max of Baden as German Chancellor as an entirely negligible matter. It is remembered that he used to denounce militarism and Pan Germanism at Hague conferences, but this counts nothing now as against what he has had done since the begnning of the war.

In his last speech he said that the present German régime was the best governmental system in the world. He said nothing of peace before the beginning of the German defeat in July. He has been selected to succeed Hertling, no doubt, because he is a bit of a philosopher and free thinker and on account of his former reputation.

Nothing in the way of a change of government can arouse any confidence among the French people in Germany. There is the same old confusion between the conflicting desires in Berlin to continue military control and keep what they have on one hand and on the other to appear to the outside world as a regenerated and reformed nation. It is taken for granted that the same confusion and conflict will appear tomorrow in the program which Prince Max is to present to the Reichstag.

JAMES STOKES DIES; NOTED FOR CHARITIES

Banker-Lawyer Who Won Foreign Decorations Expires at Summer Home.

James Stokes, private banker and lawyer with offices at 111 Broadway, and well known as a philanthropist and extensive traveler, winning several foreign decorations for his philanthropic and benovelent work, died yesterday at his Summer home in Ridgefield, Conn., after an illness of several months. His New York residence was at 68 Park Avenue, but since his health had been failing, for the last few years, he had not spent much time in this city. He spent last Winter in Florida, and soon after his return went to his Summer home in Connecticut.

Mr. Stokes was born in New York City, a son of the late James and Caroline Phelps Stokes, and was graduated from New York University with the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. He first engaged in the iron importing business, and later in manufacturing, but in more recent years he was a private banker.

Mr. Stokes had traveled around the world, and spent much time in Asia, Africa, and Europe. He was probably best known for his work in the Young Men's Christian Association, especially in the work among the railroad men. It was through his efforts that, in 1900, a Society for the Moral and Physical Improvement of Young Men, similar to the Y. M. C. A., was founded in St. Petersburg, Russia. He had been a member of the International Young Men's Christian Association for a long time. Mr. Stokes was for some time a member of the Committee of Managers of the Railroad Men's Association at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

In 1894 Mr. Stokes was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by President Carnot of France, in recognition of his "philanthropic, benevolent, and religious work." Just previous to that time he had contributed $80,000 to assist in building a home for the Y. M. C. A. in Paris. Four years later he bought a building in Rome which he consecrated to the work of the association. Besides his decoration in France Russia conferred upon Mr. Stokes the Order of St. Stanislaus of the first class, and Italy made him a Chevalier of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazaro.

Besides his foreign work in behalf of young men's organizations, Mr. Stokes was instrumental in obtaining a new building in 1905 for the French Branch Y. M. C. A. in New York City.

Mr. Stokes was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, New York Historical Society, Municipal Art Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Alliance Française, The Pilgrims, National Municipal League, Presbyterian Union, New England Society, New York Academy of Sciences, American Geographical Society, Victoria Institute, American Society in London, Royal Geogr. Society, International Law Association of London. He was a member of the Union League, University, City, and Down Town Clubs of New York City.

He was twice married, his second wife being Miss Florence Brooks Chatfield, whom he married in 1905, following the death of his first wife, and she survives him.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER WIESE, 75 years old, a naval veteran of the civil war, died on Wednesday at his home, 88 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GOLDBOROUGH, an engineer and member of Franklin Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., died at his home, 1,814 Linden Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 53 years.

JOSEPH O'NEILL, for many years well known in Democratic circles in Brooklyn, and formerly President of the Young Men's Democratic Club of the Fourteenth Ward, died in the Greenwich Hospital on Tuesday. He was 31 years old, and lived at 212 Wilson Street, Brooklyn.

ALBERT W. GUNN, a member of the real estate firm of A. I. Gunn, of which his wife, Annie I. Gunn, is the head, died of Bright's disease on Thursday at his home, 305 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 78 years old.

Mrs. MADALINE ROSE, widow of Charles E. Rose, a former Postmaster of Patchogue, L. I., died at her home there on Thursday, aged 80 years.

Mrs. MARY CHRISTINE BULLWINKLE, 46 years old, daughter of Commodore Edwin C. Wood, formerly Commodore of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, and of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club, died at her home in Rockaway Beach on Thursday. Mrs. Bullwinkle was a musician, artist, and authoress.

WILLIAM WUERTS WHITE, senior member of White & Co., investment securities, died Wednesday night at his home in Providence, R. I., of pneumonia, aged 36 years.

FRANK I. WHITCOMB, recently in the real estate business and formerly President for many years of the Raymond & Whitcomb Tourist Ticket Agency in New York, died Wednesday at the Knickerbocker Hotel of pneumonia, aged 50 years.

JOHN Y. O'CONNELL, for more than twenty years Clerk in the Special Term of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, died Thursday in St. Mary's Hospital of pneumonia, aged 62 years.

DAVID D. WALKER, a retired merchant of St. Louis, Mo., died yesterday at his Summer home at Kennebunkport, Me., aged 78 years.

WILLIAM T. McELVEEN, Jr., Eastern representative of J. H. Duthie & Co., shipbuilders of Seattle, Wash., died Tuesday in Evanston, Ill., of pneumonia. His father, the Rev. Dr. William T. McElveen, is pastor of Manhattan Congregational Church, this city.

Lieutenant J. H. OLHAUSEN, of Philadelphia, who had recently been serving as a member of the Board of Officers of the Port of New York, died Tuesday in General Hospital No. 1, in this city, of Spanish influenza.

Professor WILHELM PACZCOWSKI is dead at Berlin at the age of 51. He was director of the information department at the University of Berlin.

Miss MARY ZENTAY, violinist and recently one of the soloists at the Strand Theatre, died at her home, 318 East Fifty-fourth Street, Thursday morning of pneumonia following Spanish influenza. Miss Zentay was born in Budapest, Hungary, twenty-one years ago.

LOUIS NEWMAN, Assistant City Attorney of Bayonne, N. J., died Wednesday from Spanish influenza at his home, 128 West Twenty-eighth Street, that place, aged 29 years.

MARY ELLEN WHITTIER, a cousin of James Greenleaf Whittier, the poet, died yesterday at the Knickerbocker Hospital. She lived at 509 West 121st Street and was born in Boston, Mass., seventy-five years ago. She was the widow of C. A. Whittier, a merchant of Boston and New York.

MADELEINE J. JAFFREE, who since her husband, Lucian Jaffree, an officer in the French Army, left for the front had directed his business as importer and dealer in gowns at 139 West Forty-first Street, where she made her home, died yesterday at Miss Alston's Sanitarium, aged 45 years. Her husband was recently reported in a hospital in France with thirty-two shrapnel wounds.

Professor ALBERT CHAMPLIN MAYHAM, Democratic nominee for Congress from the Twenty-first District, died at his home in Warwick, N. Y., Thursday, of apoplexy.

COURTNEY STARKWEATHER, son of Mrs. Janet Starkweather of Plainfield, N. J., who has been in training in a Southern camp, died yesterday of influenza. He was a graduate of Tufts College.

Miss Helen M. Caldwell Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Caldwell of 155 Riverside Drive and Irvington, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Marie Caldwell, to Robert Arnold Platt of Lansing, Mich. Mr. Platt has been a representative of R. H. Ingersoll & Brothers in Argentina for the last few years. The wedding will take place on Monday evening, Oct. 14, in the Church of the Transfiguration, with a reception and dinner afterward at Sherry's.

Jacobs-Wainwright Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Anita A. Jacobs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart B. Jacobs of Greenwich, Conn., to S. H. Wainwright, U. S. N., son of Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Wainwright of St. Louis, Mo., has been announced. Mr. Wainwright is a well-known artist and illustrator.

Foster-Lounsbury Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Marion Lounsbury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dean Lounsbury of 685 West End Avenue, and Lieutenant William J. Foster, U. S. A., whose engagement was announced last December, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The plans were arranged hastily for the marriage, and only the immediate families and a few friends will attend.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

STECHER.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Stecher, (nee Cecelia Dringer,) 105 West 120th St., announce the birth of a son, Sept. 30, 1918, Stern's Sanatorium.

DAVIS.—Oct. 3, Stern's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Davis, a son.

Married.

BROWN—MOORE.—Saturday, Sept. 28, at Christ Church, Radlett, Herts, England, by the Rev. Arthur P. Ducane, Louisa, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis Moore, formerly of New York City, to Captain George Harold Wilberforce Linnell Brown, Kings (Liverpool) Regiment, son of George Brown, H. B. M. Consul in China (retired).

HEGEMAN—WIGGIN.—On Friday, Oct. 4, at Hotel Belmont, New York City, Dorothy daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Wiggin of Brookline, Mass., to Joseph Coles Hegeman, Lieutenant F. A., U. S. A., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUTT—WHEELER.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Weston Wheeler announce the marriage of their daughter Ruth to Robert Nutt, Jr., by the Rev. Daniel G. Verwey, on Oct. 4, at their home, 1,003 Woodycrest Av., New York.

Died.

ATLAS.—Hannah Hoenig, beloved wife of Ignatz M. Atlas, sister of Mrs. J. Berkowitz, Mrs. L. Goodman, Mrs. I. Rothschild, and Milton Rosenberg, on Friday, Oct. 4, 1918. Funeral Sunday, at 10 A. M., from 1,057 Hoe Av., Bronx. Interment Cypress Hills.

BAILEY.—At Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 3, 1918, Mary A., widow of the late William Bailey. Funeral at Somers, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Purdy's at arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:55 P. M.

BATE.—Maria Melville, wife of the late Richard Law Bate and beloved mother of Florence E. Bate, at her residence, 601 West 141st St., New York, Oct. 3. Funeral private. Adrian, Mich., papers please copy.

BLAKESLEE.—George E., Jr., in the service of his country, at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., on Oct. 2, husband of Julia J. Blakeslee, (nee Jones,) and son of State Highway Commissioner George E. and Louise J. Blakeslee, 21 years and 28 days old. Services First Congregational Church, 8 o'clock Saturday evening, Oct. 5. Interment Sunday morning, Oct. 6, 9 o'clock, New York Bay Cemetery, Detroit and Jacksonville papers please copy.

BROWN.—Elizabeth Frances, beloved daughter of Catherine A., and the late William V. Brown, at her residence, 1,058 Madison Av. Funeral services Saturday evening, Oct. 5, at 9 o'clock. Friends invited.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Oct. 4, Alfred Merritt, beloved husband of Anna Dalton Brown. Services from his late residence, 600 West 113th St. Private interment, Worcester, Mass., out of town papers please copy.

BLUM.—Joseph A., beloved husband of Flora R. Blum, in his 59th year, Oct. 4, at his residence, 550 Park Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CASSIDY.—Oct. 3, 1918, Henry, dearly beloved husband of Ella R. Cassidy. Funeral Sunday, 11:30 A. M., from his late residence, 611 West 156th St., thence to Church of Our Lady of Esperanza, 156th St. and Riverside Drive. Mass, 12 noon. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

CANNON.—Suddenly, on Oct. 4, 1918, at her residence, 1,520 85th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Marie M. Schaeffer, wife of Frank Y. Cannon. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—On Friday, Oct. 4, 1918, Eleanor, beloved wife of Archibald Campbell Clark and youngest daughter of Mrs. H. J. Faulkner. Funeral services from her home, 530 Hamilton Road, South Orange, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 6, at 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y.

COLLINS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1918, Charles Collins, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral private from his late residence, 133 East 36th St., New York City, on Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

DECKER.—Oct. 4, 1918, Walter, husband of Florence C. Decker. Funeral service at his late home, 296 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

DEDERER.—Oct. 4, 1918, at Latham Court, 92 Morningside Av., Abijah Morgan Dederer, aged 64 years, husband of Ida Elizabeth Tripler. Funeral private.

DOWNEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 3, Thomas J. Downey, beloved husband of Catherine L. Myers and retired patrolman of 33d Precinct, New York Police Department, at his residence, 184 Columbus Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DRISCOLL.—Jeremiah A., on Friday, Oct. 4, at 471 Bement Av., New Brighton, S. I., Jeremiah A. Driscoll, aged 34. Funeral services Monday, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M., Sacred Heart Church, West New Brighton.

DUFFY.—At Memphis, Tenn., after brief illness, Evelyn Eldrage, beloved wife of James King Duffy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELL.—Sophie, beloved wife of Eugene Ell, (nee Misnack.) Funeral from her late residence, 2,696 8th Av., on Monday, Oct. 7, at 9 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, where mass of requiem will be celebrated for repose of her soul.

GADDIS.—On Oct. 4, 1918, at her residence, 139 Sip Av., Jersey City, Carrie A. Gaddis, beloved wife of the late Theodore F. Gaddis. Funeral service Sunday, Oct. 6, at 4 P. M. Interment Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, on Monday, at convenience of family.

GILBERT.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 4, William Wallace of Groton, N. Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Preston Gilbert. Interment Knoxville, Pa.

GILL.—Hezekiah, in his 74th year, suddenly, on Oct. 4. Funeral from his late residence, 1,834 Palmetto St., Ridgewood, on Monday, Oct. 7, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Holy Cross, corner Himrod St. and St. Nicholas Av., Brooklyn. Interment Evergreen Cemetery. Members of the Order of the Sons of St. George, Charles Dickens Lodge No. 45, and Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Machinists are invited.

GOPSILL.—On Oct. 4, 1918, at the residence of his brother, James Gopsill, 37 Duncan Av., Jersey City, William Gopsill of Philadelphia, husband of Emma Romaine. Funeral service private, Sunday, Oct. 6. Philadelphia and Fall River (Mass.) papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—On Oct. 3, 1918, Lieutenant Joseph Biggar Graham, beloved husband of Jennie A. and father of Anna Mary, at 772 St. Nicholas Av. Funeral from the North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Members of Commonwealth Lodge, F. and A. M.; B. P. O. E. No. 1; Defendam Association, 22d Regiment, and Spanish-American War Veterans are invited to attend.

GUITERMAN.—At United States Naval Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Oct. 4, Henry Rosenwald Guiterman, beloved only son of Milton S. and the late Carrie L. Guiterman, aged 18 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

HAMMOND.—At Camp Dix, on Thursday, Oct. 3, 1918, Alfred Gordon Hammond, Corporal of 45th Company, 12th Battalion, 153d Depot Brigade, formerly of 63 Newark Av., Bloomfield, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HESS.—Sanford, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Hess, Williams St., New London, Conn. Funeral private, Sunday.

HOLAHAN.—At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Oct. 3, Joseph, beloved son of John C. and Sarah Holahan. Notice of funeral later.

HOWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 3, 1918, Rebecca S., wife of the late James Howell. Funeral services were held at her late home, 212 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J., Friday evening, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Newburg, N. Y.

ISHAM.—At her residnce, 27 West 67th St., Joanna Abeel Isham, widow of the late Charles H. Isham and daughter of the late Adrian H. and Catherine S. Muller. Funeral private.

JAFFREE.—Madeleine. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's.) Sunday, 3 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Ida M., suddenly, on Oct. 4. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.) Sunday morning, 12 o'clock. Interment Michigan City, Ind.

KELLER.—Died in the service of his country in France, Sept. 17, 1918, aged 36, Captain Walter S. Keller, 7th United States Engineers, husband of Lucy Stone Terrill, son of Clara and the late David Keller, brother of Joseph F. Keller, San Diego papers please copy.

LA MONTAGNE.—Maurice, on Oct. 2 at Lawrence, L. I., in his fifty-ninth year. Funeral services on Saturday, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d St. west of Sixth Ave. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LORSCH.—On Oct. 4, in his seventy-ninth year, David, beloved husband of the late Caroline Lorsch and devoted father of Joseph, Isaac, Sophia, and Flora Levy. Funeral from his late residence, 1,991 Grand Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Oct. 6, at 10:30 A. M. Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

McGRATH.—Laura O., daughter of the late James and Isabella D. McGrath, suddenly at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Jersey City and East Northfield papers kindly copy.

McINDOE.—Suddenly, on Oct. 2, 1918, Walter James McIndoe, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral private.

Died.

MAYHAM.—On Thursday, Oct. 3, 1918, Professor Albert Champlin Mayham at Warwick, N. Y. Funeral services held at the Warwick Reformed Church, Sunday, Oct. 6, at 2:30 o'clock. Burial Warwick.

MERRYMAN.—On Oct. 4, 1918, Mary M., beloved wife of William C. Merryman. Funeral services at her late residence 610 West 152d St., Sunday, Oct. 6, at 4 P. M.

MICHEL.—Eva, on Oct. 4, wife of the late Moses Michel, and devoted mother of Jeanette King and Miriam Harris, Fanny, Max, and Aaron Michel. Funeral notice later. Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

MILLER.—On Friday, Oct. 4, at New York City, Arthur Clark of Tenafly, N. J., beloved husband of Elizabeth Maxwell Miller. Notice of funeral later.

MOSELEY.—Sarah E., widow of the late William F. Moseley, at her residence, 85 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Oct. 4, of pneumonia, aged 83. Funeral and interment at Troy, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 6.

MULLER.—Thursday, Oct. 3, 1918, Frederica Fenger, beloved wife of the late Edward C. Muller, aged 54 years. Services at her late residence, 621 Ovington Av. (70th St.,) Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

PARCELLS.—On Friday, Oct. 4, 1918, Eugene Charles, aged 41 years. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 749 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, at the convenience of the family. Interment Greenwood.

PIERS.—At Stockton, Cal., Oct. 3, 1918, Henry Phillips Piers, husband of Gertrude Dugan Piers and brother of Charles Piers, Albany and Brooklyn papers please copy.

POND.—At Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1918, Maria N., wife of the late John E. Pond. Funeral at the residence of Mrs. John Forsyth, 169 Albany Av., Kingston, N. Y., Sunday, at 3 P. M. Interment at Mountain Grove Cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn., on arrival of the 2:32 P. M. N. Y., N. H. & H. train on Monday.

PURDY.—Anna E. Secor, widow of James Seaman Purdy and daughter of the late Caleb and Eliza Sloan Secor, passed away Oct. 4, in her 93d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAYNOR.—Suddenly, on Oct. 2, Lily Prichard Raynor, daughter of the late Samuel and Sarah D. Raynor. Services at St. Michael's Chapel, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., Friday morning at 10:30.

REED.—Frederick P., beloved husband of Emily W. Reed, on Oct. 4. Funeral service from his late residence, 9 Park Place, New Rochelle, on Sunday, Oct. 6, at 4 P. M.

ROBERTS.—On Oct. 3, 1918, Mary C. Roberts, daughter of John S. and Mary R. Roberts, at her residence, 902 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at James M. E. Church, Monroe St. and Reid Av., on Saturday evening, Oct. 5, 1918, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 2, 1918, Rosanna C. Rogers. Relatives and friends, also members of Alumni of Sacred Heart Academy of Hoboken, are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral from her late residence, 614 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 5, at 1 o'clock, thence to Church of Our Lady of Grace, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment in Pine Lawn Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

SCHREINER.—John C. Schreiner, suddenly at his residence, 7 Second Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by two daughters, Minnie and Charlotte; one sister, Mrs. August Nathan. He was a member of New York Lodge No. 1 B. P. O. E. and Wyoming Lodge No. 492 F. and A. M. Funeral services will be conducted at his late residence, Saturday evening, 8 P. M. Interment private Woodlawn Cemetery, Sunday, 10 A. M.

SHEAR.—At Hoboken, Oct. 3, Harold Edson, aged 24, First Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, son of Rev. A. Lincoln Shear of Army Y. M. C. A. Funeral Asbury Park, Monday, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.

STOKER.—Charlotte, beloved wife of Edward Stoker. Funeral from John J. Fox's Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M. Interment, St. Raymond's.

STOKES.—At his residence, Ridgefield, Conn., on Oct. 4, James Stokes, beloved husband of Florence Chatfield Stokes and son of the late James and Caroline Phelps Stokes. Funeral services Tuesday, Oct. 8, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Ridgefield, Conn., on arrival of the 8:31 A. M. train from New York. Kindly omit flowers.

SUMMER.—Samuel. Shakespeare Lodge No. 750, F. and A. M., brethren are notified of the death of Brother Samuel Summer and are requested to attend funeral services from his late residence, 97 Wayne St., Jersey City, N. J., tonight at 8 o'clock.

JACOB S. SHELDON, Master.
ABRAM FRANK, Secretary.

TUTHILL.—Julia, suddenly, beloved wife of Charles V. Tuthill, at her residence, 494 Bergen Av., Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 3. Funeral from Emory M. E. Church, Jersey City, 4 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 6.

WEATHERBY.—Suddenly, at St. Luke's Hospital, on Sept. 28, 1918, Albert Weatherby, A. Y. M. C. A. secretary in the service of his country, husband of Elizabeth Weatherby and son of the late Charles P. N. and Emily P. Purdy Weatherby. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEISSEN.—Robert, husband of C. Weissen, Oct. 3. Funeral arrangements Sunday afternoon at his residence, Vanorstrand Av., Englewood, N. J.

WHITTIER.—On Oct. 4, Mary Ellen, wife of the late Charles Abbott Whittier. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment private.

WIGHT.—At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Oct. 4,

JAMAICA TRAINERS BOOST THE LIBERTY LOAN

HARWOOD II. VICTOR OVER LONG ROUTE

Marrone Stable's Gelding Beats Field of Consistent Racers at Jamaica Track.

THREE FIRSTS FOR TAPLIN

Trainers Take Hand in Boosting Liberty Bond Drive, with Subscriptions of $40,500.

With only overnight events on the card, interest at the Jamaica track yesterday centred in the fourth race, at a mile and a quarter, which brought out a consistent lot of distance runners, all of which had won races recently, so that a puzzle was presented for the form players. J. F. Cobb's Conduit finally closed a slight favorite over Barry Shannon and Snapdragon II., with Harwood II. and Woodtrap the outsiders, though no liberties were taken with either.

Barry Shannon, which has won his last two races by going to the front and cutting out a long lead, essayed to repeat the trick, but the riders of the other contestants had learned a lesson, and both Woodtrap and Snapdragon II. kept fairly close to the pacemaker. Harwood II. and Conduit took matters easily, and it was not until the field reached the last turn that they began to close on the leaders.

Meantime, Snapdragon II. had rushed into second place and was pressing Barry Shannon as he turned into the stretch. Shuttinger appeared to have timed his run nicely with Snapdragon II., but just as he moved up to Barry Shannon the latter veered over and bumped Snapdragon II. so hard that he reeled across the track. Taplin at the same time was making his move with Harwood II., and rushed to the front as the two horses collided. The bumping of Snapdragon II. also left a clear path for Conduit, which came through to take second place two lengths behind Harwood II. Barry Shannon recovered his poise quicker than did Snapdragon II. and took third money.

Once having tasted the sweets of victory on Harwood II., Jockey Taplin was unbeatable. In the fifth race he had the mount on the Meadow Brook Stable's Housemaid, an aged daughter of Broomstick that had disappointed her admirers on two previous occasions. Housemaid had a world of speed yesterday and when let down on the far turn ran over the pacemaker, Alvord, to win in a gallop by five lengths.

Not to be outdone by the jockeys, the trainers took a hand in booming the Liberty Loan. There was a quiet drive in the paddock in which the handlers of noted thoroughbreds chipped in to the extent of $40,500. Tom Healey and Jack Joyner headed the list with $5,000 each. J. J. Flanigan pledged himself for $2,000, while $1,000 each was contributed by James Fitzsimmons, Tom Welsh, Albert Simons, Dave O'Leary, Jerry Carroll, William Midgley, John Whalen, and Sam Lavery. Other contributions brought the total for five days to $91,550.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-old fillies, selling, purse $750.83; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 2-5.

Marmite, B. Davis's br. f., 109 pounds, by Sweep-Henpeck, 6 to 5, 1 to 4, and out, (L. McAtee) 1

Goldvale, F. Burlew's br. f., 109, by Watervale-Rock of Gold, 1 to 4 and out, (L. Ensor) 2

Tiger Rose, A. F. Murtha's br. f., 104, by Bannockburn-Sebastiana, even money, third, (W. Lang) 3

Rosagine, Shoot Fair, and Serella also ran. Lamentation, and Shady scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, nonwinners of two races in 1918, selling, purse $750.83; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 1-5.

Lively, M. Kornbloom's ch. g., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Ballot-Livenia, 3 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (F. Robinson) 1

Wild Thyme, H. Shields's b. f., 4, 112, by Ben Trovato-Belle of Ormonde, 5 to 2 and even, (F. Troise) 2

Kebo, W. Cahill's b. g., 4, 115, by Ogden-Cremorne, 8 to 5, third, (L. Ensor) 3

Assign, Miss Bryn, First Troop, and Miss Fannie also ran. The Banshee II. and Woodthrush scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, which have not won a race of the value of $600 in 1917 or 1918, claiming, purse $750.83; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 4-5.

Chester Two, Parkvale Stable's ch. c., 3 years, 100 pounds, by Chardonneret-Chester, 18 to 5, even, and out, (G. Walls) 1

W. H. Buckner, R. Gatewood's br. g., 3, 106, by Radford-Determination, 7 to 5 and out, (E. Taplin) 2

Matin, Emil Herz's ch. f., 4, 105, by Broomstick-Rose of Dawn, out for third, (R. Troise) 3½

The Banshee II. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $750.83; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:06 1-5.

Harwood II., Marrone Stable's ch. g., 6 years, 111 pounds, by Cicero-Dictate, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (E. Taplin) ... 1

Conduit, J. F. Cobb's br. f., 4, 113, by The White Knight-Chute, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, (F. Robinson) 2

Barry Shannon, Quincy Stable's ch. g., 4, 116, by Voter-Tower of Candles, 1 to 2, third, (T. Rice) 3

Snapdragon II. and Woodtrap also ran. Irregular and Game Cook scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Liberty Bond Claiming, for 4-year-olds and upward, nonwinners since May 22, 1918, claiming, purse $750.84; six furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5.

Housemaid, Meadow Brook Stock Farm's b. m., aged, 108 pounds, by Broomstick-Ethel Pace, 3 to 2, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (E. Taplin) 1

Alvord, F. Burlew's b. g., 4, 101, by Solitaire II.-Lily Golding, even and 1 to 2, (R. Troise) 2

Hondo, F. Dahnken's blk. g., 4, 105, by Plaudit-Blue Jacket, 3 to 1, third, (T. Rowan) 3½

The Masquerader, Perseus, Nonesuch, Philippic, and Bert Williams also ran. Breeze, Masque, Intriguer, and Socony scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For 2-year-olds, nonwinners of $1,200, purse $750.84; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

War Marvel, A. K. Macomber's ch. c., 113 pounds, by Spanish Prince-My Dolly, 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and out, (E. Taplin) ... 1

Thunderstorm, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 113, by Olambala-Nightfall, 5 to 2 and even, (L. Ensor) 2

Ophelia, Mrs. J. E. Davis's b. f., 113, by Senseless-Ghent Azalea, 1 to 2, third, (G. Walls) 3

Balustrade, Lad's Love, and Comme Ci also ran. Purchase, Under Fire, Thunderclap, and Looking Up scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; conditions; one mile and seventy yards: Past Master, 117 pounds; Point to Point, 117; Santiago, 114; First Troop, 114; Golden King, 114; Mackenzie, 114; Bat, 114; Irish Lady II., 111.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth: Jack Mount, 111 pounds; Intriguer, 108; Mr. Specs, 108; Past Master, 108; Ninety Simplex, 108; Pollyanna, 105; Golden King, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Lynbrook Selling Stakes; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs: Toto, 111 pounds; Thistledon, 106; Osgood, 105; Blairgowrie, 103; Star Realm, 102; Sea Way, 102; Goldvale, 100; Uncle's Lassie, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Pierrepont Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth: George Smith, 128 pounds; Roamer, 127; War Cloud, 121; Corn Tassel, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—Liberty Loan Handicap; for all ages; six furlongs: Hollister, 120 pounds; Arnold, 114; High Cost, 109; Ima Frank, 105; Salvestra, 100; Maeda, 98; Wavebeek, 95; L'Errant, 95; Reveler, 94; Bill McCloy, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; conditions; five and a half furlongs: Joe Joe, 118 pounds; Balaroan, 115; Leading Lady, 115; War Smoke, 115; Tableau d'Honneur, 115; Wisest Fool, 115; Mine Sweeper, 115; Delaware, 115; Different Eyes, 115; Timber High, 115; Alphee, 112; Chateau Land, 112; Lady Mary, 112; Looking 112.

Apprentice allowance claimed.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

FAVORITES HAVE BAD DAY.

Popular Choices Succumb to Long Shots at Laurel Track.

Special to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 4.—Winning long shots were numerous here this afternoon. Matters started badly for the talent in the second affair, when Tommy Waac led his field from barrier to wire, paying $21.60. Ambassador III., another outsider, was second, and the favorite, Duchess Lace, took down show money. In the third race Man O' the Hour, a former stake horse, finally came into his own and graduated from the maiden class, paying $31.40

Ceramic and Exterminator, two choices, won the first and fourth events. They were the only two public choices to score during the afternoon. Hauberk and Smart Money, the favorites in the Picadilly Handicap, were defeated by another outsider, Flittergold, a Belmont cast-off, which paid $30.50.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Ceramic, 110 pounds, (Kelsay,) $6.80, $3.20, and $2.70, won; Ground Swell, 115, (O'Brien,) $4.10 and $2.80, second; Romeo, 110, (Collins,) $4.80, third. Time—1:14. Secure, Doleful, Jeanetta, Royal Favorite, Miss Voaki, Mandarin Coat, Sunningdale, and Dahinda also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs. Tommy Waac, 116 pounds, (Knapp,) $21.60, $7.80, and $2.70, won; Ambassador III., 100, (Rodriguez,) $7.20 and $2.70, second; Duchess Lace, 115, (Johnson,) $2.20, third. Time—1:08 1-5. His Sister, Stella Shadow, and Gallant Kitty also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, three-year-olds and up; one mile. Man o' the Hour, 112 pounds, (Mergler,) $31.40, $8.80, and $4.20, won; Grouse, 116, (Kolsay,) $3.20 and $2.60, second; Dramaturge, 116, (Kummer,) $2.90, third. Time—1:42. Ladder of Light, Saints Bridge, Gallia, Pasza, Capital City, Manacha, George Washington, Arrowsmith, and Flying Dart also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Artillery Liberty Bond Purse; for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Exterminator, 108 pounds, (Kummer,) $3.20, $2.40, and out, won; Franklin, 112, (Callahan,) $2.90 and out, second; John I. Day, 100, (Rodriguez,) out, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Red Sox also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Picadilly Claiming Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; mile and seventy yards. Flittergold, 107 pounds, (McTaggart,) $30.50, $11.70, and $7.70, won; Hauberk, 115, (Stalker,) $4.70 and $3.40, second; Douglas S., 109, (Kummer,) $3.80, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Valais and Smart Money also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Belle Roberts, 107 pounds, (Rodriguez,) $51.90, $12.90, and $5.10, won; Subahadar, 110, (Kummer,) $4.90 and $3.90, second; Wiseman, 125, (Kelsay,) $4, third. Time—1:18 3-5. Maud Bacon, Charlie Leydecker, Yankee Notions, Bank Bay, Red Admiral, Cobalt Lass, Milkman, and Dolina also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Ben Hampson, 109 pounds, (Preece,) $26.90, $18.30, and $7.50, won; Eddie Henry, 111, (Parrington,) $11.50 and $7.20, second; Indian Chant, 109, (Stalker,) $4.40, third. Time—1:06 1-5. Trial by Jury, Polroma, Peerless One, Jack of Spades, Uncle Sand, and Grayson also ran.

Weather clear. Track fast.

BRUSILOFF TAKES STAKE.

Peter the Great Colt First in Grand Circuit Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 4.—The chief event of the day at the meeting of the Kentucky Racing Horse Breeder's Association was the Lexington Stake for two-year-olds, the winner of the futurity barred. This event is the oldest race for trotters of that age in the history of racing, and was won by the brown colt Brusiloff, by Peter the Great, owned by Frank H. Ellis of Philadelphia, whose two-year-old filly Princess Etawah won the junior division of the futurity on Monday.

In the opening heat Dorothy Day, another daughter of Peter the Great, led all the way and Murphy had no trouble in finishing in front. In the second Dorothy Day tired and Brusiloff came on and won in a drive. The third was a sharp contest. Dorothy Day leading to the eighth pole, where she weakened, and the brown colt won by a half length.

The summaries:

2:18 CLASS TROTTING.

Oscar Watts, (Hyde)	1	1	3
Hank's Stout, (Stout)	3	4	1
Iseworthy McKinney, (Slaughter)	3	6	2
Black Diamond, (Erwin)	4	2	5

Time—2:08¾; 2:11¼; 2:08¾.

Aleton, Hyra, and Alto Chimes also started.

THE BLUE GRASS 2:08 PACE.

Un, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Frank Dewey, (Cox)	3	3	2
Dan Hedgewood, (Erwin)	4	4	3
Calgary Earl, (Keener)	5	5	4

Time—2:03¾; 2:04½; 2:04¼.

Alexander the Great, John R. Braden, and Verilo Patchen also started. Verilo Patchen was withdrawn after second heat.

2:16 CLASS PACING.

Billy Jackson, (Murphy)	6	1	1
Omondo, (Valentine)	1	2	2
Mirror Hal, (Walker)	2	3	6
Marda Wilkes, (Erwin)	3	4	3

Time—2:04½; 2:06; 2:05.

Davester, Lady Hoyt, Tommy de Forest, Fred Ha, Lady Fostina, Billy K., and Annie Moore also started.

THE LEXINGTON.

Brusiloff, (White)	2	1	1
Dorothy Day, (Murphy)	1	4	2
King Stout, (Stout)	4	2	3

Time—2:13¼; 2:13; 2:14½.

Alta, Atlanta, and Peter also started.

FERGUSON WINS WITH CUE.

Takes One-Sided Match in Straight-Rail Tourney.

J. Ferguson and B. Gross were the winners last night in the continuation of the elimination round of the Class D straight-rail championship billiard tournament. Ferguson played at Cranfield's Academy and defeated A. Fagan with the convincing score of 100 to 34 in twenty-three innings. The victor had an average of 4 8 23 and a high run of 26.

Gross defeated Richard Hopkins in a game at the Morningside Academy by 100 to 77 in forty innings. Gross had a high run of 27, the highest cluster recorded in the elimination play, which has been progressing in seven local rooms. His average was 2 20-40.

NORSE GIRL PLAYS FAULTLESS TENNIS

Miss Bjurstedt at Top of Her Game in Defeating Miss Cassell at Orange.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, women's national tennis champion, gave ample proof of her rank in the tennis world at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club yesterday, when she defeated Miss Clare Cassell, one of the strongest players in the metropolitan district, at 6—1, 6—0, in a semi-final match in the New Jersey women's singles championship. Miss Cassell was almost at the top of her game, and played with even greater zeal than usual, but so nearly perfect was Miss Bjurstedt that the champion simply smothered her opponent.

Even Miss Bjurstedt admitted that she seldom if ever before played such tennis. She did not make a mistake in the two sets, and she was equally accurate either with backhand or forehand. No get was too difficult. The champion, too, smashed with vigor and placed as nearly perfect as it is possible to gauge a shot.

Although the score was extremely one sided, the match was not, and a fair-sized gallery was deeply interested in the exploits of the two women leaders. There was not a dull moment in the play. Both women hit hard, covered court with rare agility, and returned with uncanny judgment. Miss Cassell wasted few efforts, worked industriously all the time, and kept the champion literally on the run, but never once did Miss Bjurstedt let down and never once was Miss Cassell able to break through.

Every shot sent over the net by the contestants was aimed at an unguarded part of the court, but by great effort returns were made. Miss Cassell was not up to such perfect play, and her errors piled up as the match progressed, but she never tried to soften her game, nor did she give ground, excepting under the greatest pressure. The match was filled with rallies, in which Miss Bjurstedt simply refused to err, and no matter how many times Miss Cassell hunted for an unguarded spot Miss Bjurstedt seemed to be at that point.

Immediately following this match, Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston disposed of Mrs. David C. Mills in another exciting and well-played semi-final match with the score 6—3, 6—2, and earned the right to meet Miss Bjurstedt for the title this afternoon. Mrs. Mills made a desperate stand against the young Boston expert, and, by systematically smashing with a low, troublesome volley, kept Miss Zinderstein worried, but the Boston girl waged an equally desperate battle and emerged the victor.

The only other match of the day found Miss Bjurstedt on the defeated side, paired with Julian S. Myrick, President of the U. S. N. L. T. A. This mixed doubles match was postponed from the day before, and found Miss Cassell and E. F. Thomas leading with a set to their credit at 8—3. In the continuation of the play yesterday, Miss Cassell and Thomas managed to get an early lead of 4—2, and again led at 5—3, but Miss Bjurstedt made a fine stand, and, mainly through her own efforts, brought the score even at 5—all. Thomas played excellently at the finish, as did Miss Cassell, and they ran out the match at 8—6, 8—6.

The semi-final matches in the mixed doubles, with Miss Cassell and Thomas opposed to Mrs. Homer Stuart Green and H. B. O'Boyle, and Mrs. L. G. Morris and Alexander Iler meeting Miss Edith White and Harold Taylor, will be played this morning, and the final this afternoon. The women's doubles final, with Mrs. Green and Mrs. Morris meeting Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver, will be played immediately after Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Zinderstein settle the singles supremacy.

STILES LEADS AT SHAWNEE.

North Hills Golfer Has Two Low Rounds in Tourney.

SHAWNEE, Penn., Oct. 4.—Several low rounds were returned during the match play in the Autumn golf tournament at the Shawnee Country Club today. In both his matches Edward Stiles of North Hills did better than 80. He defeated F. C. Hall, of Montclair, 4 up and 3 to play, and supplemented that by taking Richard A. Haight of Princeton into camp by the same margin.

Stiles will meet in the semi-final tomorrow Pierre A. Proal of Deal, who played well, especially in the afternoon. The other survivors were J. Wood Platt of North Hills, and Aleo Coles of the home club. Coles won over W. P. Cleveland of Aronomink.

The summaries:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Edward Stiles, North Hills, beat F. C. Hall, Montclair, 4 and 3; Richard A. Haight, Princeton, beat T. H. Halton, Whitemarsh, 2 and 1; Pierre A. Proal, Deal, beat W. H. Evans, Lansdowne, 3 and 1; Henry McKeen, Shawnee, beat P. W. Knight, Aronomink, 1 up; J. W. Platt, North Hills, beat T. D. Conroy, Fox Hills, 3 and 1; Dudley Smith, Forest Hills, beat H. B. Newton, Frankford, 1 up; Aleo Coles, Shawnee, beat F. E. Bailey, Westport, 4 and 2; W. P. Reynolds, Aronomink, beat F. W. Harper, Trenton, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Round—Stiles beat Haight, 4 and 3; Proal beat McKeen, 3 and 2; Platt beat Smith, 4 and 3; Coles beat Cleveland, 4 and 2.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—F. L. Bloodgood, Cherry Valley, beat S. H. Ivison, Cherry Valley, 4 and 3; C. M. Hicks, Philadelphia Country, beat H. C. Burrowes, Monmouth County, 3 and 2; Charles L. Fletcher, Atlantic City, beat S. H. Hicks, Philadelphia Country, 2 and 1; S. Wetherill, Union County, beat H. N. Sheble, North Hills, 8 and 6; A. Hayward, Weatogue, beat C. C. Worthington by default; W. H. Smock, Deal, beat C. J. Stover, unattached, 5 and 3; T. McChedsey, Northampton, beat B. A. Howe, Wykagyl, 4 and 3; C. P. Boyd, Lansdowne, beat M. F. Hauser, Shawnee, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Bloodgood beat Hicks, 6 and 5; Wetherill beat Fletcher, 2 and 1; Haywood beat Smock, 3 and 2; Boyd beat McChedsey, 3 and 2.

PITT ELEVEN PLAYS TODAY.

Warner's Charges to Get Started Against Great Lakes.

Although the football schedule, as originally planned for today, has been set topsy-turvy, there are still left a few gridiron engagements to hold the interest of enthusiastic followers. The contest which attracts no little attention is the Pittsburgh game with the crack eleven from the Great Lakes Naval Station. Little is known of Glenn Warner's material at Pitt this season except that he has lost several of his stars and has had little chance to coach new men.

In the Great Lakes aggregation coached by Bo Olcott, the old Yale player, Pittsburgh's green team will have to face a crowd of veterans. It will be a severe test for Warner's charges, and if they are able to hold off the jack tars it will be a feather in Pitt's cap. Driscoll, the sensational quarter back of Northwestern, will play on the Great Lakes eleven. Simpson of Cornell or Conselman of Washington will play fullback. Two former Notre Dame guards, Jones and Keefe, will be in the line and Bachman, a Notre Dame tackle, will play on one side of the line and Smith of Penn State on the other. Hiles of Illinois and Minton of Indiana will play full back. Two former Notre Pennsylvania will get under way this afternoon in a game against the eleven from the League Island Navy Yard. Under the new War Department ruling which requires that all players must be members of the Student Army Training Corps, Penn will be deprived of four players, who are all over the 21-year age limit. These are Light, Rosetsky, Ray, Miller, and Withington. By Dickson, a former assistant coach at Penn, has trained the navy lads, and Penn has a hard job on hand. While the players who are barred are members of naval units, it is not likely that they will be permitted to play unless an exception is made in their cases by the War Department.

The Annapolis eleven will start the season against Lebanon Valley, and Dobie's players are primed for the first test of the year. The new department rules will hit the Navy's schedule hard, and it is also a hard blow to the Navy that West Point's promising eleven will have to be broken up by the new order graduating practically all of the football players on Nov. 1. This new phase of the situation ends all hope of the Army-Navy game this year.

West Virginia's eleven will start the season at Morgantown against Marietta, while Washington and Jefferson will begin the season in a game against Indiana Normal School. Muhlenberg is scheduled to play Lafayette, and Lehigh will begin activities against Ursinus. The Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training College will play the Aviators eleven from Mitchel Field, Mineola. Several of the other colleges which have been compelled to schedule their regular games may be able to arrange impromptu contests for this afternoon.

ARMY FOOTBALL IS DOOMED.

All of West Point's Best Players to Graduate on Nov. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Army football situation went to smash yesterday with the receipt here of an order graduating the two top classes at the academy on Nov. 1.

This will leave no cadets here except the 400 members of the plebe class which entered this summer. There were just twenty plebes on the Army football squad, and that is hardly the neucleus of a representative Army eleven.

The future of athletics here is mere conjecture. For the present it appears that everything in the athletic game went down in yesterday's crash. There will be no football game tomorrow.

Champions to Give Exhibition.

The national doubles champions, Vincent Richards and William Tilden, 2d, will play an exhibition tennis match this afternoon at the Park Hill Country Club of Yonkers against Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese expert, and Walter Merrill Hall. Several other matches and an invitation dance in the evening are on the program, with the receipts going to the Red Cross.

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Six Splendid Contests TODAY AT JAMAICA

The Liberty Bond, Pierrepont Handicap

Lynbrook Stakes, Century Handicap and 2 Other Superb Contests

FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Penn. Station, 33rd Street and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at frequent intervals to 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave. 5 min. later; East N. Y. 8 min. later. Also reached by Lexington Ave. "L" to Jamaica, thence by Trolley.

GRAND STAND $3.30. LADIES, $1.65, Including War Tax.

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This is certainly a day of "Big Business"—when operations on an immense scale command markets and dictate details.

GIMBEL Clothes for men are a typical proof of this fact. These three giant clothing stores do things in such a big way and on such a big scale that we can assuredly say: "The Best Men's Clothes in America—advertised lines and others—are with very few exceptions at GIMBELS in broad assortment."

Men's New Suits and Overcoats

$29.75—$32—$35—$37.50—$39.75—$40—$45

The final style dictation from the tailoring designers who fashion the most approved Fifth Avenue custom clothes, but made through GIMBEL channels which surmount the great "price rise tidal wave."

The clothes that gentlemen want, but at the prices that economists want to pay, including just about every good thing that will be seen this year.

Men's Winter Suits, $23.50

A Real Birthday Surprise

An offering made in spite of present market conditions which would not permit us to duplicate these Suits now at this price at wholesale.

There are quantities of Dark Worsted Suits
There are quantities of Plain Oxford Greys
There are quantities of Odd Fancy Suits

In all sizes and particularly good styles.

Winter Overcoat Special $29.50

Chesterfield model. In plain Oxford Greys, full silk lined, all sizes, and well tailored for business or dress wear. Sizes 34 to 44.

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Men! Superior is built for action!

SIT in it, stoop in it, walk, jump or run—you will find every action wonderfully free and easy in the Active Men's Underwear. There's no gripping, binding, wrinkling or bunching. And truly, men, Superior is your best bet in these war times—it's the Perfect Union Suit, rip, wear and tub-proof, built for action, built to stand the strains. It's just as easy on your pocketbook as it is on your person.

Go today to a Superior Service Store and be fitted the Superior Comfort Way—by *tape-measure*, not by "guess measure." Whether you are stout, slim, tall or short, whether your calling keeps you indoors or out, from bank doors to waxed floors, you'll find just the garment that gives you that snug, warm, fit-as-a-fiddle feeling you want—for there's a Superior for every purse, purpose and person.

Your Superior dealer's name and Superior Union Suit Guide for this season, containing samples of light, medium and heavy weight cotton, lisle and worsted fabrics, sent free on request. The Superior Underwear Company, Piqua, Ohio.

Comprehensive stocks of all Superior qualities are carried at our Branch Office, 215 Fourth Ave., New York City, for quick service and convenience of merchants in the New York district.

Here's seat satisfaction for you! Superior's buttonless, gapless seat banishes all underwear discomforts and the "button-button-who's-got-the-button" game after the return from a rub in the tub. It's the seat that opens when you want it open and stays closed when you want it closed.

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SPIRIT OF FRANCE AT LIBERTY'S ALTAR

40,000 New Yorkers Gather to Pay Homage to Our Ally.

GEN. CLAUDON LAUDS ARMY

Tells How His Country Has Suffered "More Than Any Other Nation" at German Hands.

Twenty thousand enthusiastic citizens gathered before the Altar of Liberty in Madison Square yesterday and paid homage to the spirit of France. As many more looked on from windows and housetops at the ceremony.

General Henri Claudon, ranking officer of the French Military Commission, represented Ambassador Jusserand and made the speech from the altar. The French delegation was escorted to the square by a military and naval detachment. Just as the distinguished men reached the Altar the band of the 22d United States Infantry from Governors Island played the "Marseillaise," and was cheered again and again. General Claudon then said that the French people realized that the American force in France was the "noblest weapon" General Foch had at his command.

"I wish to convey to all the people here," he said, "how deeply I am affected by the sympathy shown by America to France. I have been every where in America, and the reception I have met with has been wonderful. I was also deeply impressed by the appearance of the innumerable soldiers in training at your many camps. Today is French Day, and it is my duty to speak of France. Because there is a Liberty bond campaign at present in the United States I will speak of the financial effort of France, which has not been appreciated throughout the world.

The Heavy Burden of France.

"Few people know of the heavy burden of taxation which is borne by the French people. When Americans realize that so much of France has been devastated and that so many millions of the population have been drafted into the ranks of the fighters and the army of munition workers, they will understand how heavy must be the burden of taxation upon the remaining people.

"France has suffered more than any other nation. More than 5,000,000 men from her population became soldiers. She has been deprived of 87 per cent. of her iron districts, 87 per cent. of her sugar beet and 50 per cent. of her coal mining districts. In addition, she has lost—what the world knows.

"France has repeatedly increased her budget to better the tool. It is not made of the steel, nor of any kind of metal. It is the skill, the genius of them all, and is made of the hearts of that bravé and splendid American youth."

Freedom for All Peoples.

Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in introducing General Claudon, told how the words of Rochambeau had been answered by the arrival of General Pershing's army at the front. Daniel Blumenthal, one of the leaders in the United States of the citizens of Alsace-Lorraine, also made a brief speech, in which he said victory would mean not only freedom for the lost colonies of France, but for all the oppressed people of the earth.

Miss Anna Case sand the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and Pasquale Amato sang the "Marseillaise." The French flag was raised by two French officers and a wreath of lilies was placed at the foot of the staff by Miss Madeleine Liebert, daughter of Consul General Gaston Liebert.

The exercises began at the Waldorf-Astoria when the dignitaries began the march to Madison Square. Fifth Avenue was lined with crowds which cheered in honor of the occasion. In the parade were 50 officers of the National Guard commanded by Colonel H. H. Bridgman; 200 French sailors and marines from several French warships, and a detail of 200 men of the 22d Infantry and 200 sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. After the exercises the parade re-formed and proceeded to Fifth Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, where bonds were sold by French men and women at booths. The distinguished guests had luncheon at the Hotel Plaza, after which they went to the Army and Navy Liberty Loan booth at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, where they assisted the committee in charge in selling bonds.

General Claudon's party included Admiral Grout; Commandant Legall, Chief of Staff of the French Military Commission; Consul General Gaston Liebert, Captain Conde, and Captains Henri P. Talpseer, de Villeuve, and de Roquefeuil. The Reception Committee included Mr. Vogel, George T. Wilson, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Major Wells, Lieut. Col. John G. Bates, Colonel Howard S. Borden, and Major Robert C. Lawrence.

STRONG SPURS BROKERS TO WORK FOR THE LOAN

Urges an Insistent Canvass of Men of Wealth for Bond Subscriptions.

Subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan are coming in very slowly, and, according to members of the committee, it is imperative that the campaign be speeded up if this district is to attain its quota of $1,800,000,000 by the time the subscription books close, two weeks from today. The Bond Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced last night that the day's reports showed a total of only $38,865,750, about $5,000,000 less than the returns of the previous day, and that the aggregate of subscriptions for the first five days of the campaign was $222,212,500. This is an increase of $16,000,000 compared with the five days' total of the Third Liberty Loan, which was for $3,000,000,000, while the present loan calls for the raising of $6,000,000,000.

The seriousness of the situation was emphasized yesterday bgy Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank in an address before a gathering of Stock Exchange members and their partners at the Chamber of Commerce. The brokers have volunteered their services to engage in an intensive canvassing of wealthy corporations and individuals, who are expected to make substatial subscriptions. Governor Strong, holding a copy of the Daily Treasury Statement in his hand, asserted that since the beginning of the present fiscal year the expenses of the nation had averaged $55,000,000 a day—a fact which needed no argument to show the necessity of making the loan a success.

"This city will not and must not fail to raise the amount of money asked for by the Government," he said. He went on to explain the need of making a personal canvass of persons of means and of independent income.

"Their position," said Mr. Strong, "differs greatly from that of the laboring men, who as a class have responded magnificently to the appeal to buy bonds, but this class of men, the laboring men, have nothing to fall back on in case they lose their jobs or become ill. On the other hand, the rich men, the men of large means and assured income, which they receive whether they work or not, are a class that can with greater certainty mortgage their future than can any other class in the country, even more so than the corporations.

J. P. Morgan, who rarely makes a speech, told the Stock Exchange volunteers that the Liberty Loan Committee was grateful to them for assuming the work of the difficult canvass planned for them. Speaking of the men of wealth who are to be solicted, Mr. Morgan said:

"I don't know how to approach these men. Unless we can go about it systematically and thoroughly we can't really do it at all. We want to help when we can and all that we can. We have found that the best thing we can do is to have you fellows help us, and we have asked you fellows to come in, and we are very much obliged to you for coming. We are all going to be behind you and hope you will take hold and put it through with the skill that you have taken hold of other things and handled them."

Mr. Morgan said that the members of the Liberty Loan Committee had found it "uncomfortable" to solicit subscriptions from men of wealth, and expressed the hope that the Stock Exchange men would find the task more pleasant.

Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company, who is Chairman of the special committee, explained the plan of the canvass which will be started on Monday. He said that every one of the 250 volunteers would receive cards containing the names and addresses of persons to be solicited. Stubs on these cards will contain a record of the person's subscriptions to the First, Second and Third Loans, and this record is to serve as a guide in determining the size of the logical subscription to the Fourth Loan. The canvassers are to report daily to their "Captains" who are members of the Central Liberty Loan Committee. Mr. Prosser said that the canvassers would no doubt meet with discouragement in some cases, but urged them to pursue their work diligently and persistently.

Report of Recorded Subscriptions.

The following table gives the quotas, yesterday's recorded subscriptions, and totals for the first five days for each of the subdivisions of the district:

		Subscriptions.	
N.Y.City.	Quotas.	Yesterday.	Five Days.
Manhat.	$1,236,605,800	$32,963,100	$140,336,000
B'klyn ..	79,233,800	1,323,200	4,327,450
Queens..	9,434,700	137,850	1,190,850
Bronx ..	6,634,200	52,450	364,750
Richm'd.	2,173,900	165,300	331,300
N.Y.City.	$1,334,082,400	$34,842,000	$167,219,850
Sub-Districts—			
Buffalo ..	$87,253,400	$1,081,200	$4,196,800
Rochester.	42,214,800	2,031,600	6,581,700
Syracuse.	58,145,600	2,521,900	5,573,500
B'ngh'mt'n	18,900,000	611,450	2,745,100
Albany....	60,382,000	1,957,600	8,843,850
Long Is'd.	10,841,400	784,500	2,909,500
North.N.J.	143,850,000	4,356,850	18,625,050
Eighth....	35,832,400	878,650	5,867,150
Total outside N.Y.C.	$465,917,600	$14,223,750	$54,962,650
Total for dist ...	$1,800,000,000	$38,865,750	$222,212,500

Vanderbilt Takes $500,000.

Among the individual subscriptions reported yesterday was one of $500,000 by William K. Vanderbilt. Cleveland H. Dodge applied for $250,000, while Oswald Garrison Villard, Mrs. Pratt Twitchell, Richardson Pratt, and Theodore Pratt subscribed for $30,000 each. John Hays Hammond filed a subscription for $25,000, and John A. Topping applied for $15,000 of bonds.

Some of the other reported subscriptions included the following:

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, (itself and employes)	$5,000,000
Corn Exchange Bank, (additional)..	3,000,000
New York Savings Bank.....	1,000,000
Ohio Oil Company, Petroleum Committee	1,000,000
Importers and Traders' National Bank	1,000,000
Progress Club, Club Committee.....	625,000
Worthington Pump and Machinery Company	514,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.....	500,000
Railway Steel Spring Company, (additional)	370,000
Maitland, Coppell & Co.....	250,000
Pressed Steel Car Company.....	250,000
L. C. Gillespie & Sons.....	250,000
National Liberty Insurance Co....	218,200
Catlin & Co.....	212,000
De Coppet & Doremus.....	200,000
Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc...	200,000
Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company and employes.....	200,000
Howe Sound Company.....	200,000
Continental Paper Bag Company....	175,000
West Side Savings Bank.....	150,000
W. H. Langley & Co.....	150,000
Smith, Hogg & Co.....	130,000
T. A. Gillespie Company, (additional)	125,000
Edward W. Bill.....	105,000
Jerome V. Danzig Co.....	100,000
Bank of Europe	100,000
Mutual Chemical Co. of America..	100,000
K. Heineman & Co.....	100,000
Rogers, Pyatt Shellac Co.....	100,000
Phoenix Assurance Co. of London..	100,000
Imperial Assurance Co. (of London)	100,000
Stern Brothers & Co.....	100,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co....	100,000
Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co.....	100,000
Charles T. Wilson & Co., Inc.....	100,000
William Iselin & Co.....	100,000
Endicott, Johnson & Co.....	100,000
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	100,000
Fairbank's & Co.....	100,000
E. F. Wood	100,000
E. Hoe & Co.....	100,000
Bradstreet Company	100,000
National Enameling and Stamp. Co.	90,000
De La Vergne Machine Co.....	80,000
National Fire Insurance Co. of Paris France.....	75,000
Hochmeyer Bros.....	50,100
J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co.....	50,000
Sharp & McVickar.....	50,000
John Borz.....	50,000
Abeille Fire Ins Co., Paris, France.	50,000
Phenix Fire Ins. Co., Paris France.	50,000
Charles Stern & Sons, Inc.....	30,000
Central Timber Export Co., Inc....	50,000
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.....	50,000
Heller & Long.....	50,000
Brown, Durell & Co.....	50,000
Lowenstein Bros.....	50,000
Sinclair Oil Co.....	50,000
Worthington Pump and Mach. Co..	50,000
Auto Strop Safety Razor Co.....	50,000
Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Am...	50,000
Scranton Lehigh Coal Co.....	50,000
Jacquelin & De Coppet.....	50,000
Grande Maison de Blanc.....	35,000
Deccan Trading Co. of Bombay, Inc.	30,000
C. E. Sampson.....	30,000
Thomas A. Buckner.....	30,000
Otto Goetze Co.....	27,500
Daniel L. Lyon.....	25,000
International Petroleum Co.....	25,000
Joseph Chadwick & Sons.....	25,000
L. Untcrberg & Co.....	25,000
Empire City Savings Bank.....	25,000
Max Klein (additional).....	25,000
William Braden	25,000
Albert J. Bliss.....	25,000
Henry J. Gaisman.....	25,000
James Jamison	20,000
Yale Kneeland	20,000
Hanns, Morsbach & Co.....	17,000
New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Co.....	16,000
Neilson & Gossley.....	15,000
R. McMaking & Co.....	13,500
S. London & Co.....	11,450
Frank Bros. & Co.....	10,000
Huesmann & Co.....	10,000
George C. Stone.....	10,000
Power, Son & Co.....	10,000
J. P. Voorhees.....	10,000
Charles Bassel	10,000
Confectionery, Chocolate, and Confectioners' Supplies Committee....	10,000
S. S. De Lano Co.....	10,000
Knight & Co.....	10,000

Russian Liberty Loan Rally.

The Russian Liberty Loan Committee will hold a rally tonight in Cooper Union. Addresses will be made by Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman; Alexis F. Stall, chief attorney of the Moscow Court of Appeals under the Provisional Government; A. A. Boubilkoff, Professor A. I. Petrunkevitch of Yale University, and A. J. Sack. Dr. S. M. Ingermann, leader of the New York group of Russian Social Democrats, will preside.

Parades will be held today on the East Side and in the Bronx. The East Side will be reviewed by Vice-President Marshall from a stand built in front of 77 Delancey Street. It is also expected that President Wilson will deliver a brief speech over the telephone wire. The East Side's celebration of Wilson Day will begin at 4 o'clock. The Bronx parade will start at 149th and Courtlandt Avenue at 11 o'clock.

Today will be "Greek day" at the Altar of Liberty and George Roussos, the Greek Minister, is scheduled to deliver an address.

The noonday crowd in front of the Sub-Treasury yesterday supplied a record for numbers, fully 20,000 persons being gathered in Wall and Broad Streets to hear John Philip Sousa and his Great Lakes Naval Training Station band of 308 piecas. Goldberg, the cartoonist, drew pictures of the buyers of Liberty bonds and Liberty Loan appeals were made by Dr. O. H. L. Mason, the surgeon who brought to Colonel Roosevelt the pieces of shrapnel removed from Captain Archie Roosevelt's arm, and Corporal Oscar Mouvet of the French Foreign Legion. Orville Harold of the Chicago Grand Opera Company and Katherine Emmet, a Broadway theatrical star, entertained the crowd with songs. The largest sale of bonds made at the meeting was $50,000, bought by the Asia Banking Corporation.

Fifty-seven towns in this district had won honor flags up to noon yesterday. Twelve of these have won one to four stars in addition, each star representing an oversubscription amounting to 50 per cent. of the quota. Following are the honor towns:

Maplewood-Hilton, N. J.	Newton ..... Conn.
Lordship Manor.Conn.	Pompton Lakes..N. J.
Lyons..... N. J.	Rockaway Park..N. Y.
Millneck..... N. Y.	Rosendale.....N. Y.
North Hoosick..N. Y.	Stottville.....N. Y.
Wyckoff..... N. J.	West Edgeston..N. Y.
Ardsley..... N. Y.	West Elmira..N. Y.
Barnardsville..N. J.	Winthrop.....N. Y.
Bradley Beach..N. J.	Woodbridge.....N. J.
Cairo..... N. Y.	Woodmere.....N. Y.
Cedarhurst....N. Y.	Belle Mead-Harlingen .....N. J.
Clark Mills.....N. Y.	Douglaston.....N. Y.
Far Hills.....N. J.	Genoa.....N. Y.
Georgetown.....N. Y.	Jilbertville.....N. Y.
Georgetown.... Conn.	Loomis.....N. Y.
Gladstone.....N. J.	Moravia.....N. Y.
Peapack.....N. J.	North Arlington..N. J.
Glenham.....N. Y.	Plainsboro.....N. J.
Harperafield....N. Y.	Youngsville.....N. Y.
Hewlett.....N. Y.	Warren Paper Mills, N. J.
Hinckley.....N. Y.	Stottsville.....N. Y.
Inwood.....N. Y.	Worcester.....N. Y.
Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.	Dorlcon.....N. Y.
Lawrence.....N. Y.	Passaic.....N. J.
Lock.....N. Y.	Pinesville.....N. J.
Lodi.....N. J.	Park Mills.....N. Y.
Long Beach.....N. Y.	Johoes.....N. Y.
Mahwah.....N. J.	Wood Ridge.....N. J.
Morris Plains..N. J.	Grand Island.....N. Y.
New Haven....N. Y.	Piermont.....N. Y.
	Howard.....N. Y.

The Liberty Loan Committee, representing the Christian Science churches and societies of New York City, has resumed active work under the Chairmanship of Nathan H. Well. Christian Scientists will hold a meeting on Oct. 12 in the edifice of the First Church.

The Customs Surveyors' Welfare Association, an organization made up of Custom House employes, has filed subscriptions totaling $150,000, representing efforts of the first four days of the campaign.

An appeal to Americans of German origin to buy Liberty bonds has been issued by Frans Sigel of the American Friends of Germany Democracy.

Major Leon Osterrieth, Chief of the Belgian Military Mission in the United States, gave out yesterday a dispatch which he had received from General Gillain, head of the Belgian Army, in which the latter thanked the citizens of New York for the honors paid to Belgium on the opening day of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

When the opening ceremonies were over Major Osterrieth sent this message to General Gillain:

The first day opening the American Liberty Loan has been consecrated to Belgium and coincides with the splendid victory obtained by the troops under your orders. In the name of the representatives of the City of New York and the Belgian Military Mission, I have the honor to offer you sincere congratulations.

General Gillain sent the following response from Staff Headquarters in Belgium to Major Oesterrieth:

I thank most sincerely the representatives of the City of New York and the Belgian Military Mission for their hearty congratulations. The Belgian Army is proud to participate in the present great offensive, in which the American Army has covered itself with glory.

The Liberty Loan Committee announced yesterday that all solicitors going from door to door who are authorised to receive money on subscriptions have credentials with which they may establish their connection with the loan organization.

AIM IN TRADE DIVISION TO EXCEED LOAN QUOTAS

Many Firms Win Industrial Honor Flags for Subscriptions for Bonds.

The Advisory Trades Committee of the Liberty Loan announced yesterday that the various committees composing the Rainbow Division were making great efforts to exceed their allotted quotas. A large number of mercantile houses and corporations already have won Industrial Honor flags, which are awarded in cases where 75 per cent. of the employes have subscribed to the loan. Nearly all of those who have won honor flags have a 100 per cent. record. Following is a list of pennant winners.

Army Transp. Serv., Mail & Record Br., (Admin. Div.)	Goldstein & Co., A.
Anchor Post Fn. Wks.	Gotham Nat. Bank.
Auto Plano Co.	Gill Engraving Co.
Brantack Plano Co.	Holcomb, B. F.
Am. Taximeter Co.	Hovenden, Thos.
Am. Tobacco Co.	Handy & Harmon.
Am. Lead Pencil Co.	Haight & Co., A. S.
Am. Maize Prod. Co.	Herrmann Motor Co.
Akron Rub. Tire Co.	Hagemeyer Trad. Co.
Abeir & Co., A., Inc.	Jamison & Co., Jas.
Bernhelmer & Bros., Jacob S.	Jones, W. L.
Burrelle, D. C.	Jaynes & Co., J. A.
Bellmont, R. A. & Co.	Holmes Silk Co.
Borden & Son, M.C.D.	Heineman & Co.
Biney & Smith.	Hayward Co., The.
Berizzi Bros.	Hornblower & Weeks.
Best & Co.	Klingstein Bros. & Co
Campbell Co.	Kennedy & Sons, T.G.
Chevrolet Co.	Leonard Sales Co.
Cons'l Efficiency Co.	Lackenbach S. S. Co.
Cordley & Hays.	Martin Dennis Co.
Cone Exp. & Com. Co.	Met. Trust Co.
Cory & Son, Inc., G.	Mer. Trust & Dep. Co.
Columbus Bank of U.	Moses & Schley.
B. Ind. Alcohol Co.	Nirenberg, M.
Daisy Whitch'd Knitting Co.	Nathan & Cohen, Inc.
Dobilla, Jackson & Co.	Neuman & Sons, I.
Durham Hos. Mills.	National City Bank.
Doulle-Miller Co.	Ordnance Dept.
Duys & Co., Henry M.	Poultry & Game Tr'de
Dommerich & Co., L.F	Peck & Peck.
Dery, D. G.	Post Office, College Station, N. Y.
Fuel Eng. Co.	River Plate Com. Co.
Frank & Co., Jerome.	Ramick, Hodges & Co.
Frank & Dugan.	Stolp, Oscar.
Eisman & Co., Inc., S.	Sohmer & Co.
Eddystone Mfg. Co.	Sohmer & Co., (Astoria, L. I.)
Empire Pipe Corp.	Standard Parts Co.
Fried-Mendelsohn Co.	Smith, Hogg & Co.
Electrical Test. Lab.	Skinner & Son, Wm.
Empire Trust Co.	Siegbert & Bros., Louis
Goodin, Reid & Co.	Stern, S. & A.
Gen. Motors Exp. Co.	Slater, J. & J.
Grimmer & Son, John.	Star Rubber Co.
Goodrich Rub.Co.,B. F.	Schreiber, Rudolph.
Gillette Rubber Co.	Schoolhouse & Son, C.
Graves Sales Co.	Simpson, Sons & Co., Inc., Wm.
Grossman & Co.	Schill, Co., H. V. T.
Goetz Co., C.	Samuels & Bros., J.
Great Western Smelting & Ref. Co.	War Dept., (office of Gen. Supt. U. S. Army Transp. Serv.)
Seamen's Bk. for Sav., Swartwout & Appenzellar.	Whittemore-Sim Co., Inc.
Truly Warner.	Wire Wheel Corp of America.
Tatum, D. O.	Wolf, J. & M.
Townsend & Co., E. M.	Westergren, M. F.
Triple Action Sp. Co.	War Dept., (Statistical Bureau.)
Tide Water Oil Co.	Young Co., R.
Tiltman & Co., S.	
Topken Co.	
Union Iron Works.	
Whitman & Sons, Inc.	

Following are subscriptions reported yesterday by the various trade committees:

TOBACCO TRADE COMMITTEE.
Edward Wise, Chairman.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co..	$2,000,000
P. Lorillard Co.....	500,000
United Cigar Stores Co.....	400,000
Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.	100,000
E. Rosenwald & Bro.....	100,000
American Cigar Co., (additional)..	50,000
Maximilian Stern	40,000
Margaret Helme	30,000
Percival R. Lowe.....	25,000
Rose & Wobbe.....	20,000
George A. Helme.....	20,000
D. A. Schulte, Inc.....	20,000
Pretzfield & Co.....	15,000
E. Regensburg & Sons.....	10,000
Charles B. Rowley.....	10,000
John H. Goetge & Co.....	10,000
Charles J. Waxelbaum & Co.....	10,000
American Exchange Cigar Co.....	10,000

FUR INDUSTRY.
O. G. Becker, Chairman.

Becker Bros. & Co.....	$75,000
M. Cohen & Bros.....	38,000
Eltingon-Schild Co	50,000
A. & J. Engel, Inc.....	25,000
G. Gaug & Blum.....	75,000
Gross, Engel & Co.....	25,000
William Jackman's Sons.....	25,000
Kaufman & Oberleder.....	20,000
Revillon Freres	100,000
N. Sobel, Inc.....	25,000
Joseph Steiner & Bro.....	50,000
Joseph Ullmann, Inc.....	100,000
C. G. Gunther's Sons.....	25,000
Fur Dressers and Fur Dyers Assn..	25,000
Chapel Freres et Cie.....	50,000
Waldemar Eltingon	50,000
M. S. Elias, Jr., Inc.....	50,000
G. J. Fuerth & Co.....	35,000
Gottlieb Bros	50,000
A. Herskovits & Son.....	50,000
H. Jaulmes & Sons.....	50,000
Maynard, Miller & Co.....	25,000
Revillon Freres' employes.....	25,000
Edward M. Speer.....	50,000
Milton Schreiber	25,000
B. Harris Wool Co.....	25,000
A. Jaeckel & Co.....	25,000
European-American Fur Co.....	25,000

EXPORT, IMPORT AND SHIPPING TRADES.
Sheppard G. Schermerhorn, Chairman.

U. S. Steel Products Co.....	$500,000
U. S. Steel Products Co, (employes)	125,000
U. S. and Australasia SS. Co.....	100,000
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.....	100,000
Cape Cruz Co.....	50,000
R. Wilcox	15,000
Liberty SS. Co. and Mary Anne Shipping Co.....	12,000
Cyril Trading and Com. Co.....	10,000
J. W. Jagger & Co.....	10,000
Bernard Reens & Co.....	10,000

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, AND ALLIED TRADES.
William S. Gray, Chairman.

Barrett Co.....	$500,000
Lehn & Fink.....	200,000
William S. Gray & Co.....	100,000
Durex Chemical Co.....	3,500

COAL TRADE.
Michael F. Burns, Chairman.

Curran & Barry.....	$25,000
Penn Coal Co. and Hillside C. Co.	1,200,000
Hancken & Willenbrock.....	12,000
Hartwell & Lester, Inc.....	30,000
Williams & Peters.....	200,000
William Sutherland & Co.....	40,000
F. A. Potts & Co.....	50,000

WOMEN'S COTTON AND SILK UNDERWEAR, KIMONOS, AND PETTICOATS.
Samuel A. Sicher, Chairman.

Louis Hurwitz & Co.....	$35,000
Joseph Corn	22,000
Meyer Mayer & Co.....	18,000
Samuel Shrier & Bro.....	17,500
Eagle Skirt Co.....	17,500
J. M. Periman.....	15,000
Newmark & Danziger.....	15,000
Louis Cashman.....	15,000
H. N. Baruch.....	15,000
Samuel Corn.....	15,000
I. Belley Co.....	12,500
Arlington Skirt Co.....	12,500
William Epstein & Bro.....	12,000
Louis Leopold Skirt Co.....	11,000
Louis Mayers Co.....	10,000
Diamonds & Broads.....	10,000
G. Sperling.....	7,500
Pritchard & Collins.....	7,500
Philip N. Gladstone.....	6,700
Philip Horowits.....	6,000

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH AND ALLIED TRADES.
Hoskinson Gates, Chairman.

Valentine & Co.....	$25,000
Benjamin Moore & Co.....	20,000
Debevoise Co.....	7,000
Eagle-Picher Lead Co.....	$80,000
Devoe & Raynolds Co.....	30,000
International Composition Co.....	7,500
Wilckes, Martin & Wilckes.....	20,000
Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.....	20,000

GROCERIES, FOOD PRODUCTS, AND GROCERS' SUNDRIES.
E. H. Sayre, Chairman.

Seeman Brothers	$50,000
Acker, Merrall & Condit.....	25,000
Hoover Mercantile Co.....	10,000
Duffy-Mott Co., Inc.....	10,000

MINING INDUSTRY COMMITTEE.
Charles Hayden, Chairman.

Chino Copper Co.....	$1,000,000
Kennecott Copper Corp.....	1,000,000
Butte Copper and Zinc Co.....	300,000
Cleveland H. Dodge.....	250,000
Howe Sound Co.....	200,000
El Potosi Mining Co.....	200,000
Walter Douglas	30,000
William Braden	25,000
Copper Queen Mining Co.....	10,000
John Hays Hammond	25,000
Canada Copper Co.....	25,000
Employes United Metal Sellings Co.	13,700
Mohawk Mining Co.....	150,000
Butte Superior Mining Co.....	500,000

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.
B. H. Borden, Chairman.

Hosen & Herman.....	$10,000
James F. White & Co.....	100,000
Strassel, Fest & Co.....	10,000
A. Goldstein & Co.....	19,000
J. Richmond & Co.....	15,000
Joseph Hirsch & Son.....	20,000
Solomon Novech	10,000
William Anderson Textile Mfg. Co.	25,000
E. Heller & Brother.....	10,000
Gutman Brothers	90,000
L. Spiegelberg & Son.....	25,000
Louis Siegbert & Brother.....	30,000
C. Bahnsen & Co.....	100,000
H. V. T. Schill Company.....	10,000
S. H. Kahn & Co.....	50,000
C. Maier & Co.....	30,000
J. Miller, Sons & Co.....	15,000
Emile Meyer & Co.....	25,000
Lustberg, Nast & Co.....	20,000
Campbell Thomson Co.....	50,000
H. Rosenthal & Co.....	10,000
Solomon Friedman & Co.....	50,000
Prince-Lauten Company.....	30,000
Myron B. Levy Company.....	10,000
Max Schwarz	50,000
Joseph Kaplan & Brother.....	10,000
Martin Brauer	15,000
Frank Brothers & Co.....	10,000
The United States Finishing Co....	100,000
Barnes, McGoey & Ely.....	10,000
J. Gross & Co.....	25,000
R. Dodge	10,000
Louis Bergheim Corporation.....	50,000
Brander & Curry	10,000
Gotham Silk Hose Co.....	10,000
Clift & Goodrich.....	80,000
Marston Textile Company.....	20,000
T. L. Malone Company.....	100,000
Bayer Brothers	12,000

SILK INDUSTRY.
William Skinner, Chairman.

Langenleux & Sopp.....	$10,000
Metropolis Silk Co.....	7,500
J. R. Simon & Co.....	50,000
L. Bischofsheimer	35,500
Bachman, Emmerich & Co.....	30,000
Hamburg Silk Mills.....	15,000
Rudolph Schreiber	10,000
Walker & Serrell.....	30,000
A. Wimpfheimer & Bro.....	100,000
Chas. A. Wimpfheimer.....	100,000
Klingenstein Bros. & Co.....	50,000
Bramson & Co.....	50,000

BUSINESS PRESS.
DIVISION OF PUBLISHERS' COMMITTEE.
Charles Scribner, Chairman.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.....	$400,000
Industrial Press	25,000
J. I. Romer	15,000
Printers' Ink Publishing Co.....	10,000
Roy Press	10,000
Marine News	10,000

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
William H. Kemp, Chairman.

Brady & Glee.....	$10,000
T. Hogan & Sons, Inc.....	10,000
Poels & Brewster.....	10,000
W. L. Alderson.....	10,000
W. Raskin & Co.....	10,000

HARDWARE, METAL AND ALLIED TRADES COMMITTEE.
W. H. Taylor, Chairman.

Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co.....	$100,000

BOND SALES TOTAL NOW $855,133,900

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

workers today felt severely the effect of the prevalence of Spanish influenza. In both cities all indoor gatherings have been discontinued for an indefinite period because of the spread of the disease. Committeemen in both places are planning to make hard fights for their quotas. Washington workers have adopted a house-to-house canvass plan for next Sunday.

McAdoo to Canvass Neighbors.

Secretary McAdoo has enlisted as one of the committee's workers. As a member of one of 200 committees which will canvass the blocks in which they live, he will leave his home on Sunday afternoon and sell bonds to his neighbors. Reports from many small cities in the East indicate that the house-to-house canvass plan is being generally adopted as the means of overcoming the setback caused by Influenza.

The Boston district today reported that bonds had been sold to 145,136 persons, and that ninety communities had reached their quotas. Massachusetts leads the States in this district with subscriptions of $92,507,000. Subscriptions in the Philadelphia district are divided. Philadelphia proper has taken $32,507,700; Eastern Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, has taken $16,682,650; Southern New Jersey $6,100,300, and Delaware $868,050.

Chicago reported that Chicago and Cook County had subscribed $13,999,000. Illinois, outside of Cook County, took $1,732,000, Indiana, $17,275,000, Iowa $18,900,000, Michigan $18,955,000, and Wisconsin $10,461,000.

The San Francisco district reported tonight that sales throughout its territory were very encouraging. The bank reports show is two days ahead of its day-by-day scheduled quotas. Conneaut, Ohio, reports that it established a record when it sold bonds to 4,112 persons out of its population of 11,000.

Navy Subscribes Liberally.

Subscriptions in the Navy passed $6,000,000 today. The Mare Island Navy Yard has sold more than $1,000,000 worth of bonds, and thus takes first honors among navy yards for passing the million-dollar mark. The Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Chicago, has sold $165,300, an average subscription of $96 to a man.

The Newburgh, N. Y., shipyard, with its 2,300 men, has subscribed $164,000.

More than 300 Italian soldiers, detachments from the famous Alpini and Bersegleri organizations, will be the guests of the City of Washington tomorrow. They will arrive here early in the morning, and at 11 o'clock proceed to the south steps of the Treasury, where Secretary McAdoo will review them. President Wilson will receive the soldiers at 2:30 o'clock in the White House. Acting Secretary Crowell and General March will receive them as soon as they leave the Executive Mansion.

Reports from every part of the United States tell of ambitious plans for the celebration of Liberty Day on Oct. 12. Every school district in the United States has been requested to celebrate the day with commemorative addresses, pageants, harvest festivals, and other demonstrations. A suggested program for this celebration embracing games, song services, speeches, and many other forms of entertainment has been prepared by the United States Bureau of Education and mailed to every community in the country. A copy of this booklet of suggestions now is in every school house in the United States, and Liberty Loan committees are in possession of extra copies. Every military and naval training camp in the country will join in the celebration of the day.

HUDSON RIVER
DAY LINE
DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Direct Rail Connection to all points West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:50 A. M.; landing at Bear Mountain, West Point (week days only), Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. One day outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Bear Mountain.
ON SUNDAYS STR. WASHINGTON IRVING leaves Desbrosses St., 10 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10:20 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:10 A. M., for Bear Mountain

There is nothing so important at this time as buying

LIBERTY BONDS

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Federal Tax Reports
New York University
announces lectures
on the federal tax law
at Washington Square by
Mark Eisner, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue,
on Wednesdays, 6:00 to 7:45 p. m.

At the Wall Street Division by
Mr. John Conlin, author of Conlin's Federal Tax Reports, on Fridays, 5:15 to 7:00 p. m.

For further information, apply Secretary, School of Commerce, 32 Waverly Place. Telephone Spring 9300.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
July 11, 1918.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, October 9, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

To authorize, approve and ratify (1) the execution and delivery of a contract or contracts between this Company separately or jointly with any one or more or all of its proprietary and affiliated companies, as party or parties of the first part, and the United States or its representative, as party of the second part, relating to the compensation to be paid for the possession, use and control of the railroad and system of transportation, and its appurtenances, of this Company and of such of its proprietary and affiliated companies, if any, as shall be parties to such contract, and to the operation, maintenance and return of such properties, and to any other matter connected with or growing out of the taking over of the said properties by the President of the United States, and (2) any action by the Board of Directors of this Company in respect thereto; to authorize the said Board (1) to extend and add to such contract, (2) to collect the compensation to be paid under such contract, and, if said contract be joint, to agree upon the proportion the parties thereto as to the division of said compensation, and to take all such other and further action as the said Board shall deem necessary to secure adequate compensation, proper use, operation and maintenance, and a timely return of the properties so taken over; and generally to consider and act upon any and all questions and matters incidental to the purposes aforesaid or growing out of the aforesaid Federal control of properties of this Company and its proprietary and affiliated companies.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, September 24, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 10, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

American Locomotive Company,
30 Church Street, New York City,
September 19, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company at 30 Church Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of October, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon for the purpose of electing four Directors for the term of three years and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The polls will open at twelve o'clock noon and remain open for one-half hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from the sixteenth day of September, 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon until the sixteenth day of October, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. SPENCER ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Jackson, Miss., October 4th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 119 North Congress Street, in the City of Jackson, Mississippi, on Thursday, November 7th, 1918, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., to consider the expediency of ratifying a certain agreement with the Director General of Railroads relating to operation, compensation, and other matters connected with or growing out of the taking over by the President of the company's railroad and system of transportation, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

C. S. SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

PENN MARY STEEL COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, DUE 1937.

The undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of November 1, 1918, at a price, which in its judgment is fair and reasonable, but not exceeding 105% and interest, to absorb $91,000, a sum now available in Sinking Fund and being an advance payment received from Penn Mary Steel Company on account of payment due by the terms of the mortgage on or before December 31, 1918.

Sealed tenders, stating numbers of bonds offered, addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee Sinking Fund, Penn Mary Steel Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, will be received until 3 P. M., October 29, 1918.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., October 3, 1918.

GENERAL AGENT OF ONE OF THE TEN leading life insurance companies in America, with renewal income of more than twenty-five thousand dollars per year, desires to close, personally or by salaried assistants, satisfactory terms and guarantees. If interested address B 716 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Loan Campaign Centre of Financial Interest—Public Utility Issues Rise.

The security markets developed yesterday along additional lines the sentiments which has been aroused of late both within and without financial circles by the encouraging news from the fighting fronts in Europe. While speculation is credited with much of the buying which has made many stocks buoyant since Bulgaria dropped out of the war, evidences are seen in the day-to-day dealings that investors are replacing a part of the holdings let go on less cheerful occasions of the past. Whether speculation or investment supplied the major part of yesterday's business, it was evident that a constructive interest in corporation issues was reaching further into the markets than during earlier days of the week.

This was especially noticeable among the local public utility stocks, and even more so among the bonds of such companies as the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Third Avenue Railway, the Consolidated Gas Company, and the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. The impelling influence behind the severe declines which occurred earlier in the year was rising cost of operation and maintenance in the face of limited units of earnings, chiefly the result of war conditions. Hope that the end of the war will not be long delayed naturally finds expression in a new attitude toward the prospect of securities directly affected by the economic products of the struggle. The current explanation of the recent upward movements of certain oil company stocks is the same as that which may be applied to the rise of the public utility issues, namely, the feeling that peace, when it comes, will relieve pressure in places where it has been felt with increasing severity during the last four years, permit the upbuilding of new markets, and allow normal production and consumption to be renewed. At the same time it may be mentioned that numerous corporations which directly serve the public are looking to the newly formed Essential Industries Finance Corporation for assistance in their financial problems, and the expectation of beneficial results in finding expression in the market appraisal of their stocks and bonds in various cities.

As time passes, the interest and labor of the financial community are becoming more and more centred on the greatest piece of public financing ever undertaken, the Fourth Liberty Loan. The fact that the task has not yet been speeded up to as high a notch as the authorities would like to see at this point in the campaign has imparted more determination than ever to bankers and brokers to put all their force into the work. This was evident yesterday in the comment heard in the Street, where the loan and its progress throughout the nation was the chief subject of discussion.

The Overman bill, submitted to Congress on Thursday, called the attention of bankers and business men afresh to the uncharted waters of commerce and banking which will be entered when peace comes. The purpose of the measure, to provide for a commission to carry on reconstruction work in many lines, is a subject which leaders of European belligerent countries have devoted much time to and economists here have been presenting as something that cannot profitably be put off.

Foreign exchange rates fluctuated within narrow limits, the neutral markets displaying a steady tone which stood in contrast with their declining tendency of Thursday. Money quotations were unchanged.

HEAVY BUYING CONTINUES.

London Traders Continue Demand for Gilt-Edged Securities.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—There was no slackening in the demand for gilt-edged securities on the Stock Exchange today, and the stock available was not sufficient to fill orders. Russian securities were strong features and business broadened in Mexican rails and speculative mines, but armament shares were weak.

Money conditions were easier. Discount rates were

Trading Calm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Trading on the Bourse today was calm. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London was at 26 francs, and the new 5 per cent. loan at 88 francs 35 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6½
Low 6	Low 6½
Renewals 6	Renewals 6½
Last 6	Last 6½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances..... 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days 6	Ninety days 6
Four months 6	Four months 6
Five months 6	Five months 6
Six months 6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4½@4¾
Non-member banks and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¾@5
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5½@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days..... 6
4 to 6 months..... 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 7

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand..	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75½	+.0007½
Cables ..	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655	
France—				
Demand..	5.47½	5.47½	5.47½	—.00¼
Cables ..	5.46½	5.46½	5.46½	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8065 London	$4.75¾	$4.7655
5.1826 Paris	5.47½	5.46½
China—		
Hongkong	86.00	86.25
Peking	137.00	137.50
Shanghai	128.50	128.75
19.30 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	40.25	40.625
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.48	*35.73
Calcutta	35.48	*35.73
5.1826 Italy	6.36	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	54.50	54.75
Yokohama	54.50	54.75
19.30 Spain	21.65	21.75
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	31.50	31.80
Copenhagen	28.50	28.90
Christiania	29.00	29.30
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.35	44.80
34.42 Rio	23.50	24.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.65	4.63
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.20	14.50
50 rubles	14.10	14.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.71¼	$4.72¼	$4.70⅝

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $641,217,880; balances, $71,331,143; United States Treasury debit balance, $894,122; Federal Reserve credit balance, $67,038,791.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $21.25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 49½d, official; in New York, $1.01⅜, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,007,014	$43,739,731
Internal revenue—Inc. and exc. prof. taxes	1,068,039	565,668,268
Miscellaneous	10,501,386	286,191,514
Miscellaneous revenue.	1,280,048	58,606,998
Total receipts	$13,806,488	$958,206,487
Exc. of ord. disb over ord. receipts	115,952,476	3,250,742,080
Exc. of total receipts over total disbursements	119,030,198	216,308,774
Expenditures	129,758,965	4,188,949,107

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	572,856	785,318	1,367,320
Year to date	98,981,315	143,112,982	146,420,124

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
52	55	400	Adams Express	54	54	53	53	—2
...	...	100	Ajax Rubber	55	55	55	55	...
3¼	3½	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
1½	2	200	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
29½	29	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	...
81	82½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83	83	83	83	— ¼
70	71	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	70	71	70	71	+ ⅜
44	44½	1,000	Am. Can	44	44½	44	44½	+ ⅛
85½	86	400	Am. Car & Fdry	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝	...
110½	112	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	111	111	111	111	— ½
17½	17⅝	3,000	Am. H. & Leather	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
86½	87	3,300	Am. H. & L. pf	90	90	86⅜	86⅝	—3⅝
34⅝	35	4,200	Am. Ice	32½	35⅛	32½	35	+2
53	53½	700	Am. Ice pf	52½	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
53⅜	54	1,900	Am. International	54	54¼	54	54	+ ⅛
41½	42	1,700	Am. Linseed	42	42⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ½
76½	77½	100	Am. Linseed pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
65¼	66	700	Am. Locomotive	66	66⅛	66	66¼	+ ⅛
3	4	600	Am. Malting	3	3	3	3	...
78⅝	79	6,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78½	79⅝	78½	79⅜	+ ⅛
89	90	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ½
86¾	87	1,800	Am. Steel Fdries	87	87	86½	87	...
109⅝	110	4,200	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	110⅝	109½	110	+1
109	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ½
109¼	110	2,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	110	110⅝	109	109⅜	— ⅛
103½	104½	2,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	— ⅛
169	172¾	400	Am. Tobacco	172½	174	172	172	+1¾
53	54	200	Am. Woolen	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
15½	16¼	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	6,700	Anaconda Copper	70½	70⅝	69½	69½	+ ⅛
86½	86¾	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	86½	86¾	86½	86⅝	+ ⅛
82	83	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
95	96	100	Atlantic Coast Line	95½	95⅞	95½	95⅞	+ ⅛
108½	109	14,300	At., Gulf & West I	107½	110⅛	107	108⅝	+1⅝
85½	86	10,600	Baldwin Loco	86½	86⅞	85⅝	85⅞	+ ⅛
63½	63¾	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
53½	54	200	Baltimore & O. pf	54	54	54	54	+1
74	75	500	Bethlehem Steel	74	74	74	74	—1
74½	74¾	23,400	Beth. Steel, class B	74½	75	73½	74½	— ¼
103	104	400	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ¼
25¾	26	400	Booth Fisheries	26½	26½	26	26	— ¼
42¾	43	5,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	42	43¼	42	43	+1¼
90	100	100	Bklyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	+10
54	75	45	Brown Shoe	65	65	65	65	...
12	13	100	Brune. Ter. & Ry.S	13	13	13	13	...
137½	158½	5,800	Burns Brothers	155⅝	158⅝	155	158⅝	+3⅝
101½	104½	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	101½	102	101½	102	— ⅝
25	25½	400	Butte & Superior	25	25	25	25	...
20	21	500	California Petrol	21	21	21	21	...
66	68	100	Calumet & Arizona	66½	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
167½	168	2,700	Canadian Pacific	168	169¾	167¾	167½	+ ⅞
68½	68¾	4,000	Central Leather Co	69⅞	69⅞	68¼	68½	—1⅝
34¾	35	600	Cerro de Pasco Cop	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
89½	90	1,800	Chandler Motor	88½	90⅝	88½	90¼	+1½
57½	58	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57⅜	...
23¾	24½	200	Chi. Great West. pf	24	24	24	24	—1⅛
46½	46¾	7,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	48	48	46¼	46⅜	—1⅝
76	76¼	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	76⅞	76⅞	75½	76	— ⅞
94½	95	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
25¾	25¾	600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	25½	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
77½	78	100	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c. pf	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	...
66¾	66¾	100	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
19	19¼	15,800	Chile Copper	18½	20	18½	19¼	+ ⅝
39¾	40¼	400	Chino Copper	39¾	40	39¾	39½	+ ¼
31	35	400	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	33	33	33	33	...
43	46½	1,100	Col. Fuel & I. x d	43¾	43¾	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
36½	36¾	2,600	Columbia Gas & El	36½	37½	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
33½	35	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	34	34	33½	33½	—1½
99	99¼	7,700	Consolidated Gas	98	101	97½	99½	+1⅝
44	44¼	10,100	Corn Products Ref	43½	44⅞	43⅝	44	+ ⅞
102¾	105	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102¾	103	102¾	103	...
59	59½	8,300	Crucible Steel	59¾	60	58½	59⅜	— ⅛
88¾	90	100	Crucible Steel pf	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
29¾	30	2,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	29⅝	30½	29¾	30	+ ⅛
78½	79¼	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	79½	79½	79	79	— ⅛
...	87	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8	8	8	8	...
49	49¼	7,900	Distillers' Secur	50	50⅝	49	49	— ⅛
9¾	10	600	Dome Mines	10⅛	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15½	15½	900	Erie	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	31½	100	Erie 1st pf	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
21	22	100	Erie 2d pf	22	22	22	22	...
39	39¼	100	Federal M. & S. pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	28	600	Gaston, W. & W	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
170	180	200	General Chemical	177½	180	177½	180	...
150¾	151	2,200	General Electric	148½	151½	148½	150⅝	+1½
122½	123½	4,100	General Motors	124	125⅞	123½	123⅝	— ⅛
77½	79	300	General Motors pf	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
51⅝	52⅜	3,900	Goodrich Co	50½	52⅞	50½	52½	+1⅝
70¾	71	100	Granby Consol	70¾	70⅞	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
90½	91	100	Great Northern pf	91	91	91	91	...
29⅞	30¼	1,400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	30⅛	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
50	51	400	Greene-Can. Cop	50	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅛
71½	72	100	Gulf States Steel	72	72	72	72	...
45	46	200	Haskell & Barker	45	45	45	45	— ½
...	...	50	Helme Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
55¼	55⅝	3,000	Inspiration Copper	55⅛	55½	55⅛	55¼	+ ⅛
8¼	8⅝	8,200	Interboro Consol	7⅞	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
38	39	1,000	Interboro Con. pf	35½	38	35½	38	+4½
60½	61	100	Int. Agricultural pf	61	61	61	61	...
134	136½	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	134	134	134	134	+3
134	136	65	Do. odd lot	134½	134½	134¼	134¼	...
28½	28¾	11,600	Int. Mer. Marine	29	29⅜	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
110⅞	111	46,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	111	112⅝	110½	110⅞	+ ⅛
30	30½	2,100	Int. Nickel	30	30½	30	30	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	400	Int. Paper	35½	35½	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
15	16	200	Kansas City South	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
50	51½	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	50	51½	50	51½	+1½
34	34½	2,800	Kennecott Copper	34	34½	34	34	— ⅛
78	79	800	Lackawanna Steel	78⅜	78⅝	78	78	—1
179	180	100	Liggett & Myers	180	180	180	180	...
27	29	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
100	103	100	Lorll. (P.) Co. pf	101	101	101	101	+1
115	116	100	Louis. & Nash	116	116	116	116	...
95	97	300	Manhattan Elev	95¼	96	95¼	96	—2
30¼	30¾	3,200	Maxwell Motors	29⅞	31½	29⅞	30½	+ ⅝
61	61½	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	62	62	61¼	61½	+ ½
23½	23¾	1,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	23¼	24⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ½
54	55	100	May Dept. Stores	54	54	54	54	—1
119¾	120	31,000	Mexican Petroleum	121	123	119⅝	120	— ⅜
28¾	28½	630	Miami Copper	28½	28¼	28⅜	28½	...
50	50⅝	4,700	Midvale Steel	50	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	...
24½	24¾	900	Missouri Pacific	24½	24¾	24	24	...
71	73½	1,100	Montana Power	74	74⅞	73½	74¼	+ ⅛
45	45¾	4,200	Nat. Enam. & St	47½	47½	44⅝	45¼	—2⅛
6	6½	1,900	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	7⅝	5	6¼	+1⅛
19⅞	20¼	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop	20	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ⅛
116	118	100	N. Y. Air Brake	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	—2¼
74¼	74½	600	N. Y. Central	74½	74⅝	73½	74½	— ¼
13	16	100	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅛
15	24	100	N. Y. Dock	20½	20½	20½	20½	—1½
39½	40	1,700	N. Y. N. H. & H	40½	40½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
21¼	22	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	21¼	21¼	21	21	...
104	105	100	Norfolk & Western	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
88½	88½	300	Northern Pacific	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	— ⅜
40½	40¾	18,300	Ohio Cities Gas	40½	41	40	40	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	100	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
56¾	57	100	Owens Bottle Mach	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
43¾	43¾	400	Penn. Coal	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
53½	54	5,300	People's Gas, Chi	53½	55	53	53¾	+1⅛
28	30½	6,300	Philadelphia Co	28	30½	28	30	+2⅝
41⅞	42	2,400	Pierce-Arrow	41⅞	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
17	17¼	1,500	Pierce Oil	17	17¼	16¾	17	...
51	52	200	Pittsburg Coal	51	53½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	1,100	Pitts. & West Va	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
69	69	200	Pressed Steel Car	69	69	69	69	+ ½
88	89	200	Public Service N. J	88	89	88	89	—2½
121½	122¼	100	Pullman Co	121½	121½	121½	121½	—1½
68	68	400	Railway Steel Sp	68	68⅝	68	68⅝	+1½
24	24½	650	Ray Con. Copper	24	24¼	24	24¼	...
88½	88⅝	5,200	Reading	88½	88⅝	88	88¼	...
90½	90¾	3,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	90½	90⅝	89⅝	90	—1
106	107¼	600	Royal Dutch t r	110	110	106	106	—3
11	11½	100	St. Louis-San Fran	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
27	28	100	St. L.-San Fran. pf	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
6¾	7	400	Saxon Motor	6½	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
21	22	100	Seab. Air Line pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
150	151	1,400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	149	152½	149	151	+3⅝
32	32¼	1,100	Sinclair Oil Refin	32¼	32⅝	32	32	...
56	57	300	Sloss-S. S. & I.	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	—1⅛
88	90½	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	90	90	90	90	...
87¾	87¾	1,850	Southern Pacific	87¾	88	87	87	— ¼
27⅞	28	1,900	Southern Railway	28	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
67½	68	2,000	Southern Ry. pf	68	68	68	68	...
58⅞	59	24,600	Studebaker Co	59	60⅞	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
38½	38¾	800	Stutz Motor	37	38⅜	37	38⅜	+ ⅛
39	39½	100	Superior Steel	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
16¾	17	900	Tenn. C. & C	16¾	17	16½	17	...
182½	183	5,400	Texas Co	183½	186	183	183	—1
19¼	19½	1,100	Third Avenue	17⅞	19⅜	17⅞	19¼	+¼
70	70½	1,200	Tobacco Products	71	71	70	70	— ½
126¼	126½	1,200	Union Pacific	126½	127	126¼	126¼	— ¾
69	70	100	Union Pacific pf	70	70	70	70	...
101⅛	102	1,100	United Cigar Stores	102⅜	103	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
141	142	100	United Fruit	142½	142½	142½	142½	+ ⅛
9	10	100	United Rys. Invest	8½	9½	8½	9½	+ ⅛
15¾	16½	1,300	United Rys. Inv. pf	14	16	14	16	+1½
106	106½	5,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	109	109⅞	106	106	—2½
64	64½	5,500	U. S. Rubber	63¼	65⅛	63¼	64	+1⅝
102¾	104½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
42¼	44	2,000	U.S.S. R. & M. x d	43½	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅜
108¾	108⅞	108,200	U. S. Steel	109⅝	109⅞	108¼	108⅝	+ ⅜
110⅝	110⅞	200	U. S. Steel pf	110½	110½	110¼	110⅝	...
83½	84½	1,000	Utah Copper	84½	84⅝	83½	83½	— ⅝
13¼	13⅝	600	Utah Securities	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
55¾	55¾	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	55¼	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
109½	109½	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	+1½
70	72	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	70	70	70	70	— ½
9	9	1,400	Wabash	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
38½	39	1,400	Wabash pf. A	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38½	— ⅛
12⅝	13¼	200	Western Maryland	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
59½	62	300	Western Pacific pf	60	60½	60	60½	+1⅛
85	87¾	1,000	Western Union Tel	84	88	84	88	+4
43¼	43¾	5,000	West. E. & M. x d	43⅛	44	43	43¼	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Weyman B. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
53	55	100	Wilson & Co	53	55	53	53	—1
21	21¼	8,400	Willys-Overland	20

WAR BILL NEXT YEAR IS $38,000,000,000

Appropriations for 1919 Cover Per Capita Taxes of $80 and $60 Liberty Loan.

HOUSE READY TO VOTE FUND

Revenue Amendments In Senate Committee—Amount Largest Ever Spent by a Nation in Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The House Appropriations Committee will in a few days report a war emergency bill as large in cash and authorizations as the $8,000,000,000 Revenue bill now pending in the Senate Finance Committee. In less than six months the Government will ask its citizens to pay, in direct taxes, $80 per capita to raise the amounts levied in the new Revenue bill, and every citizen will have to bear the same amount of indirect or direct taxes to carry the new burden to be placed on the country to equip the new army and furnish additional funds for the win-the-war shipbuilding program.

General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, recently submitted to the Appropriations Committee estimates amounting to $7,347,000,000. The Navy Department subsequently submitted an estimate for $125,000,000, which is in addition to the annual appropriations measure. The war emergency measure has been recently increased by requests from the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which asks for a deficiency appropriation amounting to nearly $500,000,000. The Appropriations Committee is asked to grant an appropriation of $454,000,000 to the Emergency Fleet Corporation for new ships and $34,000,000 for additional shipyard facilities. It is proposed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to expend $210,000,000 for steel vessels and $244,000,000 for wooden craft. No money is asked for concrete vessels.

There will be no opposition, either in the Appropriations Committee or in the House, to the granting of cash and power to contract for amounts not exceeding, in both instances, $8,000,000,000. When Congress shall have passed this Deficiency War Appropriation bill, probably before the November election, it will have placed its seal of approval upon the expenditures of about $38,000,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1919. The appropriations and authorizations already made amount to $29,701,241,773.87, which, with the still in the committee, will make the total war expenditures for the year 1919 close to $38,000,000,000.

Largest War Bill of Any Nation.

This is the largest amount ever raised or expended by any nation in one year. The per capita tax and per capita loan burden are about $140. In other words, the revenue bill will impose taxes of $80 per capita, and the Fourth Liberty Loan calls for a purchase of $60 per capita.

Despite the great financial burden, there is no disposition in Congress to scale down the request of the three branches of the Government intimately concerned with the conduct of the war. The recommendations of the Appropriations Committee will be accepted by the House without objection just as was the $8,000,000,000 revenue bill. Indeed, it is the sentiment in Congress, all members are of one mind, and favor the concentration of all power on the western front by the United States, so that the war may be ended speedily. To accomplish this, Congress is willing to spend every cent asked by the military experts.

The Senate Finance Committee gave an answer today to the appeal made by Secretary McAdoo, in a letter yesterday to Chairman Simmons of the committee, urging that the Revenue bill be speeded in its passage. Senator Simmons, however, repeated his statement of last night that all possible haste consistent with careful consideration of the bill would be used in the committee's work on the bill. He would not make any prediction as to when the bill may be reported to the Senate.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, one of the leading Republican members of the committee, said the committee would not "neglect" consideration of the bill by undue hurry in its consideration.

"The Committee on Finance, without exception, is as anxious to hasten the Revenue bill as is the Secretary of the Treasury, but we cannot perform impossibilities," said Senator Lodge. "The bill was four months in the Committee on Ways and Means and in the House. We have had the bill twelve days, including two Sundays and four days spent on the suffrage resolution, which made committee meetings impossible, so that we have only had thus far six days to devote to the bill.

"We have been working very hard on it, but there are many questions of the greatest importance which we must consider, questions which are brought before us by business interests from all parts of the country, such as the definition of capital, provisions for losses and reserves, the question of borrowed capital, the very vital question of taxing the income of State and City bonds, and the salaries of State officers—these are only a few of the great questions which the Committee cannot shirk or pass by.

Lodge Would Guard Business Interests.

"The representatives of the Treasury, before the committee, have a series of amendments, some of great importance, and so numerous that there is one offered every few pages," Senator Lodge continued. "If the Treasury itself wishes to perfect the bill and feels that it requires further amendment, it is not to be wondered at that the committee is strongly of the opinion that it would be a mere dereliction of duty to throw it before he Senate undigested, unconsidered and unrevised.

"We shall do the very best we can. The committee is sitting all day long, but the bill is an enormous one. It puts an amount of taxation on the country such as has never been equalled in our history, and never been attempted by any other country. The Secretary himself did not approve the enormous rate placed by the House upon excess profits and war profits; they are so large that it seems inevitable that they will tend to reduce profits to a point which will dry up the sources of income taxes as applied both to corporations and individuals, and leave the business organizations of the country in a position where they will have little money for dividends, no money for proper reserve, and their funds to take Liberty bonds will be so depleted as to have a very serious effect on placing the loans.

"The responsibility of the Committee on Finance of the Senate," Mr. Lodge concluded, "is quite as great as that of the House or of the Department, and they cannot neglect their duty by neglecting or hurrying the bill to such an extent that it would not receive the consideration that it ought to have and which the country demands."

Most of the committee's day was devoted to talking over the administrative features of the bill. It was decided that returns on incomes, whether corporation or individual, would be made on gross instead of net incomes, as heretofore.

House Holds Up Recess Now.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. (Associated Press.)—Although both houses were marking time while awaiting important legislation now before committees, Congressional leaders today held up their plans for a definite recess or adjournment over the November elections until the new Revenue bill and the army emergency appropriation measures take more definite form.

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned yesterday until Monday, but leaders in the House agreed to put into effect an informal recess by meeting and adjourning each day until Oct. 14, when the army appropriation measure is to be reported by the Military Committee. Senate leaders propose to put into effect some similar arrangement until the House passes the Army bill.

Whether Congress will adjourn over the elections admittedly depends upon the speed made by the Senate Finance Committee in completing the revision of the House draft of the Revenue bill. At the urgent request of Secretary McAdoo, the committee speeded up its work today, meeting earlier than heretofore and remaining in session until a later hour.

While anxious to complete the bill as quickly as possible, some committee members believe it may be impossible to report it to the Senate in time for any great consideration before the elections, and consequently they feel that a brief adjournment may yet be possible. Chairman Simmons said today, however, that he would insist on the Senate reconvening immediately after the elections and would oppose the plan to adjourn until Nov. 20, as outlined before Mr. McAdoo called attention to the urgent necessity of quick action on the revenue measure.

Senate Committee's Amendments.

Rapid progress was made by the Finance Committee today on the individual and corporation income tax provisions of the Revenue bill. The most important change was an amendment requiring all single persons with a gross income of $1,000 and married persons whose gross income is $2,000 to file income tax returns. Chairman Simmons explained that the amendment requiring returns from gross incomes instead of net is designed to give the Treasury Department instead of the individual taxpayer the decision regarding deductions and exemptions.

Most of the House provisions exempting certain classes of corporations from taxation were approved, and the House definition of net and gross corporation income was adopted except as to insurance companies.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee were inclined to believe that, even under the "speeding up" procedure, the Revenue bill cannot be ready for the Senate before the last of the month.

W. J. OLIVER ARRESTED; SHELL PLANT SEIZED

Wealthy Manufacturer and Partner Accused of Making Defective Munitions.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4.—W. J. Oliver, millionaire manufacturer, and ten other officers and other employes of the W. J. Oliver Manufacturing Company, were arrested tonight on charges of conspiracy, fraud, and sabotage in the manufacture of defective shells for the United States Army. The plant was seized by Government agents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Details of the charges against the W. J. Oliver Company have been reported to the Department of Justice. Its Bureau of Investigation, under the direction of A. Bruce Bielaski, has for several weeks been engaged on the case. Before that the inspection branch of the Military Service Board had been conducting investigations based on complaints made by Ordnance officers who were in touch with the Oliver plant.

The first suspicions against the concern, it was said tonight, occurred in connection with the test of deliveries of shells made at the Knoxville plant for the field artillery. These shells failed to stand the usual tests. They broke under use in ordinary ranges, and detonation tests showed that they acted very uncertainly, breaking in such a way as to fail to inflict anything like standard results. Further examination brought out the fact, it is stated by Government officials, that the steel used by the Oliver Company was not up to standard.

The investigation prosecuted by Colonel Herman J. Schull of the Ordnance Department finally determined that lead had been used to give the shells the specified weight required by the Government. As a consequence, the shell walls were weakened and would not carry their charge of high explosives with safety to the men handling the shells nor with the desired effectiveness on the target. None of the Oliver shells, it was stated at the Department of Justice tonight, have been sent to France.

AUSTRALIA SENDS ENVOY.

Braddon Soon Due at San Francisco on a Trade Mission Here.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 4.—Australian Commissioner Henry Y. Braddon, especially appointed to make inquiries and recommendations to serve as the basis of trade between the Commonwealth and the United States after the war, is due to arrive at San Francisco soon on his way to Washington.

In announcing Mr. Braddon's appointment the Australian press points out that a new impetus will be given to the fast growing trade relations between Australia and the United States. Mr. Braddon, by training and experience, is well able to cope with the many commercial problems that will arise after the war. The Australian Government announces officially that it was at its earnest request that Mr. Braddon was induced to relinquish supervision of the great pastoral-financial concern, Dalgety, Limited, to take up the commercial ambassadorship.

The idea that Australia should have a personal commissioner in the United States was conceived, it is said, by Prime Minister Hughes and Sir Joseph Cook when they were in the United States recently. Mr. Hughes during his stay said on various occasions that Australia should and would have a commercial representative. Australian business men and the Parliament backed up this idea. Hence followed Mr. Braddon's appointment with headquarters at Washington.

Mr. Braddon is the son of Sir Edward Braddon, at one time Prime Minister of Tasmania, and a nephew of Miss Braddon, the novelist. He left school at the age of 16 to enter a Tasmania bank. His business ability soon gained him prominence. He holds a high record for war activities and other public service; and is well known as an athlete and sportsman. His wife accompanies him to Washington.

WILL OF U-BOAT VICTIM.

Russak Made Bequests for Charity and Education.

Charitable gifts are made in the will of Frank Russak, one of the victims of the torpedoed liner Minnetonka, who left an estate of more than $100,000. He gave $5,000 each to New York University and the Montefiore Home, $1,500 each to Presbyterian and Mount Sinai hospitals, $1,000 each to Harvard University, the Society for Ethical Culture, Legal Aid Society, Hebrew, Catholic and New York Protestant Orphan Asylums, United Hebrew Charities and Hebrew Technical School, and $500 each to the New York Red Cross, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Channing Memorial Church of Newport, R. I., receives $2,500. He gave his personal effects, $25,000 outright, an interest in the residue, and $25,000 in trust to his widow, now Mrs. Marie B. Hotchner, and gave his brother, Jacob Russak, $5,000 and an interest in the residue. On the death of the former widow and brother the principal goes to the institutions named in the proportion of their specific bequests.

SAILORS EAGER FOR BONDS.

Subscriptions General Throughout Flotilla at a Foreign Base.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AN AMERICAN NAVAL BASE IN IRELAND, Oct. 4.—American sailors at the base here are enthusiastic over the new American Liberty Loan. They are vieing with each other to see which individual and which ship will subscribe most, and they are even keener about it than over results in the Flotilla Baseball League. Although the subscription lists were opened midway between the September and October pay days, and funds were running low, applications on the first day amounted to an average of $100 per man throughout the flotilla, and the next two days saw big increases.

Few very large individual subscriptions were received. One sailor, the son of a wealthy New York stock broker, applied for $7,500 as soon as the lists were open, but most of the money and enthusiasm are coming from men with nothing but their naval pay to live on. Officers are doing their best to encourage the boom, and the flotilla is determined to raise at least $1,500,000.

RECEIVERS NAMED FOR DELMONICO'S

Famous Fifth Av. Restaurant, Hard Hit by War Conditions, Admits Inability to Pay $799.

BUSINESS WILL CONTINUE

Patrons Owe $50,000, Which Receivers Consider Good—Sweet's Hotel Makes Assignment.

Delmonico's, one of the world's famous restaurants, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, passed into the hands of receivers yesterday on the petition of three creditors whose total claims amount to only $799.13. United States Judge Hough named Maurice P. Davidson, a lawyer, and Grosvenor Nicholas, an importer, as receivers, with power to continue the business. A conference between the receivers and David W. Kahn, of counsel for the petitioners, was followed by the announcement that the business would be continued and that there was every prospect that the financial troubles would be speedily removed.

The papers filed with the court placed the assets and liabilities at about $250,000. The assets included the wines, liquors, and cigars, which were valued at $50,000, and the equipment at $100,000. "Nominal assets," it was said, would bring the amount up to the liabilities. But Mr. Davidson and Mr. Kahn agreed in saying that the liabilities would not exceed $200,000, that the stock was worth $65,000, the equipment $450,000, and the amounts receivable, which they described as perfectly good, about $50,000.

Mr. Davidson said the restaurant did a business for the first eight months of last year at the rate of $1,000,000 a year, which was much larger than the business done in normal times. Then the business fell off with strange suddenness, and where a crowd had formerly waited for tables in the dinner hour there was not an evening when there were not vacant tables. The income that came from those who waited represented the difference between a profit and a loss. It was not possible to reduce expenses in time to meet the reduced business and the restaurant was soon in straits.

Bills could not be paid without urging payment of outstanding accounts, which was considered bad policy, or by some equally great sacrifice. The petition of the creditors related that the company contemplated a composition with the creditors, but that it was deemed wise to ask for a receivership, so that the interests of all might be protected.

The lease of the building at 531 Fifth Avenue, where the restaurant is housed, has nine years to run, and the rent, Mr. Davidson said, was about $108,000 a year. The corporation which controls the business consists of Mrs. Josephine C. Delmonico, President; Wilfrid J. Taupier, Secretary, and the Directors are these two officers and Jeanne E. Delmonico. The capital is $500,000.

The present corporation was formed in November, 1908, the President, it was said, holding all but two of the shares. The business was originally established by John and Peter Delmonico in 1827, and for more than eighty years its control passed from one member of the family to another. In 1863, while the restaurant was still in Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, a series of subscription balls were given there by Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. August Belmont and Mrs. Paran Stevens. Caries Dickens was feted there. In 1876 the restaurant was moved to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and in 1896 into the present building, in the construction of which Theodore A. Havemeyer was interested. The property, Mr. Davidson said, was now controlled by the Delco Realty Corporation.

Those who applied for the receivership were Theodore B. Hennemiotter, whose claim was for $12 for labor; William F. Birmingham, $721.90 for merchandise, and Frank J. Reynolds, $65.23 for services.

Jesse U. Sweet, proprietor of Sweet's Hotel, almost as famous in a humbler way, made an assignment yesterday to Marcus Heiland, a lawyer, for the benefit of his creditors. This hotel, famous for its restaurant, which was established by Mr. Sweet's grandfather in 1848, is in Fulton Street, just east of Pearl Street, at the East River. Among the creditors are James M. Shaw & Co., whose claim amounts to $131; Edwin A. Sweet, $800, and Lucinda F. Stockwell, $1,000. Liabilities were placed at $12,000 and assets at $7,300.

CRAIG ATTACK RESENTED.

Bronx Parkway Commission Says Controller Is "Inconsistent."

Controller Craig yesterday sent a letter to the Capital Issues Committee at Washington protesting against the approval by that committee of an issue of $225,000 corporate stock of the City of New York for the Bronx Parkway Commission. The Controller characterized the undertaking of the commission as "superfluous, unnecessary, and nonessential," and thought the action of the committee was "the more amazing and incomprehensible in view of the recent determination by Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman on Priorities of the War Industries Board, that provision should not be made for the education of school children in the City of New York during the war by the addition of new facilities."

Answering the Controller's letter, the Bronx Parkway Commission told the Capital Issues Committee that the Controller's statement was "inconsistent, incongruous, and inexplicable," in that the Board of Estimate, of which the Controller is a member, less than two months ago "made the very appropriation the approval of which by your committee he now condemns." The commission stated that in approving the issue of stock the Board of Estimate imposed no condition whatever, except that the Parkway Commission should obtain the approval of the Capital Issues Committee.

TELLS OF TAX LIEN DEALS.

Controller Bennett Bought Lot for $2.58 and Got $100 for It.

Earl J. Bennett, Controller of Nassau County, appeared before Magistrate Appleton in the Municipal Term Court yesterday and explained the circumstances surrounding his purchase of a lot at Rockville Centre owned by Anton J. Wettach at a tax lien sale for $2.58 and for which Wettach later paid $100 to get it back. The witness declared that he held the lot for a time and refused to surrender its title at Wettach's request as he "wished to collect money on judgments that he held against a brother of Wettach." He told the court that he considered the matter a private affair between himself and Mr. Wettach.

Bennett admitted meeting David Bandler, a real estate agent, who purchased another lot belonging to Wettach at a sale and that an arrangement was made whereby he was to bid on one lot and Bandler on the other. Bennett said the lot he had bought was for the back tax of 1909; that the sale was in 1914, and that the deed was recorded in September, 1915.

Asked if he had ever sold property he had bought at a tax sale, the witness answered in the affirmative and that for some property for which he had paid $50 or $60 he had received $150. The hearing will be continued today.

GASOLINE EDICT TO STAND.

Garfield Will Not Revoke Restriction on Sunday Motoring.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The United States Fuel Administration announced today that the "gasolineless Sundays" would continue despite the belief expressed by officials in some parts of the country that the use of automobiles on Sundays might aid in the fight to end the epidemic of Spanish influenza.

Dr. Garfield made public a letter from Brigadier General Charles Richard, Acting Surgeon General, stating that in his opinion "the release of the restriction will have little, if any, influence on the spread of the disease." One of the requests for the lifting of the restriction came from Governor McCall of Massachusetts.

Figures also were made public to show the supplies of gasoline on hand. The grand total in the United States outside of California for the week ended Sept. 23, Dr. Garfield said, was 3,302,000 barrels of motor gasoline and 281,000 barrels of aviation gasoline. This is a decrease from a stock of about 11,000,000 barrels on April 1 and 8,000,000 barrels on Aug. 1.

It was stated also by Dr. Garfield that approximately 800,000 barrels, or ten shiploads, had been shipped as a result of the conservation program which could not otherwise have been obtained, and that in addition to this amount, actually put in transit, the gasoline stocks available for shipment overseas had increased from 150,000 to 200,000 barrels.

THREATENS TO REMOVE COMPANY HEADS

Attorney General Lewis Plans Action Against Officers of Commonwealth Finance Corporation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Action will be taken within a few days for the removal of Henry D. Tudor, Ormsby McHarg, Harry L. Burrage, Charles C. Dickson, and Charles W. Thomas, officers and Directors of the Commonwealth Finance Corporation of New York City, Attorney General Lewis announced tonight. The contemplated action was caused by an application for the removal of these officers by stockholders, who charged them with "wasting and misappropriating" the corporation's funds.

The Commonwealth Finance Corporation is engaged in the business of financing automobile dealers who sell cars on the partial payment plan. It is capitalized for $17,000,000.

Among the charges submitted to the Attorney General, it was alleged that Henry D. Tudor between March 31, 1917, and April 21, 1918, "unlawfully appropriated" $28,116 of the company's money, which he charged upon the books as salary as President of the corporation. The charge was also made that Tudor had used other funds for the payment of personal obligations and that McHarg was paid $3,500 in 1918, the sum being charged to the salary account of 1917.

Henry W. Tudor, President of the Commonwealth Finance Corporation, and Ormsby McHarg were both reported at their homes last night to be out of town. In March of this year, Leroy, Sargent & Co., dealers in investment securities at 111 Broadway, brought suit against the Commonwealth Finance Corporation to recover $1,000,000 damages alleged to have been caused by a conspiracy. Leroy, Sargent & Co. asserted that they had agreed to sell $10,000,000 of the Commonwealth preferred stock at par and had actually sold $4,300,000 of the stock in one-eighth of the time agreed upon. Leroy, Sargent & Co. asserted that the Commonwealth Finance Corporation sought to break off business relations without fulfilling its part of the agreement.

Ormsby McHarg was Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet and manager of Colonel Roosevelt's campaign in 1912. In 1916 he conducted the boom of General T. Coleman du Pont, who sought the Republican nomination for President.

I. H. Blanchard to Oversee Paper Saving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Thomas E. Donnelly, Director of the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Industries Board, announced tonight that Isaac H. Blanchard, President of the Isaac H. Blanchard Company, printer, of New York City, has been appointed by the War Industries Board to be Chief of the Paper Economy Section of its Pulp and Paper Division.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	99	99½
2s, coupons, 1930	99	99½
2s, Panama, '53, reg	98¾	99¼
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	99¼	99¾
2s, registered, 1946	89	..
1s coupon, 1946	89	..
2s, conversion, 1947	..	89
4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106¾	107¼
3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	92
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	92
5s, Fed Land Bank, '38	104¼	104¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99½	100	99¾
4½s June, 1959	99¼	100	99¾
4½s May, 1963	99½	100	99¾
4½s, Nov., 1957	99½	100	99¾
4½s, May, 1957	99¼	100	99¾
4½s, May, 1960-'80	93¾	94	93¾
4½s Mar., 1964	93¾	94	93¾
4½s Apr., 1966	93¾	94	93¾
4½s Mar., 1962	93¾	94	93¾
4½s Sep., 1960	93¾	94	93¾
4s May, 1960	88½	89½	89
4s Nov., 1958	88¾	89½	89
4s May, 1957	88½	89½	89
4s Nov., 1956	88¼	89¼	88¾
4s May, 1955	88¼	89¼	88¾
4s Nov., 1936	92	93	92
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¾
4s Nov. 1913	99½	..	99¾
4s, 1954-1961	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1924-1943	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1923-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1915-1920	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1913-1922	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1911-1931	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s 1930-1889	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s 1922-1929	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s 1919-1921	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s 1918	4.50	4.00	4.50
3s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
3s 1926-1850	4.70	4.55	4.70
3s 1918-1925	4.70	4.55	4.70

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Bid.	Ask.
4s 1924-1951	4.60	4.45
4s 1923-1923	4.60	4.45
4s 1915-1920	4.60	4.45
4s 1913-1922	4.60	4.45
4s 1911-1931	4.60	4.45
3½s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55
3½s 1930-1889	4.70	4.55
3½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.55
3½s 1919-1921	4.70	4.50
3½s 1918	4.50	4.00
3s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55
3s 1926-1850	4.70	4.55
3s 1918-1925	4.70	4.55

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Selling pressure in the final hour caused a general reaction in the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final prices showed fractional net losses in many issues, while those stocks, which during the greater part of the session were quoted substantially higher, closed practically unchanged, or at the best with a bare fraction to the good. The decline represented profit-taking on an extensive scale and embraced all the active issues.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Allis-Chalm.	28¾	28¾	28¾
140 Am Can	44¾	44¼	44¼
10 Am Car & F	85	85	85
20 Am H & Lu	17¾	17¾	30
10 Am Ice	35	35	35
80 Am Loco	66½	66	66
330 Am Sm & R	79¾	78¾	79
40 Am Sugar	111¼	111¼	111¼
100 Am Sum Tob	110¾	109¼	110¾
150 Am T & T	104¾	104¼	104¼
870 Anacon Cop	70¾	69¼	69½
10 A. T & S. F.	86¼	86¼	86½
140 A. G & W I.	108¼	108¼	108¼
1,610 Bald Loco	86¾	85½	86
10 Balt & Ohio	53¾	53¼	53¼
690 Bath Steel	75¼	74¼	74¾
340 Bklyn R. T.	43¼	42	42¾
60 Cal Pet	21¼	20¾	20¾
10 Canadian P.	168¾	168¾	168¾
400 Cent Leather	69¼	68¼	68½
1,490 C. M & St. P	48	46¾	46½
50 C. R I & P.	25¾	25½	25¼
210 Chile Cop	19¾	18¾	18¾
40 Chino Cop	40¼	40¼	40¼
130 Col Gas	37¾	37	37
20 Col Fuel	43¼	43¼	43¼
80 Consol Gas	100¾	99¾	100¾
430 Corn Prod	43¾	43¾	43¾
920 Cruc Steel	60	58¾	59¼
170 Cuba C Sug	30¼	30	30
170 Distill Sec	50¾	49¾	50
130 Erie	15¾	15¼	15¾
10 Gen Motors	124¼	124½	124¼
100 Goodrich Co	51¾	51¾	51¾
100 Gt Nor Ore	30¾	30	30
180 Inspr Cop	55¾	55	55
780 Int Mer Mar	29¼	28¾	28¾
5,790 Int M M pf	112¾	110¾	111
10 Int Paper	35¾	35¾	35¾
10 Int Cons	7¾	7¾	7¾
35 Elkhorn	29	29	29
25 Do pf	44	44	44
89 Fa Y P	74½	74½	72½
1,145 Un Rys	20¾	20	20
20 W B A	29¾	29¾	29¾
4,700 †A-Br Col M	43	40	41
1,250 †Am Mines	85	84	85
300 Ariz Bing'n Cop Co	54	54	54
1,000 †† Atlanta	3¾	3¼	3½
2,300 †Beaver Hill	1¾	¾	¾
20,000 †Bos & Mon	44	41	44
26,000 Butte Det'c	5	4	4
2,200 †‡Caledonia	49	47	48
2,000 †Cal & Jer	¾	½	½
200 Canada Cop	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500 †‡Can Silver	45	43	44
1,000 †Cashboy	3½	3¼	3½
1,000 †C M & M	1¾	1¾	1¾
500 Con Ariz S	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Con Cop Mo	5	5	5
200 †Con-Home	¾	¾	¾
600 †Cresson Con	4½	4½	4½
800 †Denbigh M	½	½	½
1,000 D-Ariz Cop (a pros)	⅞	⅞	1
1,100 †E M Loa	1¼	1¼	1¼
800 †Gibson Cop	2¼	2	2¼
800 †Gold Con	22	20	21
500 †Gt Bend	2½	2½	2½
100 †Ha'n G M (a pros)	65	65	65
520 Hecla Min'g	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500 †Jim Butl'r	50	48	49
2,000 Kerr Lake	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
1,000 †La Rose	6	5¾	5¾
1,000 †Mason Val	4	4	4
500 †Mother Lo	84	83	84
500 †Mutual M & Less pf	2	1⅞	2
5,000 †‡Nat Z & L	15	14	14
5,000 Nixon Nev	35	31	31
800 Ohio Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,300 †Onon Mines	3	2¾	2¾
600 †Pac Tung	⅞	⅞	⅞
300 †Ray H M	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500 †Rom Mines	34	33	34
1,100 Seneca Cop	12¾	12	12
3,500 †Sil Can M	74	71	73
600 †Sil Fl	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,100 Sil Ke of Ar	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,100 Stand Sil-Ld	¾	¾	¾
300 Ton Exten	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000 †‡Troy-Ariz	10	10	10
1,000 †Tuscarora	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000 †‡U S L & Z	13	13	13
2,000 †‡W M & M	12	11	12
500 †Wash G Q	77	76	77
1,500 †W R Cons	97	96	96
3,500 †‡W U Ext. (a pros.)	18	15	18

Bonds.

$1,000 $Arm'r & Co 6s, 1919	99¾	99¾	99¾
15,000 ‡ Do 1922	97¼	97¼	97¼
20,000 ‡ Do 1923	98	98	98
26,000 †Beth S 7½, 1923	100	100	100
35,000 ‡Can Gov 8s	97½	97¾	97¾
5,000 †Chi Rur deb 7s, w I	102	102	102
$5,000 U S Smelter 6s	95	95	95
1,000 Ven Oil 7s	91	91	91

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
140 Am Ship	137	136	136
25 Armour pf	97¾	97¼	97¾
50 Booth Fish	26¼	26	26
34 Cudahy	117	116¾	116¾
295 Com Edison	105	104	105
25 Hart S & M	57½	57½	57½
25 Hartman	46	46	46
50 Ill Brick	45	45	45
227 Midwest	21¼	21¼	21¼
118 Do pf	41	41	41
280 People's Gas	54¾	53½	54
235 Sears, Roeb	152	148	151
150 Stew Warn	63¾	63	63
887 Swift	113	112¾	112¾
770 Un Carbide	56½	56	56¼
25 Wilson	55	55	55

Bonds.

$7000 Armour 4½s	83¼	83¼	83¼
5,000 Swift 1st 5s	91¼	91	91¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
12 Am Rys pf	58	58	58
14 Cambria I	38	38	38
10 Cramps	77¾	77¾	77¾
85 Elec Storage	54	53½	53¾
250 Key Tel	7	7	7
1,885 Gen Asphalt	37	35½	35
703 Do pf	72½	68	70
200 Lake Sup	17¾	17¾	17¾
154 Lehigh Nav	68¾	68	68
8 NorthPaRR	50	50	50
50 North Cent	70	70	70
361 Pa R R	44	43¾	44
260 Pa bank w	77	75	75½
643 Phila Elec	24½	24½	24½
7 Phila Trac	67	67	67
210 Phila Co	30	27¾	30
8 Do 6% pf	33	33	33
140 P R T	27	26¼	27
30 Reading	89¾	89¾	89¾
400 Tono Min	2¾	2¾	2¾
169 Un Gas Imp	63¼	62½	63¼
140 Un Trac	37½	37½	37½
870 U S Steel	109¾	108½	108½

Bonds.

$1,000 PhilaCoal6s	76	76	76
7,000 PhilaElist5s	91	90¾	90¾
9,000 UnRyInv5s	56	56	56

*Prices include interest.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
4 Con Coal	85¾	85¾	85½
110 Cosden	6	6	6
105 Con Power	103¼	102½	103¼
75 Davidson Ch	37	37	37

Bonds.

$16,000 Con Power 6% notes	95	95	95

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Am Zinc	15½	15¼	15½
26 Alloues	49¾	49¾	49¾
510 Ariz Com'l	15	15	15¼
300 Arnold	20	20	20
500 Bingham	10	10	10
60 Cal & Ariz	67¼	67¼	67½
8 Cal & Hec	460	460	460
100 Chino	40¼	40¼	40¼
190 Cop Range	47	46¾	46¾
550 East Butte	10¼	10¼	10¼
25 Hancock	5¼	5¼	5½
10 Island Creek	55	55	55
5 Mohawk	55¼	55¼	55¼
17 New Idria	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Nipissing	8½	8¼	8¼
180 Old Dom'n	39	39	39
100 Osceola	72	72	72
52 Pond Creek	16½	16½	16½
5 Quincy	65	65	65
285 Seneca	12¼	12	12
20

COL. HIRSCH ACCUSED WITH ROSENWASSERS

Regular Army Officer Since 1891 Arraigned with 14 Others in Conspiracy Case.

$10,000 BAIL FOR PRINCIPALS

Six Sub-Contractors Arrested, Charged with Stealing Goods Meant for Army Uniforms.

Fifteen American citizens, among them two officers of the United States Army, were arraigned before Judge Chatfield in the Federal District Court in Brooklyn yesterday on indictments charging conspiracy to defraud the Government by manufacturing and passing defective garments intended for American soldiers in France. The two army officers were Colonel Harry J. Hirsch, a West Pointer of the class of 1891, and Lieutenant Samuel Grass, commissioned a few months ago from civil life. Among the civilians arraigned were Leo and Morris Rosenwasser of Rosenwasser Brothers, Inc., a concern which has Government contracts valued at nearly $9,000,000.

The other eleven persons were minor Government inspectors and employes of the Rosenwassers. The indictment charges that the Rosenwassers, Colonel Hirsch, Lieutenant Grass, and the other persons named entered into an "unlawful conspiracy to defraud the United States," and charges that in carrying out the conspiracy the Rosenwassers delivered to the Quartermaster Department of the army, of which both Colonel Hirsch and Lieutenant Grass are officers, defective coats, puttees, and shoes. The Rosenwasser concern is one of the largest supply producers in the United States, and its output was passed upon, among others, by Colonel Hirsch and Lieutenant Grass.

Colonel Hirsch was arrested in the Army Building yesterday morning by Department of Justice agents and immediately taken to Brooklyn for arraignment before Judge Chatfield. Colonel Hirsch, who is 51 years old, and an officer with a Regular Army service of more than thirty years, issued no statement of any kind. He was born in Pennsylvania and entered West Point in 1887. At different times he has served in half of the infantry regiments of the old army and was detailed to the Quartermaster Corps in April, 1914.

The defendants all pleaded not guilty. The Rosenwassers were released under $10,000 bail each, the Government Inspectors under $5,000 each, the employes of the accused firm under $2,000, Lieutenant Grass under $5,000, and Colonel Hirsch under $100, the Colonel being released in this nominal sum following his pledged word to appear whenever the Government wants him.

It was said yesterday that Frank Creedon, one of the Government agents who worked up the case against the defendants, had been threatened with death because of his activities. Department Justice officials take the threat seriously, and said that the letter written to Creedon was undoubtedly the work of a crank.

"The charge against my firm," said Morris Rosenwasser, President of the defendant concern, grows out of circumstances following the induction into service of a number of our employes. Lieutenant Grass refused to certify them as engaged in an essential industry, and so they started the talk which led up to the investigation."

Mr. Rosenwasser said he had written on Oct. 1 to the foreman of the Grand Jury which returned the indictments asking permission to appear before that body. He said he waived immunity, but that his request had been ignored.

Department of Justice agents arrested six Brooklyn subcontractors yesterday and charged them with conspiracy to defraud the Government by purloining material supplied to them by the War Department for conversion into uniforms and other apparel for soldiers. The men arrested are John Shinkin of 481 Hegeman Avenue, Benjamin Weintraub of 494 Warwick Street, Samuel Gourtow of 494 Warwick Street, Samuel Vickar of 354 Williams Avenue, Isadore Pomrantz of 356 Georgia Avenue, and Jacob Schultrin of 356 East Fifty-third Street. The men were held in $5,000 bail each for further examination.

The first Government witness called yesterday in the trial of employes of C. Kenyon & Co., the raincoat manufacturers who are charged with supplying defective raincoats to the army, was Lieutenant Oscar H. Hulbert of the Quartermaster Corps. Lieutenant Hulbert testified that he had found more than 8,000 defective garments. In one lot he said that 55 per cent. of the garments were defective.

The Kenyon case will be resumed at 10 o'clock on Monday.

THREAT TO KILL WITNESS.

Government Inspector Held Up with Pistol Going to Rosenwasser Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. — Attorney General Gregory tonight made public a copy of a Black Hand letter threatening the life of Frank Creedon, a Federal Inspector, if he attempts to testify against the firm of Rosenwasser Brothers. The letter appears to have been written in New York on Sunday and reads:

New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1918.
Department of Justice, New York, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: Your attention is called to one United States Inspector, Mr. Frank Creedon, who is about to appear as a witness against the firm of Rosenwasser Broth. s.

Mr. Creedon is under close watch by members of our organization, and his life is in our hands.

You are invited by this organization to inform Mr. Creedon as to this situation. If he attempts to attend the trial of the brothers mentioned above, you can look forward to finding his dead body.

Our last warning.

THE BLACK FOUR (4).

It was disclosed at the Department of Justice that a representative of the department had testified in the course of the inquiry into the charges against Rosenwasser Brothers that he was met when on his way to the factory of the company by a man, to him unknown, who threatened him if he prosecuted his investigations further. It is alleged that the man finally drew a revolver and brandished it in the face of the Government official and told him he would "get some of that" if he did not do as told.

DRY GOODS SALES HEAVY.

Wholesale Distribution Is Ahead of That of a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is running well ahead of the heavy shipments of the same week in 1917. The volume of road sales for immediate and Spring delivery is in excess of the corresponding week of last year. A smaller number of customers was in the market. Collections continue excellent."

TO TEND QUENTIN'S GRAVE.

French Society's Offer Gratefully Accepted by the Roosevelts.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Mme. Paul Deschanel, wife of the President of the Chamber of Deputies, has received a letter from former President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt accepting the offer of the Société L'Idée Francaise to care for Quentin's grave and keep it covered with flowers till the body is taken to America. They write:

"Mrs. Roosevelt and I are profoundly touched by your thoughtful kindness. We accept gladly the generous offer concerning the grave of our son. We are happy that he fought by the side of the glorious soldiers of France in this great and terrible war."

WANT WILSON TO MEDIATE.

Chinese Paper Suggests That He Settle Differences in That Country.

PEKING, Oct. 2, (Associated Press.)—The suggestion that President Wilson be invited to mediate between North and South China is made by a Peking newspaper, "America having invited China to follow its example in aligning against the Central Powers."

Eight Peking newspapers were suppressed yesterday, and the operations of a news agency were suspended for publishing reports concerning new Japanese loans.

KING ALFONSO IS BETTER.

Inflammation from Influenza Attack Is Subsiding.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—Concerning the condition of King Alfonso, who is suffering from Spanish influenza, the following bulletin was published today in the Official Journal:

"The inflammation of the pharynx has been notably ameliorated. A generalized scarlatinous eruption is manifested with a normal temperature of 99.3 at day and 100 at night."

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.—9:30 A. M.—Naturalization.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Court opens in Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.—10:30 A. M.

U. S. C. Cronauer (2) (Same<A. Elliotti. Same<F. Accardi.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10.30 A.M.—Ex-parte Business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10.30 A. M.—Will for Probate, Richard Shea.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10:00 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Matter of Waldman—James E. Landy, Umpire, N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co. vs. Buckingham—John H. Regan. Reimer v. Braender Building and Construction Co.—Michael J. Egan.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty J.—Cortland Sav. Bank v. Loretta Corp.—John H. Farrell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—N. Y. Life Insurance Co.<City Boroughs Realty Co.—Patrick A. Gaynor. Julius Zweig<Maud Brevoort Barcalo—James E. Landy. William H. Meller<Hilda London, et al—Timothy Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank<Ellen Timoney—John L. O'Brien.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

J. Romaine Brown, plain., v. A. E. R. Realty Co., Inc., et al., defts.—Motions denied.

George Bullock, aplt., v. James Cooley, respt.—Motion granted, with costs.

Mary Cahill, respt., v. Otto Wissner, aplt.—Motion denied, without costs.

Girolamo Cordo, plain., v. Retina Cordo, deft.—Motion granted.

Katherine Flood, aplt., v. Regina Crescent, respt.—Motion granted, with costs.

James Klein, respt., v. Mitchell Rosenzweig et al., aplts.—Motion denied, with costs.

Grant Kunze et al., respts., v. Mitchell Rosenzweig et al., aplts.—Motion denied.

Adolph Doscher, respt., v. Mitchell Rosenzweig et al., aplts.—Motion denied.

Anthony Gettins and another, aplts. and respts., v. Catherine Boyle and Mary Ann Malcolm, respts. and aplts.—Motion for reargument granted.

J. Albert Gausman, respt., v. Paul Lindner, aplt.—Motion denied without costs.

Village of Hempstead, respt., v. Philip Maier, aplt.—Motion for reargument granted.

Henry Steers Sand and Gravel Co., respt., v. Village of Long Beach et al., defts.

Philip Sugerman et al., copartners, &c., aplts., v. Cullen Contracting Co., Inc., respt., v. same.—Motions denied without costs.

In the matter of the last will and testament of John Englebirt, &c., dec'd; Louis Warren, aplt.—Motion granted without costs.

In the matter of Joseph Fried, attorney.—Matter referred to Garret J. Garretson.

In the matter of Hugh F. Kenna, attorney.—Matter referred to William C. Dickey.

In the matter of William Mehl, attorney.—Application to revoke order admitting respt. to bar granted.

In the matter of settlement of proceedings of Charles H. Enos as administrator of J. Roland Enos, dec'd.—Motion denied.

Leonard Knoblock, respt., v. Edward F. Stringer and another, aplts.—Motion denied.

Frank Nardone, respt., v. F. C. Austin Drainage Excavator Co., aplt.—Reargument ordered.

People's Trust Co., &c., respt., v. Elizabeth Johnson et al., defts.; Jas. Taylor, purchaser, aplt.—Motion granted without costs.

People of New York, plffs., v. Patrick Cooney et al., defts.—Motion granted.

George E. Still, respt., v. Harriet Still, aplt.—Motion denied.

Mortimer Weinberg, aplt., v. John Mallon et al., respts.—Motion denied.

James Corcoran, respt., v. N. Y. Central R. Road Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Angelo De Kurtis, infant, by Thos. De Kurtis, aplt., v. Stanley Vescheck, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Boris Hindin, respt., v. Press Publishing Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Re application of the City of N. Y. relative to acquiring title, &c., public part, &c., Borough of Queens, &c.—Order modified, with costs.

Re Lillian Leavitt, as executrix, &c., of J. B. Friedlander, deceased.—Case referred to Jonah Owens, as referee.

Re proving the last will and testament of Margaret McQuade, deceased.—Decree of Richmond County Surrogate's Court modified, without costs.

Re probate of the last will and testament of George Neil, deceased.—Decree of Westchester County Surrogate's Court modified, without costs.

Re petition of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., as executor, &c., of Hazeldine Hamilton, deceased.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed.

Re settlement of the accounts of William Wood, as administrator, &c., of Theodore Bayles, deceased, Blance Freeman, aplt.—Claim of aplt. remitted to Surrogate's Court, Westchester County, for new trial.

People of New York, respt., v. Alfredo Caruso, aplt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial granted.

People of New York, respts., v. Edward Cunneen, aplt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

People of New York, respts., v. Solomon Montiake, &c., aplt., and Max Rosenfeld, deft.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial granted.

People of New York, respts., v. Henry Schlemmer, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People, &c., ex rel., Jas. Murray, relator, v. Maurice Connolly, President of Borough of Queens, & ano., respts.—Writ sustained, with $50 costs and disbursements.

People, &c., ex rel., Florence O'Sullivan, relator, v. Arthur Woods as Police Commissioner, respt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

Eighth Avenue Realty Co., Inc., aplt., v. the Firth Carpet Co., respt.—Findings and judgment amended, without costs.

Long Worms, respt., v. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Eugene Zaias, respt., v. George C. Heimerdinger Co., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with costs.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Chambers—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants.

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—Will buy for cash Salt's B5 or B160 in black, taupe, and nutria; quantity no object. S. Naitove & Co., phone Spring 6103.

BEAVER Wanted.—Salts, nutria B160, Rashkind & Soloff, 244 Fifth Av.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—Black and taupe. Phone Chelsea 9754.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard 611, color 855; pay cash. Farragut 2016.

DRESSES Wanted.—Suits, coats; jobs; for cash. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

EVORA Wanted in all shades; also navy and black velour. Scheel & Meyer, 105 Madison Av. Madison Square 2967.

FLANNELETS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity for cash; thirty-six (36) inches, white and striped. Georgia Textile Mills, Inc., 385 Broadway. Tel. Franklin 3565.

KHAKI Wanted.—Open for 30-ounce khaki coating; also H. L. Curry quality 153-36-inch khaki coating. L. Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

KAKARA Wanted.—Open for Salts, black kakara lamb. L. Rosenheim, 119 West 24th.

LININGS Wanted. — Fancy flowered cotton, for cash, cheap. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

MATLAM Wanted.—Hurd & Harrison; any quantity for cash. Chelsea 9933.

PAJAMAS Wanted.—500 dozen men's domet flannelette. A. I. Namm, 432 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy for cash Whitman's 90 and 9610 poplin. Phone Stuyvesant 2217.

SERGE Wanted.—Whitman's 1210, navy; quantity no object. S. Rosenman, 18 West 21st.

SERGE Wanted.—11433 brown; exchange for plum and green. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

SOUTACHE and SILVERTONE Wanted. — All shades. Madison Square 6205.

SILKS, PRINTED SATINS Wanted. — All colors; quantity; must be cheap; bring samples. 134 West 57th St., tenth floor.

SILKS Wanted.—Taffetas, Peau-de-Cygnes; odd shades; any quantity; cash. Klein, 28 East 28th St.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonard or Arthur Joel's, burgundy, pekin, brown, taupe; net cash. Chelsea 9613.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 438; also Joel's or similar. Farragut 6174.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Franz Mers 6561; Holden-Leonard 702; all colors. Fgt. 2616.

POM POM Wanted.—American 0816; all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 2616.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Black and navy; quantity; cash. Farr. 5759.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Twill back; brown, navy, black; cash. Call Madison Square 2873.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—24-inch twill back; open for quantity of navy. Casper Davis & Son, 33 West 34th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Botany, Clark & Dana, F. & H. navy, brown, pekin, reindeer, beaver. Elnhorn, 112 Madison Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—0860, or similar; all shades. Madison Square 2698.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Black and all shades, at a price. Madison Square 2715.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHEVIOTS, three-quarters, navy; Salt's Kara lamb, beaver, 27 and 56 inch. Farr. 2980.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Cheney's black and taupe; immediate delivery. 3314 Madison Square.

COATS.—100; greatest values ever offered; handsome velours, burellas, broadcloths, kerseys, plush and fur trimmed. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATINGS.—¾ McCannis 010; Newhouse 114; assorted colors; also American and other makes, light and heavy weight, at a sacrifice price. Madison Square 3178.

COATS.—Children's, juniors', ladies', to close out, reasonable. Edelson & Hand, 16-18 West 22d St.

COATS, Broadcloth, Velour.—Finest models; will sell cheap. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

COATS, velour plush, $10.50 to $50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Silvertone for today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS.—Lawrence & Co. Pacific foulards and Watteau taffetas; also black and flowered sateens; large quantities for jobbers and manufacturers; below market. The Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Newest jersey velveteens, serges; immediate delivery; specials, French serge, $6.90; jersey, $10.75, $13.75. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Special offering in snappy styled serge dresses at $4.75 up. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job in serge, satin, wool jersey, velveteen Georgettes, and striped taffetas. Premier Cost, 12 West 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—150 satin and serge; close out. Jacob Reiss, 147 West 22d.

DUVET DE LAINES, F. & H., and Botany; also velours. Farragut 5759.

LYONS VELVET, black, for sale. Phone Greeley 5242.

MATERIALS.—Odd pieces various materials. I. & L. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

POM POM.—12075, several pieces. Call Farragut 602, Frank & Frank.

POPLINS.—Serges, velours, oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 3926.

POPLIN.—777 and 767; will sell cheap for cash. B. Heller & Co., 28 West 27th St.

RATINE.—We have for immediate delivery silk and cotton mixed ratines in all late shades. S. Naitove & Co., 215 Greene St. Spring 6103.

SEALINE SKINS and Flannel Interlining.—For sale, 100 dz. select sealine skins; also 10,000 yds. flannel interlining. Phone Farragut 2541.

SILVERTONES.—We have 8 pieces of taupe silvertone. Madison Square 1520.

STOLES.—All kinds; plush and Karami; lowest prices; best values; immediate delivery. R. Simon & Co., 22-24 West 26th.

SILVERTEENS.—864 Julliards, all colors, 36-inch. Chelsea 8565.

VELVETEENS.—24 and 27 inches, twill back; all colors. Madison Square 3313.

VELVETEENS.—Boyd's 1327, 27-inch wide, all colors. Madison Square 7745.

WORSTED JERSEY COATS AND SUITS, assorted styles and materials; desire to assortings; to close out; high-class merchandise at low prices. Smart Set Specialty Co., 130 Bleecker St. Spring 8690.

Allied Industries.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES and stands. 75 style 31-15 in plant; inspected and approved by U. S. Government; suitable for manufacturer of clothing, cloaks, and other medium weight goods; will also sublease loft; splendid opportunity for contractors in need of additional facilities. L 47 Times.

Help Wanted.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for lace factory; applicant must have first-class references. Apply to A 95 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday.....6 per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Heavy Glassware Sold Up.

Packers' glassware, containers, heavy glass jars, and heavy tumblers are difficult to obtain for immediate delivery, according to reports from the trade in this city. Mills are booked up for several months ahead, in some cases as much as eight months, and supplies in the hands of jobbers are very limited. In many wholesale distributing quarters only from time to time have they anything on hand. As a rule, the goods are disposed of almost as soon as they arrive from the mills. Production in this as in practically all other industries has been hindered by the labor situation, and the operation of the extended draft is expected further to impede output.

Fancy Stockings for Women.

There is reported to have been quite a demand in both wholesale and retail circles this Fall for more or less fancy stockings for women. Ribbed hosiery is wanted a great deal, and ribs of varying widths are liked. Black is sought far in excess of any other color, with the possible single exception of navy blue. In both these hues a white or some other bright-colored clock on either side of the stocking is popular, and frequently a more extensive design in silk embroidery is called for. Plain weaves in solid colors, with no decorations whatever, are not being neglected, however, and all sorts of prices are being paid for the desired merchandise.

Dealings in Ribbons.

Medium and narrow weaves seem to be claiming attention for the time being in the local market for ribbons. The wider goods are still taken, but usually only in small lots. As a matter of fact, neither wide nor narrow ribbons are being bought in any great quantities these days, but ordering seems to be a little more frequent than ordinarily, thus making up to a certain extent for the small size of the individual orders. During the last couple of weeks there have been further price advances of from 5 to 10 per cent. But where the desired merchandise is found price seems usually to be rather a secondary consideration. Mill production is still very much curtailed, and there is said to be a possibility of further reduction in the future.

Bids for Canteen Felt.

Seven proposals for furnishing standard Government canteen felt, sixty inches wide, were received and opened yesterday in the local office of the Quartermaster's Department of the army. A total of 208,250 yards was offered, at prices ranging from $1.20 to $1.32 a yard. There were two bids naming the low price for a total of 21,250 yards of the desired felt, one offering of 14,000 yards at $1.24, and three proposals at $1.30 offering a total of 143,000 yards. The high bid of $1.32 involved 50,000 yards for November and December delivery.

Most Furs Are Dyed Here.

THE TIMES has received from the Fur Dressers' and Fur Dyers' Association a letter calling attention to the assertion recently made that all furs in the United States are now dyed in St. Louis. This, the letter says, is entirely wrong, as 95 per cent. of them are dyed in this city and the immediate vicinity by members of the association. It is thought possible that the statement in question had reference to the dressing, dyeing, and machining of sealskins at St. Louis, the facilities for which are made use of by the Government, preliminary to disposing of its Alaskan skins at public auction there.

Few Coat and Suit Jobs.

"Jobs in Fall coats and suits for women should be very few and far between this year," said one of the large manufacturers in this industry yesterday. "Manufacturers have all been very careful in cutting their materials this season not only because of the Government's urgent request for the conservation of fabrics, but also because of their own interest in the matter. Another factor which tends to eliminate jobs this Fall is the earliness of the original buying season. That has been and still is plenty of time to get rid at fair prices of what few 'misses' there may have been in the way of canceled orders or returned goods. And this year there have been fewer returns and cancellations than ever before."

Satin Antique Favored.

Satin antique and satin antique combined with velvet make up the materials most popular with some of the manufacturers of the better grades of women's hats, now that beaver has been so widely taken up by those who cater to the medium and cheaper trade. Fur and velvet are also combined by makers of the more expensive chapeaux, particularly squirrel, Hudson seal, mole, and nutria in shades matching or contrasting with the colors of the velvet. One well-known wholesale house has put on the market a novel model in a Chinese effect. It is a large shape with a bandeau that raises the hat from the head of the wearer, and is made of panne velvet ornamented with stitching and having a silk tassel at the top of the crown.

Gray Goods Inquiries Fruitless.

If the number of sales had anything like corresponded with the number of inquiries made for merchandise in the local gray goods market yesterday, a very good business would have been done. As it was, however, actual sales were few and far between. Neither first nor second hands are very anxious to trade at current figures, and very little selling is being done unless the goods are odds and ends or of a "distress" nature. Very few come under the latter head, and those that do are mostly in second hands. About the only willing sellers are makers of fine-yarn goods, some of whom are still offering slight reductions from the high Government levels for these cloths in order to stimulate trading.

Dress Goods Salesmen Do Well.

Jobbers' salesmen now on the road are turning in large orders for dress goods, both for late Fall and Spring delivery. Assortments in most lines at the moment are large, all-worsted over-plaids in French serge weaves with vigoureux backgrounds. These goods are 48 inches wide and are now wholesaling at $2.98 yard. They are said to be selling better than they did three years ago at $1.10. Not only are the sales larger in money, but the aggregate yardage disposed of is also greater. French serges also are wanted for Spring and late Fall, while for the latter delivery there is an active call for all-wool velours. Silk and wool poplins promise to be very good for Spring, and, due to their scarcity in first hands, further rises in the cotton poplins are looked for higher and hard to get before very long.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

A Large Proportion of the Changes Were in Foodstuffs.

Foodstuffs again supplied a large proportion of the changes in wholesale commodities prices this week, as reflected by Dun's list. Of the 58 general fluctuations recorded, 37 were upward. In this respect, as well as in the total number of revisions, the list of the current week exceeded last week's. Strength in most of the dairy products and a general decline in the major provisions were again features.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Apples, com., bbl.	$2.00	$2.00	$2.50
Beans, m., c., 100 lbs.	11.50	11.50	14.25
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.61	.61½	.45½
Butter, S.D., c. to f., lb.	.46	.46	.39
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00	1.00	4.00
Cheese, w.m., spl., lb.	.32	.29½	.28½
Cod fish, G'ges, 100 lbs.	11.00	11.00	9.00
Coffee, No. 7, Rio, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.08½
Coffee, San., No. 4, lb.	.13¼	.13¼	.09¾
Eggs, nearby, f., doz.	.68	.66	.58
Eggs, West., 1sts., doz.	.52	.49	.39
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	†10.75	†10.75	...
Onions, bag	1.00	1.25	2.50
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	11.25	11.50	11.50
Potatoes, bbl.	4.75	4.50	4.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10	.10	.08¾
Sugar, fine gr., 100 lbs	*9.00	*9.00	8.35
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.31½	.31	.26
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.45	.45	.40
Bacon, 14@s down, lb.	.29½	.29½	.28¾
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	10.00	10.00	7.20
Hams, big., in tes., lb.	.31	.30	.25½
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	19.00	19.95	18.45
Lard, Mid. W., 100 lbs.	26.85	26.80	24.02
Pork, mess, bbl.	45.00	44.00	46.50
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	9.00	10.00	9.10
Barley, malt., bu.	1.15	1.15	1.51
Corn, No. 3 yel., bu.	1.58½	1.74½	1.27
Hay, pr. Tim., 100 lbs.	2.10	1.70	1.30
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.	.83	.83	.68½
Rye, No. 2, bu.	1.74	1.72	1.96
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.36½	*2.38½	*2.27
Aluminum, pig, lb.	.33	.33	.33
Copper, electro., lb.	*.26	*.26	.23½
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton.	*38.85	*34.40	33.75
Lead, lb.	.06	.06	.06
Spelter, lb.	.096	.095	.06¾
Steel billets, Bess., ton	*47.50	*47.50	...
Tin, lb.	.82½	.81	.60¾
Brown sheet...st'd., yd.	.20½	.20½	.15½
Cloths, pr., 64x80 yd.	.15½	.15½	.09¾
Hides, pack., No. 1, lb.	*.30	*.30	.33½
Hides, cows, hvy., nat., lb.	*.28	*.28	.27
Leath., hlocks, sc., lb.	*.38	*.38	...
Leath., un. bks., tr., lb	*.73	*.73	.60
Rubber, up-riv., fine, lb.	*.68	*.68	.65¾
Silk, China, st. fil. 1st., lb	7.75	7.75	6.55

*Government basis. †Government maximums.

Notwithstanding the fact that the general list showed a liberal excess of advances over declines, the score in the foodstuffs this week was twelve to nine in favor of the latter. The best butter showed a slight reaction from last week's high prices. The middle grade listed did not change, but the best renovated butter went up. Cheese was higher generally. Fancy nearby eggs went up 2 cents a dozen during the week, while first Westerns advanced 3 cents. Compared with the corresponding 1917 prices the fancy eggs show the smaller advance of 13 cents.

At Chicago there was a repetition of last week's situation in the major provisions. Live beef did not change, but live hogs and sheep mess pork, Middle Western lard and short ribs all declined. Both bacon and hams were higher at this city, but no change in flour prices was recorded here. A decline in cleaned currents supplied the only change in the lists for fresh and dried fruits. Of the vegetables lower prices were quoted on Scotch peas, choice red kidney beans, rutabagas turnips, and onions. The last-named are now away under the price that was paid for them last year at this time. Potatoes were the only vegetables to advance. They went up 25 cents a barrel.

Sugar and spices continued unchanged. There was a further drop in No. 7 Rio coffee and a rise in fair Formosa tea. Corn and oats, two lower this week, and other items in the grain list—notably rye, prime timothy hay and long rye straw—advanced. New York State hops showed a decline.

Neither hides nor leathers showed a revision one way or the other this week. The metals changes were more numerous than has been the case recently. All of them were advances. Four of them were shown by various grades of pig iron, spelter, and tin supplying the remainder. The lumber market produced higher prices on red gum, poplar, white ash, chestnut, cypress, and basswood. No. 1 common mahogany was cheaper.

The combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils produced thirteen changes, of which all but three were advances. The features were the further rises in the fine chemicals, under the influence of war needs, and in menthol. The naval stores showed advances in resin and turpentine. Tallow advanced.

Pending the announcement of new cotton goods prices from Washington, which will not come out for some time, business in this end of the textile markets is lagging badly. The burlaps continued weak and sluggish as the result of a limited demand, and lower prices were quoted during the week on both light and heavy goods. Important trade factors confess themselves puzzled as to when buying will pick up materially.

CHECK DYE WOOD IMPORTS.

War Board Cancels All Outstanding Licenses for Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A new ruling by the War Trade Board restricts the importation into the United States of dyewoods and vegetable dye extracts to shipments made after Oct. 10. All outstanding licenses for the importation of dyewoods and vegetable dye extracts, except licenses for the shipment of the following specified articles, including extracts and compounds thereof, are restricted:

Annatto, roucou, rocoa, orleans, cudbear, archil, litmus, madder, safflower, saffron, sumac, cochineal, indigo, natural or synthetic, have been revoked as to ocean shipment after Oct. 10, 1918.

Hereafter, no license will be issued for the importation of dyewoods or vegetable dye extracts, except to cover: Shipments of the excepted articles enumerated in the preceding paragraphs, shipments from Mexico or Canada by other than ocean transportation, shipments from Europe or Mediterranean Africa when coming as a return cargo from convenient ports where loading can be done without delay, and shipments during 1919 of the following commodities in these amounts:

Logwood, 22,500 tons; fustic, 1,250 tons; gambier, 400 tons; cutch (used exclusively for dyeing, not to include mangrove bark extract), 1,250 tons; nut galls, 750 tons; mangrove bark extract, from West Indian and South American countries only, not to exceed 375 tons; all other dyewoods in crude state, 500 tons; extracts and decoctions for dyeing or tanning not otherwise provided for, from Central and South America, 450 tons.

Coal Men Charge Discrimination.

"Increasing complaint is voiced in local retail circles that this market is being discriminated against in the shipment of anthracite domestic sizes," Saward's Weekly will say today. "While it would be well to wait until statistical evidence is available before attaching too much weight to these rumors, it is a fact that the movement of hard coal through the local loading ports was off considerably last month as compared with August. The figures were: August, 32,417 cars; September, 28,119 cars. This is a loss of 4,298 cars, but in order to make a fair comparison allowance must be made for the fact that September was a thirty-day month, with five Sundays and no legal holidays, to say nothing of registration day and various religious holidays, all of which interfered more or less with local distribution."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—S. Schleisner; S. Schleisner, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. F. Brett, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Stanbrow, rugs, carpets, curtains; 48 Leonard St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss P. Brinton, women's coats, suits; Miss E. Dean, waists; 2 West 37th.

CHICAGO—Liebman, Levi & Mann; J. H. Levi, overcoatings, imperials.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss Dunlap, coats, suits; Mrs. O'Connell, coats; 40 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, embroideries; C. Oppenheim, jewelry; C. Eliassen, silverware. 115 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—The L. Meyers Co.; Miss L. Meyers, millinery; Grand.

DALLAS — Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. F. Smith, ready-to-wear; 396 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; L. Miller, shoes; 230 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. G. Shefield, coats; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; H. E. Stickel, carpets, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard St.

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—Hosch Bros. Co.; L. W. Hosch, dry goods, notions; McAlpin.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—Atterson Dept. Store; C. F. Wood, women's capes, junior suits; Room 610, 1,170 Broadway.

HICKORY, N. C.—Babcock & Davidson; A. L. Davidon, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; E. Casey, representing; 377 Broadway.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; C. S. Cason, mdse. mgr., cloaks, suits, waists, toys, hosiery; 1,133 Broadway.

MONTREAL, Can.—Peck & Co.; W. D. Miller, stationery; Breslin.

NEW ORLEANS—M. Isaacs & Co.; A. A. Forter, carpets, draperies; 1,150 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; G. A. Barnum, merchandise manager; 15 East 26th St.

NEW ORLEANS—Krauss Co. Ltd.; I. Bodack, fancy goods, notions, laces; M. Krauss, piece goods; 43 Leonard St.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—S. Snyder, waists; Room 500, 1,170 Broadway.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; B. Young, hosiery; 377 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—S. Kramer & Co.; S. Kramer, carpets, linoleums; Brostell.

PHILADELPHIA—Leslie-Warren D G Co.; H. R. Farrell, dress goods, woolens; Holland House.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss M. McShane, notions; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; S. Finkelhor, mdse. mgr., basement; 364 5th Av.; McAlpin.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Weler & Frank; H. Z. Campton, clothing; 212 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; D. A. Williams, ribbons; fancy goods; 332 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Forman & Co.; Miss Major, negligees; 225 5th Av.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; A. B. Koch, mdse. mgr.; 225 5th Av.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; J. Drummond, domestics, linens, blankets, white goods; 23 East 26th.

UTICA, N. Y.—

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Susquehanna Silk Mills Sells Former Home on West Eighteenth Street.

A large loft building in the midtown section passed into new ownership yesterday. The Susquehanna Silk Mills sold its former home, the eleven-story structure at 18 to 22 West Eighteenth Street, running through the block to 23 to 27 West Seventeenth Street, occupying a frontage of 75 feet on each street and having a depth of 184 feet. The sale also includes the adjoining five-story building at 21 West Seventeenth Street and 16 West Eighteenth Street, a two-story building, abutting, the two on a plot 25 by 194, making a combined frontage of 103 feet on each street.

The new owner is a client of Stoddard & Mark, attorneys, the sellers being represented by Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight. The property is fully rented and shows an annual return of about $75,000. The tenants include several prominent manufacturing concerns. Heil & Stern were the brokers in the deal.

Real Estate Division Passes $2,090,000 Mark.

The Real Estate Division of the Fourth Liberty Loan passed the $2,000,000 mark yesterday, and there is every indication that close to half the quota of $5,000,000 will be reached when the figures for the first week of the drive are all in.

Yesterday's subscriptions, which were announced at a luncheon held in the Real Estate Board rooms, amounted to $852,200, bringing the grand total for the division up to $2,087,700. Addressing the members of the various teams, Lawrence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, said: "Our buying of bonds may be the means of shortening the war, but we ought to look on the serious side and save our shouting until the boys actually reach Berlin." Mr. McGuire concluded with the announcement that this company, the United States Realty and Improvement Company, had subscribed $138,500, giving its various buildings the right to fly the honor emblem.

Among the subscriptions announced yesterday were $20,000 from the United States Trust Company. $30,000 from the Bankers' Trust Company on its building at 14 Wall Street, and $75,000 on its uptown branch at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, $25,000 from H. O. Havemeyer, $11,000 from William J. Roome & Co., and $9,000 from the American Exchange National Bank, entitling them to fly honor flags. A number of the real estate honor emblems were seen flying from buildings in the financial district yesterday.

Quick Resale on Fifth Avenue.

As an investment, Nathan Musher, an importer, of Washington, D. C., has purchased from the estate of Charles F. Hoffman the five-story store and office building 257 Fifth Avenue, on a lot 24.7 by 100. This is one of the properties taken by the estate in the $1,500,000 trade involving the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, closed Wednesday. It is reported that Mr. Musher is negotiating for the purchase of the adjoining property, 255 Fifth Avenue, title to which is held by Catherine L. H. Hinckley. This purchase would give him a frontage of 49.2 feet on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets. There have been several other sales recently in the vicinity, including 162 Fifth Avenue, to Titus Blatter & Co., and the Victoria Building, at 230 Fifth Avenue, to Bing & Bing. The F. H. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company negotiated the sale and resale of 257 Fifth Avenue.

Heights Apartment Buyer.

The Ardsleigh, a five-story apartment house at 716 West 180th Street, on a plot 58.4 by 100, between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue, was sold by W. Meacham and others to the H. & M. Building Corporation. The property rents for $11,000 a year, and was held at $85,000. Nehring Brothers negotiated the sale.

Other Manhattan Sales.

George W. Brettell has sold for Orie Rogers to J. F. Lalor the three-story dwelling at 155 East 127th Street, on a lot 20 by 99.11, assessed at $7,500. This is the first sale of the property in fifty years.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company has sold to an investor the six-story tenement at 415 East Twelfth Street, on a lot 24.4 by 103.3.

Operators Buy Bronx Flat.

Nehring Brothers and Byrne & Baumann have resold for Lanzer & Kahn to Ennis & Sinnott the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and 172d Street, on a plot 80 by 100, which they acquired on Tuesday in part payment for 1,435 Ogden Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has sold the southwest corner of Bryant and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, comprising about 25,000 square feet of space, to the Mutual Company, for the estate of Jeremiah P. Robinson. The purchaser paid all cash.

Joseph Metzger sold for Isaac Adler the six-story tenement at 1117 Ludlow Street, on a lot 25 by 87.6, to an investor.

The James R. Ross Company sold for the Ostrand Realty Company the four-story private house, at 564 Second Street, to a client for investment.

Long Island Cooperage Plant.

Wallace J. Hardgrove sold for the Municipal Realty Company, Alfred M. Rau, President, sixty lots on Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Pierce, and Jackson Avenues, Long Island City, to the American Cooperage Company, which will erect a plant for its own occupancy on part of the land purchased. The company resold twelve of the lots to a builder. The purchaser was represented by Irad T. Lane.

Government Leases Factory.

The American Railways Express Company, acting for the United States Government, has leased for five years, with option of purchase, the large factory of William Baumgarten & Co., at 228 to 238 East Forty-fourth Street, a five-story building, on a p'ot 130 by 100, which will be used for warehouse purposes.

Commercial Leases.

Joseph P. Day leased for the Estates of Charles Simon and Israel Kaufman, the property at 622, 624, and 626 West 47th Street, on a plot 75 by 100 and containing about 40,000 square feet. The tenant is the Underwriters' Salvage Company of New York, which takes immediate possession.

Elizabeth Grahame Carmichael, milliner and dressmaker, is the lessee of the house at 12 East Fifty-fifth Street, owned by William Rockefeller. Wm. A. White & Sons were the brokers.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bleecker St, 350, e s, 54 ft s of Charles St, 17x89.10x15.4x69.10, two-story tenement and stores; H. W. & A. Hoffmann against Alvina Kline et al.; E. J. Heimick, attorney; due, $6,134.78; taxes, &c., $353.50; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

94th St, 139 West, n s, 392 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.8, three-story dwelling; N. Y. Savings Bank against Edward Croker et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney due, $10,960.05; taxes, &c., $414.25; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

182d St, n s, 98.7 ft w of Cambreling Av, Lots 35 and 40, Block 3,085, —x—, vacant; J. McDonald against E. A. Young et al.; J. H. Fargis, attorney; due, $780.68; to the plaintiff for $500.

By Arthur O. Sheridan

102d St, 71 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x96.8x25x96.10, five-story brick tenement; Cath Ernest against Ray Freeman et al.; Herbert Cracauer, attorney, due, $21,253.65; taxes, &c., $983.20; to the plaintiff for $19,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 183d St, 74.4x 25; Hugo F. Koster to Asa W. Young, 159 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., and Edward E. Young, 934 Paulding St., Peekskill, N. Y., mtg $14,000, Sept. 28; attorneys, Griffin & Hoag, 2 Grand St, White Plains, N. Y. $100

CHARLES ST, s s, 175 ft e of Bleecker St, 50x95; William F. Gorman to Louis H. Mehr of Rahway, N. J., mtg $63,500, all liens, May 26, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... —

GRAND ST, 581, s s, 76.1 ft w of Corlears St, 17.1x80.6x15.4x72.7; Sarah G. Starkman to Spottswood D. Bowers, 521 Park Av; William C. Bowers, 49 West 57th St, and A. Coppell, at Tenafly, N. J., executors, John M. Bowers, mtg $8,500; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Range Realty Co. to Pendant Realty Co., 74 East 92d St, mtg $8,500, all liens, Sept. 20; attorneys, same. $1

GRAND ST, s s, 50 ft e of Essex St, 16.8x 70.9; same to same, b. and s., c. a. g., Oct.; attorney, same $1

GRAND ST, 270, n w corner of Forsyth St, 25.1x75; Frances Lautenberg to Dorothy Kornblum, 218 West 49th St, b. and s. and c. a. g., Oct. 1; attorney, A. Vogel, 277 Broadway $10,000

LENOX AV, 371, w s, 52 ft s of 129th St, 24.11x35.6, with all title to alley on north; Fanny E. D. Story, individually and executrix of Julia D. J. de Vaca, will of Mrs. William C. Story, to Florence G. Finch, 332 West 106th St, b. and s. Sept. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $10,000

LENOX AV, w s, 45.5 ft n of 126th St, 27x 103; Maria C. Langschmidt to Caroline Langschmidt, 201 West 132d St, mtg $30,000, Jan. 5, 1914; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row $1

LUDLOW ST, 117, w s, 174.8 ft s of Rivington St, 25x87.6; Isaac Adler to Louis Shulsky Co., 146 Avenue D, mtg $25,750, all liens, Oct. 1; attorney, C. V. Pallmer, 233 Broadway $100

PINE ST, 83, s w s, 47.4 ft w of Water St, 30.4x40.2; Stonemor Realty Co. to Elvira F. Seligas, 152 Monmouth St, Brooklyn, mtg $12,000, Sept. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 186th St, (600 West,) 100x100; Norman Real Estate Corp. to Malex Realty Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $175,000, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Malex Realty Corp. to Galli Realty Corp., 60 Broadway, mtg $174,000, all liens, Oct. 1; attorney, same. $100

2D AV, 1458, e s, 27.3 ft s of 77th St, 25x 88.8; Samuel Well et al., executors of Jonas Well, to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, ½ par., all liens, Sept. 23; attorneys, Well & Mayer, 5 Beekman St $50

SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Mayor to same, ½ part, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 25; attorneys, same $50

2D AV, 311-13, s w corner of 24th St, 1240-42.) 74x97.1, foreclosure Aug. 7, 1918; Matthew P. Doyle to New York Life Insurance Co., Sept. 28; attorney, George W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway $40,000

35TH ST, 133 East, n s, 40 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x74; Mary S. Shepard to David R. Daly, 188 Lexington Av, mtg $23,500, all liens, Sept. 25 ..... $1

40TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.4; 46th St, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; John H. Iliegi to A. Leopold Auerbach, 261 West 82nd Av, and Joseph S. Auerbach, 151 West 86th St; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

52D ST, 123-25 East, n s, 205.9 ft e of Park Av, 42x100.5; Zion Home for Friendless Women of New York City to Helen E. Duckemin, 930 St. Nicholas Av. Oct. 1; attorney, Horace L. Ely, 21 Liberty St.

SAME PROPERTY; Helen E. Duckemin to the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, 600 Lexington Av, Oct. 1; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

86TH ST, n s, 480 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Alice S. Wiggins to Mary S., Cato, James, and Alex Stobo, 343 West 86th St, mtg $15,000, b. and s., all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Clifford C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.$1

102D ST, 170 ft e of Broadway, 20.1 to former centre line x — to centre line of block x — x 100.11; James Bradley to William J. Beamish, 662 Park Pl, Brooklyn, mtg $28,000, Sept. 3; attorney, T. Channon Press, 233 Broadway $6,000

102D ST, 330 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; Lincoln Trust Co. to 37 West 19th Street Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, b. and s., Sept. 3; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St $100

106TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x80.11; Clara C. Disbrow to Theo. T. Brinckerhoff, 263 Edgecombe Av; Loretta Brinckerhoff, 474 West 158th St, and Mabel Cafferty, 465 West 157th St, all liens, Oct. 3; attorneys, Delchos & G., 271 Broadway $1

131ST ST, s s, 185.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11; Classic Realty Corporation to Martin Graham, 156 West 35th St, subject to P. M., mtg $3,500, Oct. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Graham to Solomon S. Riley, 156 West 35th St, mtg $3,500, Oct. 3; attorney, same $100

137TH ST, 204 West, s s, 118 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Guardian Life Insurance Co. of America to John P. Leo, 529 West 142d St, b. and s., c. a. g., Sept. 18; attorneys, Dulon & Dulon, 41 Park Row $500

SAME PROPERTY; John P. Leo to Joseph M. Moron, 204 West 137th St, subject to P. M., mtg $8,000, all liens, Sept. 18; attorneys, same $100

161ST ST, n s, 300.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; James Bradley to A. Carmichael, 311 West 76th St, mtg $45,000, Oct. 3; attorney, T. Channon Press, 233 Broadway, $7,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 152.3 ft n of 177th St, runs 47.4x s e 3.6x e 65x n e 30x s e 54.3x s 203.2 to Bronx River x s 47.6x n w 306.6x n w 64; Cornelia E. McCormack to Allerby Realty Corporation, 440 East 167th St, mtg $10,000, Oct. 3; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St $1

BROOK AV, w s, 96 ft s of 168th St, 20x35.5; Mary Gelder to Bernhard F. Byrne, 1,800 East 79th St, mtg $750, Oct. 2; attorney, Henry Hofheimer, 35 Nassau St $100

COURTLANDT AV, 582, e s, 26x100; Deborah Oppenheim Gussle Oppenheim, 217 West 83d St, Sept. 27; attorney, J. Rieger, 256 Broadway $1

DAWSON ST, s w corner Leggett Av, 25.1x 91.11; Barnet H. Schnur to Bella 6. Schnur, 1,800 7th Av, Sept. 24; attorney, S. Kahan, 63 Park Row $1

FOREST AV, e s, 196 ft s of Home St, runs e 107.3 x s 57 x w 49.11 x n 117 x w 107.3 x n 60; Hartley G. Pelletier, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Sept. 27; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $12,000

LOTS 89 and 91, map Coster estate; Chas. Delli Bovi to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, Sept. 25; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., West 45th St ..... —

LOT 526, map 3 Van West Park; Rubin Stillman et al. to Carlo Frallivard, 600 Meade St, mtg $3,500, Oct. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 280, map of Varian estate; John Miller to Matthew F. Norton, 98 East 208th St, mtg $1,550, Oct. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MOSHOLU PARKWAY, n e corner of Webster Av, 206.4x170.3x122.6x75; Carl Ehlerman, referee, to Noah C. Rogers, 32 East 64th St, mtg $5,000, Sept. 27; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway $8,000

QUIMBY AV, 2,244, s s, 25x103.1; Queen Mab Co. to Sophie E. O'Leary, 2,244 Quimby Av, Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

RITTER PLACE, n s, 98.4 ft e of Union Av, 50x102; Pauline Levy and another, executrixes, to Ritter Construction Co., 1,219 Vyse Av, mtg $45,850, Oct. 1; attorney, C. S. Levy, 400 East 150th St. $50,350

TINTON AV, e s, 40.9 ft n of 160th St, 20.8x82; Otto A. Klocker to Ernst Schols, 844 Tinton Av, ½ part, mtg $4,000, Sept. 30; attorney, C. A. Weber, 391 East 149th St $100

3D AV, 4,072, e s, 36x110; Hattie Portman to Gertrude London, 174 East 116th St, Sept. 30; attorney, L. Rosenberg, 116 Nassau St $100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

4TH ST, 66 and 68 East, cloak rooms, Manhattan Lyceum; Benedonn, Perles & Co. to Samuel Hazan, 85 Delancey St, 3 years and 4 days from May 1, 1918; attorney, William Lamkay, 135 Broadway $500

CLINTON ST, 154, e s, 100 ft n of Grand St; City of New York to Louis I. Cherry, 412 Grand St, 10 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, E. A. Deutschman, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $1,826

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 165 to 169; Wolf Mandelbloom against Estate of Henry C. Miner, Inc., owner; Antonio Lo Bello, contractor ..$350

BOWERY, 50 and 50½, and Elizabeth St, 24 and 26; Isaac Klinghoffer against Atlantic Garden Realty Corporation, owner; Korens Theatre Corporation, contractor, $439

34TH ST, s s, 38 ft w of 9th Av, 60x98.9; Benjamin Daitzman against Goodwest Realty Co., owner; H. Porter & Co., contractor $90

100th St, 55 East; Morris German against B. Yanover, owner; Samuel Greenberg and Abraham Senken, contractors $59.80

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Bronx.

RITTER PLACE, 811; Israel Rauch against Charles S. Levy et al., March 2, 1918...$60

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 41; Louis S. Walter et al. against Joseph Kisselstein et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Lack.

62ND ST, n s, 185 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100; Windham Realization Co., inc., against John G. Van Horne et al., amended foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

90TH ST, n s, 308 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Noah W. Taussig against Fannie P. Markwell, action to appoint committee, &c.; attorneys, Feiner & Maass.

Bronx.

INWOOD AV, e s, 129.11 ft n of Clark Place, 50x299.5; John S. Appleby against Harry Lopitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

LOT 23, map of property belonging to Nelli estate, 24th Ward; Charles E. Gleason et al., as executors, against Frank A. Bacon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

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209th St. Plot at Sacrifice

50'x99'11", north side, between Ninth and Tenth Aves. Assessed last year $7,000. Will sell $5,000.
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PRIVATE RESIDENCE

12 rooms, 2 baths; large plot, with garage for 4 cars; modern improvements; West at sacrifice.
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OCEAN AVE., BET. S & T.
25 Minutes on Brighton L to Ave. U.
Beautiful 8 and 9 room detached houses, all modern improvements, with garages for two cars, for sale.
OWNER,
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AT WOODMERE, L. I.

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Handsomely Furnished Home
168 West 58th Street
For rent until next spring or summer.
Specially built for the owner who now occupies it. Contains six master's bedrooms, five servants' rooms, six bathrooms, library, laundry, servants' dining room. Heated with steam from the street, rendering coal unnecessary. Can be seen upon application between 9 and 1 o'clock and 2 and 5 o'clock on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, October 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

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340 Madison Avenue
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Pease & Elliman Building
Parlor floor and offices for rent.
Immediate possession.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
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4-Story and Basement Building,
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in a high-class downtown building. Will take 3,000 square feet, more or less.
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HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

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78 East 92d St.; rent $1,650.
76 East 91st St.; rent $2,000.
Electric lights; parquet floors; two baths; perfect condition. Caretaker, on premises.

83d, 310 West.—Private house; electricity; parquet floor; fine condition; $2,400 year.

Ten rooms, all improvements; rent $60; immediate possession. 417 East 85th St.

Bronx.

Dwelling, 9 rooms; near subway and Concourse; northwest 180th St. and Anthony Av.; owner on premises.

Queens.

House, restricted community, all modern conveniences, fully furnished, to rent, $35 per month. H. L. Simpson, 1 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 2741.

Richmond.

For rent, house, 8 rooms and tile bath, steam heat, gas, electricity, parquet floors, fireplace; located 85 Highview Av., New Brighton, (Hamilton Park;) splendid view; 15 minutes' walk to trolley to St. George Ferry; rental $50; price, $6,500, easy terms. Keys, 154 York Av., Babbitt, on property.

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An attractive new Dutch Colonial house, ideally located on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; old-fashioned white shingles, with green shutters; large living room; open fireplace; white wood work; steam heat; 3 master's bedrooms; cut-of-door sleeping room; one maid's room and bath; nicely furnished; coal and wood on hand; garage under house; may be rented at $150 per month. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A remarkably well-located estate, 40 minutes from Times Square, elegant, well-built, new colonial house, 12 rooms, 4 baths, all modern conveniences; garage, running brook, pond, spacious and artistically laid out grounds; great variety trees, shrubs, &c.; an ideal Westchester County home; price $75,000. W 25 Times.

For Rent.—Attractively furnished house for the Winter; accessible to trolley and train; steam heat, electricity, gas and coal; large dining room, open fireplaces, good view of Sound. Address Chas. Faulkner, Forest Av. Rye 123.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE.—Immediate possession; house and garage, one and a half years old, ten minutes' walk from station, six minutes from water; plot 40x100; seven large rooms and tiled bath; open fireplace in living room; electricity, gas, steam heat; built-in Hoosier in kitchen; price $5,750; small cash payment and $45 per month, or terms to suit. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

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EQUITY $15,000

Will exchange two 4-story double brick apartments in Brooklyn, each containing 2 stores with 4 and 5 apartments of 4 rooms and bath; savings bank mortgage $10,000 each; rents low, $120 each per month, can be increased to $150 each. Value $17,500 each. Will add substantial amount of cash for good proposition. Louis Jakobson, 115 Broadway, Manhattan.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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BRENTMORE
69th St. & Central Park West
One Duplex Apartment of
9 ROOMS & 3 BATHS,
$4,500.

955 PARK AVE.
Near 82d St.
One Apartment,
9 ROOMS, 4 BATHS,
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Unusually Large Living
3 AND 4 ROOMS,
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HIGH-GRADE APARTMENTS
All modern improvements. Exceptional view of the Hudson. ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS, abundance of light and sunshine. Must be seen to be appreciated.
6 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up.
7 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1500.

1 & 2 ROOMS AND BATH,
Strictly Modern
Fireproof Elevator Apartments
in Private House Block.
CENTRAL LOCATION
THE CAMBRIA,
347 WEST 55TH ST.
Large, Fully Equipped Kitchenette. Restaurant, Maid's Service Optional.

548-549 Riverside Drive,
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Superb River View.
7 large rooms, $1,000 to $1,140.
8 large rooms, $1,350, top floor.
Ample coal supply in above house.
See Supt. on premises, or
WM. F. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 Riverside Drive.
Phone 434 Morningside. Cor. 127th St.

9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Exceptional Apartment and Arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large, abundance of closet room
Ready for occupancy; in perfect condition
805 St. Nicholas Av., 150th St.
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BONNY CASTLE
St. Nicholas Ave. at 191st St.
Seven or Eight Rooms
2 Baths Elevator
WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

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All outside rooms, facing south.
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All-night elevator and phone service.
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All rooms large, light and airy.

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Two, 3 or more en suite, with elevator service; hotel advantages; excellent French Restaurant in connection. Apply on premises.

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SACRIFICE $3,800, EASY TERMS.
6 rooms, all improvements, finished attic; large barn, chicken coop; on large plot; ½ hour Erie; high elevation; select neighborhood; low commutation. J. Stein, Tribune Building, Beekman 3960.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling; half hour, Erie; $3,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Houses Wanted.

Furnished house or apartment wanted by responsible, private family, either for Winter or duration of war, in or near New York; six or more bedrooms required; highest references furnished; excellent care guaranteed; state exact address, lowest rental and full details. Box J. B., 771 Times.

Naval Officer wants furnished house, Winter, in or near Garden City; coal must be in; rent moderate. Address W. J. Lee, Garden City Hotel.

Wanted, small house or apartment, six or seven rooms; Jamaica, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, or Woodhaven Junction, New York. C. D., 45 Times.

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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

COLORED PEOPLE—HIGH CLASS.
Seventh Avenue corner, always fully rented; the yearly rental over $9,600; assessed $70,000; asking $70,000; easy terms; brokerage protected.
Edward C. H. Vogler, 455 Amsterdam Av., cor. 82d.

Real Estate for Exchange.

COLORED PEOPLE—HIGH CLASS.
Seventh Avenue corner, always fully rented; yearly rental over $9,600; assessed $70,000; asking $70,000; easy terms; brokerage protected.
Edward C. H. Vogler, 455 Amsterdam Av., cor. 82d.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

5,500 SQUARE FEET, (ENTIRE FLOOR.) LIGHT THREE SIDES, DEGNON TERMINAL LONG ISLAND CITY; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION ON SUBLEASE; RENTAL $2,500, (SUBJECT TO OFFER,) WITH HEAT AND USE OF ELEVATOR. INQUIRE ROOM 10, QUEENS SUBWAY BUILDING, LONG ISLAND CITY. PHONE 4500 HUNTERS POINT.

Factory Building.—Building, suitable for manufacturing purposes, to let for duration of the war; 35,000 sq. ft. on two floors, concrete, plenty of light, elevators; 50 miles from New York; especially good labor market, if seized immediately; 6 months' lease with provision for renewals, long as war lasts. X 275 Times Annex.

BEST LOCATION IN YONKERS, STORE ON GETTY SQUARE, 13 feet by 66 feet; electric lighted; heat furnished by landlord; ideal location for waist and lingerie store; full commission to brokers. Butler, Heald & Butler, Inc., agents, Ethan Flagg Building, Yonkers.

302 5TH AV.,
N. W. CORNER 31ST ST.,
CORNER LOFTS, ABOUT 5,400 SQ. FT.
FIREPROOF—SPRINKLERED.
WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
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133 WEST 72D ST.
MODERN BUILDING SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTIST.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.

SUITE, 3 OFFICES.
MODERN BUILDING, NEAR 5TH AV.
GOOD LIGHT. LOW RENT.
B. W. LEVITAN, 10 EAST 38TH ST.

Beautiful parlor floor,
on 57th St., near Carnegie Hall,
at exceptionally low rental.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

47-51 Pike St.—Light lofts, 35,000 square feet; will alter to suit; elevator service; sprinklers; part possession at once. Levy, 557 5th St., Brooklyn. Phone 3082 South.

10TH AV., 860.—Store and basement, bakery and lunch room for 25 years; reasonable rent. Apply C. H. R. Volzing & Son, Inc., 208 East 57th St.

Furnished private office, $38.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

First floor to let in loft building; steam heat, elevator. Apply on premises, 214 Fulton Street, City. Phone 521 Cortlandt, Wolins & Bull, Inc.

377 Broadway, cor. White St., 3,100 sq. ft. office space; immediate possession; light and janitor service; rent, $5,000. F. J. Gutfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475

Artist's studio, 51 East 59th St.; high ceiling, north light; reasonable. Murray Hill 5022.

Office room to sublet, good light and air, facing 5th Av., 13th floor, Flatiron Building; rent reasonable. Apply Room 1301.

5th Av., 507.—Private office, with service, $25. Tel. Murray Hill 5022.

Private office, $50, in well furnished suite 407, 30 East 42d.; stenographer, telephone.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1,203.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished, 2 rooms, bath; lease. Murray Hill 9281.

53D, 1 EAST.—Beautifully furnished two-room apartment, overlooking 5th Av; telephone. Dean.

79TH ST., 112 EAST.—Elegant, cheerful second floor; bath; adults; private house; references.

86TH, 58 EAST—Two rooms, connecting; bath; newly decorated; telephone; $55 monthly.

Apartments and houses of distinction, all personally inspected, furnished and unfurnished, $150 to $1,000 per month.
BERLOCK CO.
46 West 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT HOMES,
Personally Inspected—East—West Side.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Columbus 1277.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

DECORATOR'S apartment; Plaza neighborhood; three rooms, bath; seen by appointment. Circle 3956.

FURNISHED apartment, two rooms, bath. 726 Madison, 2094 Plaza. Reynard.

GRAMERCY NEIGHBORHOOD.—Six rooms; old mahogany, chintzes; $100; artistic, comfortable. Greeley 2888.

HOME with every comfort, to sublet by owner. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 551 5th.

MADISON AV., 174.—Studios, large, $75; small, $25; lease. Murray Hill 9236.

PARK AV., 940-942, (corner 81st.)—Seven sunny rooms; elegantly furnished.

RYER AV., 2,240, (at 182d St. and Grand Concourse.)—Furnished, 4-room apartment, 3d floor; convenient to N. Y. Central, 9th Av. elevated, and subway stations; $45; references required. Inquire Apartment 11.

Furnished—West Side.

23D ST., WEST.—Four large rooms and kitchenette; southern exposure; all improvements; moderate rental. Apartment 70A, Chelsea Hotel.

11½ WEST 37TH.
Two beautifully furnished apartments, two rooms and bath each (living room 20x20, open fireplace); Steinway Grand piano.

11½ WEST 37TH.
Three-room apartment, beautifully furnished, (living room 25x26, two open fireplaces.)

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

43D ST., 26 WEST.—Two or more rooms, bath, kitchenette. Inquire on prem

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COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

A lady's country home (owner in France) is empty except for the servants, two and a housekeeper; beautiful rooms, beautiful country, excellent food. The housekeeper during her mistress's absence will take boarders; an unusual opportunity to have a beautiful country home at moderate cost. H. BULLOCK, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and cottages, 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers; convenient location; refined clientele; moderate prices. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $10 and up; booklet.

Attractive suburban home; has large, comfortable rooms, to rent, with board. 209 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, Yonkers, N. Y.

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INVALIDS' CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM, nonsectarian; beautiful location; physicians; nurses; moderate rates. Lawrence Boulevard, Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 3006 W.

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ATTRACTIVE, highly desirable rooms and board in large, private residence; garage; home comforts; one mile from Camp Merritt. Address A. B., Highwood, N. J., or telephone Englewood 96.

Country Board Wanted.

ATTRACTIVE, highly desirable rooms and board in large, private residence; garage; home comforts; one mile from Camp Merritt. Address A. B., Highwoods, N. J., or telephone Englewood 96.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER; trial balance, controlling accounts; knowledge of stenography, typewriting; 5½ years' experience, charge; salary $25. H., 146 South 4th St., Brooklyn. Phone Greenpoint 2267.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Typist.—Refined young lady, (Christian,) with excellent experience, wishes position with downtown concern. S 679 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, 7 years' experience, controlling accounts, correspondence. R 20 Times.

CLERK.—Good penman and figurer, office details; refined American. L., 360 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Lady French, governess for children or traveling South with family during Winter, excellent references, desires engagement. W 31 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position with reliable family; capable; best references. O 644 Times Harlem.

LADY.—Columbia student taking out groups of young children between blocks 96th to 110th in parks, etc., afternoon. Phone evenings, Schuyler 1947 or write Mrs. C. N. D., 212 West 85th St.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. Lockhart, 1,088 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, conscientious worker, desires responsible position; salary $23. Phone Melrose 3582.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, efficient; executive ability; extensive experience; Christian; $22. L. M., 340 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Are you seeking for capable, experienced worker? $22. S 662 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, capable taking entire charge, correspondence; $27. S 671 Times Downtown.

SECRETARYSHIP with law firm, by efficient American woman law student. L 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, 23, refined, experienced, ambitious, employed at present, desires permanent position with A1 firm; capable of taking technical dictation; $20, with advancement. S 727 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bookkeeping knowledge; thoroughly experienced; familiar with all office details; conscientious; references; start $20. W 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; dependable and capable understudy to busy executive; six years' experience; highest references furnished; $22. L 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, knowledge bookkeeping; bright beginner; references; start $10. M. H., 115 E. Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 17; neat, competent; references. Schernock, 449 East 186th. (3825 Fordham.)

STENOGRAPHER and Bookkeeper.—Initiative; competent; three years' experience; salary $18. X 328 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid typist; 18; experienced; neat, accurate; $18. Friedman, 264 East 166th St.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, willing worker, moderate salary, desires position. S 661 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' office experience, also dictaphone operator; salary $23. R 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience; competent; permanent. Wasserman, 387 E. 3d.

TWO Canadians, desirous of obtaining positions together; one lady's maid, the other as nurse to invalid or child, or housekeeper; excellent references. R 366 Times.

WOMAN of experience wishes executive position; hotel or club; highest references. Manager, Rockbound Camp, Glen Eyre, Penn.

YOUNG LADY, good education, business and selling experience, desires position. L 667 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Competent, prepared to keep books for those who require their services; books opened and closed; systems installed; monthly balances; financial statements. O 321 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (41,) experienced accounts, trial balances, financial statements, and office management; salary $45. R 350 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, audited, systems; special arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, opened, closed, audited, systematized; tax reports; accountancy instructor. Accountant, 4601 Woolworth Building. Barclay 7811.

ACCOUNTANT, 31; Class 4A; broad experience, up to date, initiative, clean record; $30. X 332 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax report, books opened, closed, audited, $5 upward. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ATTORNEY, young, 24, seeks position offering good future; willing to travel anywhere; Class 3B. S 688 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant and general office manager, at present employed in large wholesale house, wishes to make good connection; not afraid of hard work; best credentials and expert correspondent; member of New York Credit Men's Association and Frank Broaker's Alumni of Accountants. Address Expert, O 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—A1 penman; familiar with accounts payable and receivable, voucher system, double entry trial; reliable, accurate; excellent references; desires position; $22. O 392 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge cost accounting; 3 years' experience; accounting student; references. O 358 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-SALESMAN, energetic, intelligent, educated man of ability, desires position. O 364 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER desires position; under draft; experienced; references; state salary. V 31 Times, Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 22, wants position with private family; 3 years' experience running high priced cars; light repairing; best references; $25 per. Irving Goldenthal, 422 West 115th St. Cathedral 1948.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, to drive and make own repairs; draft exempt; thoroughly experienced; A1 reference. Frank Pecora, 2,405 Crotona Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; expert; 39; white; American; 15 years' experience; best references, wishes position. Metzong, 2,056 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes position in city or country; own repairs; good references. O 370 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, 6 years' experience, own repairs; good references. King, 30 West 132d St., care Fields.

CHAUFFEUR, 28; couple; experienced Rolls-Royce; 7 years' driving American cars; wife chambermaid, waitress. Melch, 490 West 136th St.

CHAUFFEUR AND MACHINIST (29), exempt, 5 years' experience; reference. J. Freman, 188 Claremont Av.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, desires position; 3 years' reference from last employer. W 11 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Best reference; careful driver; willing to make himself useful. Schuyler 3955.

CHAUFFEUR, 19; 3 years' experience; private preferred; references. Joe Schweit, 220 East 18th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, married, draft exempt, wishes position; does own repairs; last employer 5 years. Louis Victor, 422 East 70th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes steady position with private family. Wm. Brown, 258 W. 153d.

CHEMIST.—Young man, 18, American, high school graduate, second year at Cooper Union, wishes position as assistant to chemist, preferably with consulting chemist. C. B., 53 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL.—Young man, 19, draft exempt, wishes clerical position; best reference. S 674 Times Downtown.

Draftsman, designing and checking in steel and concrete; prompt work. O 343 Times.

EXECUTIVE OF ABILITY LEAVING $3,400 POSITION SEEKS WAR WORK EVEN AT SACRIFICE; OUTDOORS PREFERRED. S 691 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HEAD WAITER, steward, or both combined; city hotels; reference past 12 years; aged 40; American born. T., 422 Columbus Ave.

HOUSEMAN-VALET, 39, wishes private position; references. M. Antony, 223 East 60th.

INVESTIGATOR or confidential position; have had extensive police experience in Government service; familiar with plant protection requirements, payrolls and office work. O 392 Times.

MAN, (28,) exempt, is open for position where responsibility and mechanical ability are essential; manage help; has been in electrical and machine business 5 years; selling due to labor and material conditions. S 667 Times Downtown.

MAN AND WIFE, in private family, French maid and chauffeur; best reference; in or out of city, country preferred. O 310 Times.

MANAGER.

Hollander; five years' experience export in Central America; thorough knowledge of Spanish, French, English, seeks position. O 313 Times.

MANUFACTURING M. E.—Broad calibre; 10 years leader signal apparatus, conductors, ammunition, steel, and brass; present job not big enough; successful organizer. O 391 Times.

MASSEUR AND HYDROPATH.—Licensed, desires patients. Brandl, 220 West 42d. Bryant 3560.

PURCHASING AGENT, nine years' experience with large automobile plants, understands purchasing and purchasing department organization, desires to locate in New York district; can furnish best references. X 358 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Man with ten years' successful selling experience, college graduate, draft exempt, wants connection with reliable house; mechanical line preferred. W 21 Times.

SALESMAN.—Present employment discontinued owing to war. offers highest references. S 665 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, one familiar with jewelry trade, wants side line of satin-lined paper boxes. L 14 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man (18), desires position with advancement; experienced stenographer. S 724 Times Downtown.

SERVICES OF EXECUTIVE.

Do you wish to secure the services of an executive with 18 years' experience in the purchasing department of one of the best railroads in the East? Age 38 years; married, with family; thoroughly familiar with sources of supply and market conditions; will save some big company many times his salary yearly. Address Purchasing Agent, X 288 Times Annex.

SOMEBODY in New York needs me. Am 24; shipping, receiving clerk; can take charge departments; expert penman; seeking a job where conscientious work is recognized; can start at once. O 393 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (24,) EXPERT, KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; DRAFT EXEMPT. S 654 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 25, draft exempt, highest references, knowledge correspondence, other qualifications, desires position where initiative, energy, ability will merit advancement. S 700 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, desires position with reliable house. J. N., 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, experienced, expert stenographer and typist, desires position, preferably in law office; $22. L 41 Times.

YOUNG MAN, South American, Spanish typist; enough English to get along; best reference. S 365 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Exempt; 7 years' office experience; quick, accurate figurer. L 648 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position office assistant. F. K., 775, 1,418 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Excellent opportunity for expert double entry bookkeeper; one with the confidence resulting from experience and understanding the theory of bookkeeping thoroughly; make your letter tell your story, including salary desired. A 11 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Juniors, experienced in public accounting desirable but not essential; must have a good knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience, salary, and draft status. A 702 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Junior, to assist in auditing dept. of mercantile and manufacturing corporation; state age, education, experience and salary expected. L 632 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING.

We will train immediately a number of young women for long distance telephone operating; any young woman, between the ages of 17 and 25, of ordinary education and intelligence, can qualify; we pay $9 a week to students during a short training period; increase in pay upon completion of training; permanent situation and increased wages with excellent chances for advancement.

This is a splendid opportunity to engage in an essential war service.

Apply in person to Mrs. Wadsworth, Room 530, 24 Lispenard St.
(One block south of Canal St.)

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

ASSISTANT
BOOKKEEPER.

An experienced ledger clerk for our invoice department; must know how to operate an adding machine efficiently; only those with the above qualifications will be considered; liberal salary assured, with advancement, to those who can qualify. Apply at Main Office, 6th floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

ATTENDANT for sanitarium. Apply 146 E. 28th St., at 4 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lexington to 3d Av.-59th to 60th St.,
have vacancies for

GIRLS

under 16
in their various offices as clerical assistants; experience not necessary; liberal salary paid to beginners. Apply Main Office, 6th floor.

BOOKKEEPER with advanced knowledge, extensive experience, and thorough understanding of modern bookkeeping details wanted to fill responsible position where advancement is certain; state extent of experience, references, and salary expected; all information treated confidential. W 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENT.—A machine manufacturing concern in Brooklyn desires the services of a bookkeeper for an accounts receivable ledger, also capable of writing collection letters; write, stating full particulars. A 416 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for ledger work; experienced, competent; in office of dry goods commission house. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, salary. F. C., Box 609, City Hall Station.

BOOKKEEPER. — An experienced woman bookkeeper for bank work; best of references required; salary $900 a year; write stating experience and religion. R 349 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, understanding double entry, by first-class firm; permanent position; state education, experience, and salary expected. L 562 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in storage and warehouse office; state experience and salary. A 779 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, good penman, neat, with experience; Christian firm. O 376 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; POSITION AT TARRYTOWN; MUST UNDERSTAND CONTROLS. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. CREDIT DEPARTMENT, CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID.—Pay $30 a month. Call 146 East 28th St., today, at 4 P. M.

CHEMISTS, two analytical, for metallurgical work in laboratory located in Jersey City; congenial work and pleasant conditions; rapid advancement certain for competent workers. X 271 Times Annex.

CLEANER AND MAID (white) to do cleaning and be generally useful as maid; salary $9; OR FOR HALF DAY WORK, 7 A. M. to 1, or 12:30 to 6:30 P. M.; salary $6; no Sunday or night work. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

CLERKS.

An excellent opportunity is offered for clerical workers in our auditing, billing, and traffic divisions. Pay based on previous experience; beginners will be trained.

ALL WHO ARE EMPLOYED NOW CAN PARTICIPATE IN OUR 10% BONUS, PAYABLE AT CHRISTMAS.

Our buildings are located three minutes' walk from the Sands St. station at Brooklyn Bridge.
Call at once,

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERK for accounting department of large electrical manufacturing concern; experience unnecessary, but must be good penman and accurate; very good chance for bright and energetic girl. Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., Inc., 17 Park Place.

CLERICAL
ASSISTANTS

wanted for our accounting and auditing departments; must be thoroughly experienced, rapid, and accurate; positions are permanent, with liberal salary assured and advancement to those who can qualify. Apply at Main Office, 6th floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS (unemployed) wanted for out-of-town work paying $90 and $100 per month and up; proper accommodations provided and $40 per month under Government supervision. John E. Ranson, Room 101, ground floor, 30 Church St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and stenographer, by large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected to start; hours, 8:30-5:30, Saturday, 1 P. M. L 39 Times.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

WOMEN FROM 20 TO 35 YEARS OF AGE, WITH MECHANICAL ABILITY FOR INTERESTING INDOOR WORK UNDER SPLENDID CONDITIONS; KNOWLEDGE OF ELEMENTARY ELECTRICITY AND SHOP EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT UNUSUAL TO THOSE WHO CAN MAKE GOOD; GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING. APPLY AT ROOM 906, 24 WALKER ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FILE CLERK.—Young lady; $50 month starting; give age, religion, and full details in reply. L 12 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

83D STREET AND BROADWAY,

REQUIRE

girls 16 to 18 years of age to inspect merchandise;

ALSO

sheet writers for Delivery Department;

ALSO

tracers for Bureau of Adjustments.

Apply Management Office, 5th Floor.

GIRLS
AND
WOMEN

ORDER PICKERS.

THESE POSITIONS FOR ACTIVE GIRLS AND WOMEN OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE CONSIST OF ASSEMBLING WEARING APAREL, PIECE GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, &C., FOR SHIPMENT BY PARCEL POST. PAY $9 TO $10 PER WEEK.

STOCKWOMEN.

WE ARE USING WOMEN UP TO 45 YEARS OF AGE FOR THIS TYPE OF WORK. A NUMBER OF THE VACANCIES HAVE BEEN FILLED BY WOMEN WHO FOR PATRIOTIC REASONS BELIEVE THEY SHOULD BE EMPLOYED. PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS.

UTILITY WORKERS.

RAPID ADVANCEMENT FOR UTILITY WORKERS TO BETTER PAYING POSITIONS IN OUR SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

THE WORK CONSISTS OF ASSEMBLING, PACKING, AND WRAPPING GENERAL MERCHANDISE FOR PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS SHIPPING.

ALL WHO ARE EMPLOYED NOW CAN PARTICIPATE IN OUR 10% BONUS, PAYABLE AT CHRISTMAS.

OUR BUILDINGS ARE LOCATED THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE SANDS ST. STATION AT BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

CALL AT ONCE.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GIRLS

for light office work
in advertising department
of large downtown
wholesale house.
Good future.

GIRLS

State experience and salary expected.

T. P., 256 Times Downtown.

GIRL, BRIGHT, NEAT,
by importing firm; good salary; steady position.

KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 WEST 23D ST.

GIRLS WANTED BY LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN FOR OFFICE AND STOCK WORK; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; GIVE REFERENCES, &c. A 760 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS, 16 to 20, for office work; previous experience not necessary; hours, 9 to 5, with Saturday half-holiday. Call at Room 315, 290 Broadway, New York City.

GIRLS.—General office work, with knowledge of operating adding machine preferred; state experience and salary expected. M. K., 343 Times.

GIRL for general housework in small house for family of three; good home. Mrs. G. S. Gildersleeve, 222 Young Av., Pelham, N. Y. Pelham 1235W.

GIRLS! GIRLS!

for easy stock and light clerical work, $9; also several vacancies for small girls with working papers. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

GIRLS wanted with some experience on stencil work; publishing house; also beginners; state sayary. X 334 Times Annex.

GIRL wanted to take care of office and do clerical work. S. L. Goldstein, 21 Bleecker St.

GIRLS to assist in packing room, wrapping meats, &c.; hours, 8 to 5; pay, $12 to start. Call Provision, 35 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

GIRL, 16, learn wholesale dry goods line; clean work. L 642 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES wanted to assist in the offices of a large casualty insurance company; preference will be given to those having knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $12 to $15 a week, according to assignment. C. O. L., P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, New York City.

HOUSEWORK, general, $30 per month. Address Mrs. A. C. Vanderpoel, Montvale, Bergen Co., New Jersey.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl (white) for general housework, small family. Apply 523 West 112th St. Telephone Morningside 82.

HOUSEWORKER. — Good; colored; good wages; small family. Kargere, 203 West 81st St.

LABORATORY TECHNICIAN.—Woman capable of doing ordinary routine work. Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J.

NURSE or governess wanted to take care of two-year-old boy; must have good references and a kindly disposition; must understand children and their diets; would like a refined woman of about 30 or 40 who would go South for the Winter; French preferred. Telephone Columbus 8415 between 9 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M.

NURSE.—Experienced, young, care for one child, under 2 years; references required. Apartment 61, Euclid Hall, 86th St. and Broadway.

NURSE.—Graduate, registered, for floor duty; moderate-sized hospital; advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 240, 2,121 Third Av.

NURSE.—Graduate, registered, for operating room; moderate-sized hospital; advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 220, 2,121 Third Av.

NURSE.—Competent baby nurse; references required; state salary. L 4 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Experienced young lady wanted to assist in general office work; state experience and salary desired. L 33 Times.

OFFICE GIRL

in New York office of engineering company; no experience necessary; must be neat appearance and not over 18; nice place and permanent; write, giving education and references; salary $8 to start. S 695 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER, KNOWLEDGE OF TYPE FACES, FOR ADVERTISING AGENCY PROOFROOM. L 40 TIMES.

RIBBON TIERS for stationery work; liberal piecework basis. Charles E. Weyand Co., 22 Howard St., New York.

SALESLADY for commercial stationery and office supplies; must be experienced; inside position; good salary; apply after 11 A. M., or by letter, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADY, with some experience in bakery; steady position; good wages. H. B. Cushman Co., 125 West 10th St.

SALESLADY, young, learn selling wholesale fancy goods; different departments. L 641 Times Downtown.

STATIONERY.

Head saleslady, thoroughly experienced, wholesale and retail; good salary; good position; write only confidential. Davis, 38 East 28th.

STENOGRAPHER,
TYPIST,
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR,

competent, for large downtown wholesale house. Write, giving experience and reference; $15 start. J. K., 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—For manufacturing export department, located near Grand Central; knowledge of Spanish desirable, but not essential; one with initiative; hours, 8:45-5:30, Saturday half day all year. Apply own handwriting giving age, experience, salary expected. J. V. J., Box 4, Grand Central P. O.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST in complaint department of large manufacturing concern; neatness and common sense combined with ability to assist, only qualifications; state age, experience, salary expected to start. Box A 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted by lawyer with conservative business and small, well equipped office, Wall Street section; salary $10 to start; opportunity for young beginner if American girl of good education. S 698 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young woman, able to take difficult and rapid dictation and transcribe accurately; no others need apply. National Aeronautic Committee, 289 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Capable woman with experience with the better class of retail houses; steady position. Apply 9 to 11 A. M., Grande Maison de Blanc, 538 Fifth Ave.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, for advertising department of a leading publication; references required; in reply please give phone number. X 323 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST AND BILLING CLERK. — Experienced girl; permanent position; write stating age, experience, and salary. A 89 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced or willing beginner; high school education. Call after 1:30 Saturday, Room 506, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of Spanish preferred, but not essential, wanted for export department. Apply in person, Berg Brothers, 478 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be competent; one who has had experience in ladies' wear line. Philip Rosenwasser, 31 West 27th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Pay $50 a month, board and room. Call 146 East 28th St., today, at 4 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER, with fair command of English; beginner preferred; state salary expected, S. R., 367 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—English, Spanish, with knowledge of French; splendid chance for right party. A 788 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Underwood operator; salary $12; steady position; excellent opportunity. S 721 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT of nurses for a small class wanted at Mt. San Rafael Hospital, Trinidad, Col. Write, stating amount of salary expected, &c., X 288 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted. Call 146 East 28th St., today at 4 P. M.

TEACHER wanted, of Gregg or Pitmanic shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and all commercial subjects; some secretarial work; salary $900 and home, calendar year; if non-resident, $100 a month. Telephone 37 Tarrytown.

TELEPRONE OPERATORS.

A LARGE CORPORATION REQUIRES SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN TO OPERATE TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARDS. AGES 17 TO 24 WITH CENTRAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, H. F., ROOM 202, 24 WALKER ST., NEW YORK CITY.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY REQUIRES SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN TO OPERATE SWITCHBOARDS; AGES 17 TO 24 WITH CENTRAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, H. F., ROOM 202, 24 WALKER ST., NEW YORK CITY.

TIME AND PAYROLL CLERK for a large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected. X 336 Times Annex.

TWO GIRLS or mother and daughter for general housework and care of two children; small house, Flushing; wages $45 and $40; no laundry. Phone Flushing 3153; reference required.

TYPIST

WANTED BY OLD ESTABLISHED CONCERN; STEADY WORK; HOURS 9 TO 5:30; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. L. 32 TIMES.

TYPIST,
STENOGRAPHER,
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR,

competent, for large downtown wholesale house. Write, giving experience and reference; $15 start. K. A., 117 Times Downtown.

TYPIST who can make out statements as assistant in collection department of large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary desired to start. Reply in own handwriting. Box A 85 Times.

TYPIST wanted to start with old-established concern; moderate salary to start, but good future for bright girl; state age, education, experience, if any; salary expected. A 757 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, for Elliott Fisher machine; salary to begin $60 per month; good chance for advancement. Call Saturday, Schiff, Terhune & Co., 80 Maiden Lane.

TYPISTS for addressing envelopes; good salary and bonus; excellent surroundings; hours 9-5, Saturday 1 o'clock. K 759 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS and chambermaid and maid seamstress; only those with reliable references need apply; Scotch preferred. Apply to Mrs. John F. Erdmann, 60 West 52d. Call between 1 and 2.

WAITRESS.—Pay $30 a month, board and room. Call 146 East 28th St., today at 4 P. M.

WOMAN, respectable, to do housework and plain cooking four hours a day (4-8 P. M.) Write terms and state references. Mrs. E. F. Henderson, 640 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMAN wanted by a large insurance company, between 25 and 35, high school or collegiate education preferred; fully experienced in double entry bookkeeping; the latter feature of position is small; additional duties consist of important detail work; only those having aptitude for detail duties should apply; state qualifications, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, New York City.

WOMAN to assist in cafeteria and tea room. 18 West 43d St.

YOUNG LADY for general office work; must write good hand, be neat and careful; hours 9 to 5:30; salary $12 per week; publishing business. Call Room 1421, 71 West 23d St., Saturday morning.

YOUNG LADIES for general office positions with Christian firm; $12. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, education. A 34 Times.

YOUNG LADIES wanted; neat, bright, and willing; clerical work; bookkeeping knowledge preferred; Christian firm. Apply 280 Broadway, Room 631.

YOUNG LADY for large advertising office; must be good at figures; good chance for advancement. Apply Room 2502, 110 West 40th St. See Mr. Dorskind.

YOUNG WOMAN, high school graduate, for compiling indexing, and filing card records in circulating dept.; must be good penman; hours 9 to 5, Saturday 12:30; salary moderate, with promise of advancement. Apply Miss Dawson, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th St.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to take charge of employes' luncheon for girls; one with domestic science or luncheonette experience preferred; salary $14 a week at start. L 626 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS ARE WANTED by big business houses every day. Trained file clerks are scarce. They get good pay and fine opportunities for promotion. Our inexpensive four weeks' course teaches you the things you can't learn in an office and also gives you actual practice in filing. Positions secured when proficient. The only Filing School affiliated with a Filing Equipment House. New afternoon and evening classes now forming. Classes limited. Call, write, or phone today. Telephone Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St., near Broadway.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.—The two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write or telephone for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students. Ask for Bulletin 92. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC.

Hear this subject discussed at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 7 P. M. Write or phone Cortlandt 1465, for complimentary admission card and for Bulletin 8, "Talking to Others." Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Hear Horatio N. Drury, author of Pace Standardized Course in English, lecture on "The Business Value of Good English," at Pace Institute, on Thursday, Oct. 10, at 8 P. M. Write, phone or call for card of admission. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secretarial positions. Write for Booklet 51, giving details of secretarial course (evenings) now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!

Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d, 137 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

LADIES, GIRLS, ATTENTION!

Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Captain O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d St., 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION, LADIES, GIRLS!

Learn elevator operating, telephone operating. Captain O'Brien, 112 East 23d St.

FILING COURSE—ATTENTION!

FILING COURSE, $10. WHY PAY MORE? CAPT. O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL, 112 E. 23D ST.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 40TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 Nassau St. Cort. 3519.
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, DICTAPHONE, CLERKS; high-class positions; free registration.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACETYLENE WELDERS;

MUST BE CITIZENS.

E. W. BLISS CO.,

76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ACCOUNTANT, FIRST CLASS, FOR STEAMSHIP OFFICE. ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF FULL SET OF SHIPPING RECORDS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND ACCURATE AND POSSESS ABILITY TO PROPERLY DISTRIBUTE WORK TO ASSISTANTS; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT MAN. APPLY, STATING FULLY FORMER EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY AND SALARY EXPECTED. L 662 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Seniors (wanted, certified or chartered, for permanent work; salary commensurate with ability. Write, stating experience, education, and qualifications, A 103 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, to assist in auditing dept. of mercantile and mining corporation; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. L 633 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors and semi-seniors, for permanent positions in office of C. P. A.; state age, experience, education, draft status, and salary. A 792 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Juniors wanted; permanent positions for qualifying juniors; write stating age, experience, education, and salary expected. A 102 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted by certified public accountants. Henry C. Reich, Flatiron Bldg.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER.

An excellent opening will shortly develop in the advertising department of a big New York mercantile concern for an experienced copywriter able to make rough layouts and thoroughly familiar with farm machinery, vehicles, and harness; experience in writing direct selling by mail copy is desirable, but not essential; give full particulars. Address A 79 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—One who is willing to work and produce results; good salary and excellent opportunity for advancement; this is a steady position for a hard worker and where conscientious plugging will be rewarded. Apply at once Newark Ledger, Newark, N. J.

ANALYSTS (2) wanted for metallurgical laboratory, located in Jersey City, those with experience in ferro alloys and ores preferred; initial salary $125; rapid promotion for competent men. X 270 Times Annex.

A UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PLANT
NEEDS YOU!

Largest shell loading plant in America needs able-bodied men; no experience necessary; ideal working conditions; advancement possible; age between 18 and 50; if not employed on Government work apply in person or by mail at once.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
AGENT,
SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.
Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant,
OR TO
Representative at
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
142 Bowery, New York City;
OR TO
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
310 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 50.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—Wanted licensed engineer as assistant engineer. Apply Chief Engineer, 622 West 57th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK. — Experienced man wanted; wholesale export house. L 637 Times Downtown.

BANK AND FOREIGN TRADE.—Wanted for the foreign service of an American bank, broad-gauged men of executive ability with knowledge of accountancy and experience in foreign trade, exchange and banking; Spanish or Portuguese essential; excellent opportunity for rapid advancement. Write full particulars to S 547 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Man understands running machine; state experience. L 636 Times Downtown.

BOAT BUILDERS,

on cedar hulls; must understand this kind of work thoroughly.
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
Flushing and Metropolitan Avs., Brooklyn.
If you are working for the Government stay where you are.

BOOKKEEPER. THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; POSITION AT TARRYTOWN; MUST UNDERSTAND CONTROLS. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, CREDIT DEPARTMENT,

Brooklyn

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New York Times may be left at the Brooklyn office of The Times, Citizen Building, 401 Fulton Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PACKER.—Experienced man pack holiday glassware; state age. L 633 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION CHASERS.

Men experienced on blueprints and following up production.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO, INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

RAILROAD DRAFTSMAN OR SURVEYOR WANTED TO DO EVENING WORK. APPLY, STATING TERMS PER HOUR AND FULL TIME AVAILABLE, X 390 TIMES ANNEX.

REPRESENTATIVE in New York wanted for opal merchant, who can supply all classes of opals for manufacturers; traveler who visits manufacturing jewelers throughout New York can make a good side line of this. State terms and references to J. P. Campbell, Box 2435, G. P. O., Sydney, Australia.

SALESMEN.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN HAVING ESTABLISHED CONNECTIONS WITH DRUG, HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS, AND DEPARTMENT STORES, BOTH JOBBERS AND RETAIL, FOR AN ADVERTISED NEW SAFETY RAZOR WITH SPECIAL FEATURES; EASY SELLER; LIBERAL COMMISSION; GREAT SHORTAGE OF COMPETING ARTICLES; STATE FULL PARTICULARS OF PAST EXPERIENCE, HOW LONG CALLING ON THE TRADE, TERRITORY COVERED AND FIRMS CONNECTED WITH; ALL PARTICULARS GIVEN WILL BE REGARDED AS ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL. A 105 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—FIRST-CLASS MAN WANTED FOR NEW ENGLAND STATES BY LADIES' COAT HOUSE; MUST HAVE BIG FOLLOWING; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY; COMMISSION. SIEGELE & BARNETT, 1,239 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN,—Wanted, dairy barn equipment salesman for New York State and Pennsylvania territory; must provide Ford car for traveling; straight salary; bond required. James Manufacturing Company, Elmira, N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted by piece goods house for Mexico, Central America, South America and West Indies; state age, experience, and references; commission or salary. S 597 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Clothing; experienced one looking for a permanent position; good chance for right man. Call, Broadway Clothes Shop, 1,552 B'way, cor. of 48th St.

SALESMAN, experienced in furniture and rugs; steady position; salary. Fennell Co., 110 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

SALESMAN.—Motor truck accessories; draft exempt; salary; state references, age, and ability. A 761 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, on commercial auto bodies; commission. Biltwell Autobody Co., 59 Jackson St., Brooklyn.

SHIP CARPENTERS WANTED. FIRST-CLASS SHIPWRIGHTS AND MEN WITH EXPERIENCE IN STAGE BUILDING. WORK SITUATED NEW LONDON, CONN. STEADY JOB. GROTON IRON WORKS, GROTON, CONN.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Capable man wanted at once in warehouse of prominent war essential manufacturer; must be married, with family; salary, $1,200 to start; good opportunity to advance for energetic and conscientious worker; one who has had experience in handling men preferred. S 689 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK for a manufacturing business in Brooklyn E. D.; hours 7 to 5:30; steady employment; state experience, age, and salary expected. S A 281 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT, one familiar with checking off goods; $15; permanent. Apply, by letter only, giving past experience. Neal & Brinker Co., 81 White St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—An opportunity is offered by a high-class publishing house for two bright boys or young men; state age, nationality, and salary. L 37 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Moving picture film exchange; experienced. Apply Room 1,005, 729 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary for business manager of large publishing company; splendid opportunity for ambitious, well-read young man; should be academic, high school or college student, with some experience; must be exempt from immediate military service. Z 282 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER wanted; only experienced need apply. B. Harris, 25 West 50th St.

STOCKS BOYS, stationery factory; $11 start; early advancement. Chas. E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St., New York.

STOCK CLERK, large retail stationery store; must be experienced; permanent position; good salary. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STOCK CLERK, for private restaurant; familiar with grocery line; state experience, age, and salary expected. X 312 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for lace factory; applicant must have first-class references. Apply to A 95 Times.

TEACHER, college graduate, experienced, for business; English, business, arithmetic and bookkeeping; salary $225 per month, eight months. Address E. I. Dupont, Nemours & Co., attention J. T. Smith, Hopewell, Va.

TIMEKEEPER and material man for field office of electrical contractor, one familiar with wiring materials and building construction preferred; state experience and salary. A 47 Times.

TIMEKEEPER and COST CLERK on concrete and timber building construction; state nationality, age, draft classification, experience, salary. O 188 Times.

TIME AND PAY ROLL CLERK for a large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected. X 885 Times Annex.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only man with experience need apply; good pay.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOLMAKERS, INSTRUMENT MAKERS, FIRST CLASS.

Able to build telephone and wireless apparatus from blue prints; steady position.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY H. W. COTTON, INC., 34-35TH STS., BROOKLYN. BUSH TERMINAL BLDG, NO. 4.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, FIRST CLASS, AND MACHINE OPERATORS EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WRIGHT-MARTIN. WRIGHT-MARTIN.

TOOLMAKERS

SECURE YOUR PERMANENT POSITION TODAY.

TIME—IS NO LONGER MERELY MONEY—TIME MEANS LIFE OR DEATH FOR OUR SOLDIERS—TIME IS FULL FREEDOM FOR YOUR COUNTRY—COME AHEAD, YOU MEN WHO ARE TOOLMAKERS AND A1 MACHINISTS, LET US PLUG TOGETHER TO REALIZE AN END TO THIS WAR.

JOB SETTERS AND DEMONSTRATORS for the following machines:

ACME, FOX LATHE, GISHOLT, GRIDLEYS, J. & L., CRANKSHAFT GRINDING, EXPERT GRINDER HANDS, TOOL GRINDERS, GAUGE GRINDERS, CRANKSHAFT, J. & L. OPERATORS.

Employment Department—Open until 6:30 P. M. and Sundays 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., BORDEN AND STARR AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station or Greenpoint cars to Calvary Cemetery car.

Or apply at U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, 2 EAST 22D, NEW YORK CITY; 171 HUNTER AV., BRIDGE PLAZA, LONG ISLAND CITY, 613 MANHATTAN AV., GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN.

WRIGHT-MARTIN. WRIGHT-MARTIN.

(License filed U. S. E. S. Permit No. 77.)

WAITER, pay $30 a month, board and lodging. Call 146 East 28th St., today at 6 P. M.

WANTED,

TRAINMEN AND STATION MEN, AGES 21 to 35.

SUBWAY and ELEVATED DIVISIONS.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO., APPLY 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. DAILY, Except Sunday:

165 Broadway, Room 1233. 22 East 22d St. Hall of Records. 149th St. and 3d Av. 124th St. and Lenox Av. 86th St. and Lexington Av. 57th St. and 3d Av.

Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 63..

WANTED FOR STEEL SHIP CONSTRUCTION

shipfitters, riggers, holders, locomotive crane operators, plate shop helpers, shipwrights, riveters, furnacemen; skilled men in other trades can be readily broken in on many of these occupations. Write or call The Employment Bureau, THE ATLANTIC CORPORATION, Portsmouth, N. H.

YOUNG MAN, 16 or 17 years of age, to learn advertising agency business, working personally with the copy principals of a fast growing business; good salary to start and rapid promotion. Write at once to A 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN, able to correspond to hurry orders placed with factories; $15; good opportunity. Apply, by letter only, giving past experience, Neal & Brinker Co., 81 White St.

YOUNG MAN.—Exceptionally quick and accurate at figures, one with newspaper experience preferred; state experience and salary expected. R. P. 303 Times.

YOUNG MEN,

between the ages of 18-35, in deferred classes of the draft, to work nights in our shop on vacuum pumps; no experience necessary.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE STREET, Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St. Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 113.

YOUNG MEN.

MUST BE 16 YEARS OF AGE, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IN ELECTRICAL BUSINESS.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST. Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUTH.—Learn dry goods business; beginning stock clerk. L 640 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.—The two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; day or telephone for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students. Ask for Bulletin 91. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Hear Horatio N. Drury, author of Pace Standardized Course in English, lecture on "The Business Value of Good English," at Pace Institute, on Thursday, Oct. 10, at 8 P. M. Write, phone, or call for card of admission. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC.

Hear this subject discussed at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 8 P. M. Write or phone Cortlandt 1465 for complimentary admission card and for Bulletin 10, "Talking Numbers." Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTERBURY.—Brand-new two-ton chassis, with cab and curtains; absolutely new; never used; owner drafted; therefore will sell 15% off of list price of $3115.00. 1,832 Broadway.

BUICK, 7-passenger 6-cylinder; very little used; excellent condition. C. L. Seller, Bronxville. Write or phone Bronxville 1001.

BUICK, limousine, six-cylinder, A1 condition, full equipment, $1,200 cash. Private Garage, 151 East 28th St.

BUICK sedan, little six, like new. A. Sternberg, 1,934 Broadway. Columbus 3622.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1918 SEDAN. Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

BUICK 1917 touring, little 6; also cabriolet. 306 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

BUICK 1916 CABRIOLET AND COUPE. Condition excellent. Wallace, 236 W. 59th.

CADILLAC 1917.—Touring operated Summers only over M.d.s, good roads; 9,000 mileage card; tires, paint; everything perfect condition; $1,850. H. W. Bennett, 301 West 106th.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, like new; exceptional chance; must be sold at once. A. Sternberg, 1,934 Broadway. Columbus 3622.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, also 1916 touring and roadster; bargains. 1,718 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING CAR, thoroughly overhauled; fully equipped. W. A. TROCK, 411 West 56th.

CADILLAC Sedan, 1916; practically new; exceptionally reasonable. 306 West 59th St. Columbus 9862.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING. 4 Pass.; Goodyear Cord Tires; 700 Miles. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917 sedan; exceptional bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET. Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CHANDLER. Rebuilt and Refinished USED CARS.

		Sale Worth.	Price.
Model 18 7-passenger Fisher Sedan.			
Model 17 7-passenger Springfield Sedan.			
Model 17 7-passenger Limousine.			
Model 18 4-passenger Chummy Runabout.			
Model 18 7-passenger Touring.			
Model 17 7-passenger Touring.			
Model 18 2-passenger Coupelet.			

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN. Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 58th St.

FIAT 1915 SEDAN.—Latest importation; must be seen to be appreciated. Clark & Kendrick, 145 West 51st St.

FORD touring car, 1917 model; demountable rim, extra tire, Westinghouse self-starter; excellent condition; many extras. Telephone 1195 Englewood.

FORD 1917 touring, like new, electrically equipped, Sternberg, 1,934 Broadway. Columbus 3622.

FORD, 1917 model, in good condition; $350; can be seen Saturday afternoon at 3:30 P. M. Robert Adler, 241 West 101st St.

FORD Sedan, practically new, electric starter. Telephone evenings, Kings, 3186 Fordham.

FRANKLIN touring, Model 1915; fully equipped; tires worn very little; engine perfect mechanical condition; used privately only; price $1,000. Inquire 6 31st St., Woodcliff-on-Hudson, N. J. Telephone Union 3080.

FRANKLIN. — Have purchased Franklin Sedan. Will sell Franklin 4-passenger roadster at reduced price; guaranteed good condition. Decatur 4087.

HAL twelve-cylinder roadster, 1917 model, wire wheels; perfect condition; battleship gray; gone 4,000 miles; very attractive and powerful car; $1,400 cost. H. B. Stephan, 424 West 33d St. Chelsea 8180.

HAYNES TOURING CARS. Model 30, 1917, exceptional condition. BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON cabriolet super six, 1917, seating 8 people, with Ideal Heater installed; new tires; gone 6,000 miles; perfect condition; $1,500 cash; no bargaining. William J. Wilkinson, 424 West 33d. Chelsea 8180.

HUDSON, 1917, super six limousine; also 1917 super six town car, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON limousine, 1916, in perfect running order. Liberty Garage, Brooklyn. Main 6046.

HUDSON, late 1917 Sedan; condition new throughout; extra tires. Telephone Bryant 4436.

HUDSON Sedan, also town car; almost new; wire wheels on both. Address Apartment 101, Hotel San Remo.

HUDSON 1917 SEDAN. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON super six, 1919, sport model; quite new. Telephone 5489 Flatbush.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six touring; also limousine. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

HUDSON 1917 super-six sedan, like new. Edwards, 164 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.

HUDSON Super Six Sedan, on quick sale, $1,200, at 205 West 57th St.

HUDSON SEDAN, 1917. CLARK & KENDRICK, 148 WEST 51ST ST.

HUPMOBILE 1917. Sedan; beautiful car. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

ISOTTA-FRASCHINI touring car in fine condition at a reasonable price. TOUGH'S WAREHOUSE, 510 East 72d St. Rhinelander 3586.

KISSELL Sedan, 1916; wonderful condition; new tires. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 9862.

LANCIA 1918 FOUR-PASSENGER. Practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

LATE MODEL CADILLAC LIMOUSINE LANDAULET.

Only driven a few hundred miles; paint and upholstery like new; all new tires; fully equipped. Bargain. W. A. TROCK, 411 West 55th.

LOCOMOBILE. Five-passenger, 1915 Model. Fully equipped. GUARANTEED. Inquire of G. M. BROCK, Exchange Car Department, THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA, 61st St., west of Broadway. Telephone 7750 Columbus.

LOCOMOBILE touring car, 1918; fine condition. Lewis Johnson. Ardsley Garage, 165 East 77th St.

LOZIER 1917, 6-cylinder touring, 7-passenger, excellent condition, price reasonable. Lozier Motor Co., 601 West 47th. Phone 3688 Bryant.

MARMON LIMOUSINE, ALMOST NEW. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MAXWELL sedan 1918, new, run 2,000 miles, extras, no dealers. Madison Square 8434, extension 24.

MERCER.—Late 1917; excellent condition; newly painted; nickeled radiator, lights; all new shoes. Phone or call Arras Garage, 4,898 Broadway.

MERCER 1917 sedan, like new, six new shoes; must sell. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

MERCER 1917 4-PASSENGER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MURRAY, WITH SPECIAL CUSTOM-BUILT 7-PASSENGER TOURING BODY; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. MORTON W. SMITH COMPANY, 19 W. 44TH ST.

OLDSMOBILE, Model 45 Runabout, in excellent condition; full equipment. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE Sedan, 1916, beautiful special body; fine condition; reasonable. Apartment 71, 104 West 70th St.

OVERLAND COUPE, fine condition; tires new; bargain. Phone Elliott Norton, Bryant 6828.

PACKARD twin six, limousine; absolutely perfect in every respect; will sell or exchange for touring or roadster and cash. R 335 Times.

PACKARD 1915 "5-38" seven passenger touring car; bargain. Cook Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

PAIGE, 1917, combination two and four passenger. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 9862.

PIERCE-ARROW.

Several very desirable cars of the late Series Four are ready for immediate delivery. No tax on used cars, you know.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO., 418 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 4000. Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

Pierce Arrow 1917; 48, five-passenger touring, special Brewster body, cost $8,600; as good as new; complete equipment; will consider roadster of good make as part payment; no dealers. N. A. L., Box 870, Times, 2 Rector St.

PIERCE-ARROW 7-passenger touring 48; in fine condition; run less than 20,000 miles. William B. Curtis, 117 East 24th St. Phone 2961 Madison Square.

PIERCE-ARROW, late 1912 limousine "38"; $1,000 cash; owner. Phone 871 Sterling.

PIERCE ARROW 1917 "66" FOUR PASSENGER TOURING. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX Limousine, 7 passenger; fine mechanical condition and tires; car refinished. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHTS	OVERHAULED GUARANTEED
1917 Touring, 4 cyl.	
1917 Limousine, 4 cyl.	PRICES
1915 Landaulet, 4 cyl.	REASONABLE.
1917 Touring, 8 cyl.	

TOURING AND LIMOUSINE BODIES. STEARNS USED CAR DEPT. 41 West 58th St. Columbus 7000.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1914 limousine; Holbrook body; mechanical condition, upholstery, tires A1; $900. L 581 Times Downtown.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 7-passenger touring; run only 5,000 miles; new cord tires; everything perfect condition; price $1,100. O'Rourke Garage, 361 61st St., Brooklyn.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, late 1917, four-cylinder, five-passenger; bargain. Baum, 417 West 55th St., Columbus 7800.

STUDEBAKER six, light seven, late 1916, fine condition. 356 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ 1918 6-PASSENGER. STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WESTCOTT 7-passenger 1918 model; run less than 5,000 miles; practically as new, with wire wheels, disc covers, &c.; mechanical condition guaranteed. Telephone St. Nicholas 9722, Apartment 23, House 644.

WHITE town car, late model, new shoes. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, four-passenger Sedan; very attractive year around car; price, $900. Moore & Co., 647 West 50th St.

1917 MARMON Landaulet Brougham.

Equal both in appearance and performance to a new car.

Inquire of G. M. BROCK, Exchange Car Department, THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA, 61st St., west of Broadway. Telephone 7750 Columbus.

Miscellaneous.

AUTOMOBILE SCIENCE

"Whoevr wants an automobile will do well to buy it now." (Eve. Journal, Editorial, Sept. 27, 1918). Take the advice of this authority and save money, as this will be your last opportunity to secur a good car at these low prices.

SALE FOR THREE DAYS ONLY

		Sale Worth.	Price.
1917 Cunningham Tour.	ALL	$3850	$3450
1917 Hudson Spc. 4 pass.	L	2000	1550
1917 Stutz 4 pass.	I	2000	1550
1918 Dodge Sedan	K	1550	1400
1916 Cadillac Touring	E	1500	1275
1917 Dodge Sedan		1400	1250
1916 Stutz Roadster	N	1450	1150
1916 Oldsmobile Spec. Rds.	E	775	600
1918 Ford Landaulet	W	725	550
Special Peugeot Racing Car, holder of world's records. Sale Price, $1650			
Special Mercedes Racing Car. Sale Price, $1150.			

Compare these prices elsewhere, then act quick. Remember this sale is for three days only. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS 1,700 Broadway BE SURE IT'S HARRIS

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.

PEUGEOT Suburban Sedan, latest importation.

CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.

1918 CADILLAC town car.
1918 STUTZ 4-passenger.
1918 MERCER touring.
1918 BUICK Little "6" roadster.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 HUDSON sport model.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 MITCHELL touring.
1918 GRANT runabout.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger, sport model.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 STEARNS Chummy Roadster.
1917 LOCOMOBILE limousine.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 STUTZ 4-passenger touring.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster, Bearcat.
1917 BUICK roadster.
1917 OVERLAND country club.

NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 57TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. No war tax on used cars. Phone 667-668 Circle.

LIMOUSINES $500 to $1,000; Pierce-Arrow, Cadillac, Packard, Hudson, Cole; every one a bargain. Ellis Motor Car Company, 416 Central Av., Newark, N. J., Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.	Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; excellent; $950. DODGE 1917 touring; new tires; $800. PACIFIC GARAGE, 216 Pacific, Brooklyn.

Going to Buffalo. Packard car; would accept party; share expenses. Circle 3090.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS.—Will sell 3½ and 5 ton trucks on deferred payment plan to responsible parties, and give yearly contract for work. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903.

D. E. ¾-ton closed delivery wagon, refinished; A1 condition. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

SAVE GASOLINE and help win the war; dead storage, fireproof, clean and reliable. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 72d St. Rhinelander 3586.

DEAD STORAGE, $6 monthly up. Bushwick Storage Warehouses, 239 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.

Best private service at taxi rates. HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH; touring, limousine, and landaulet. HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE, 411 West 55th St. Columbus 2862.

PACKARD 6s and Twin 6s to hire; hour, day, monthly; landaulets; rates very reasonable. Champion Garage and Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. Phone Riverside 8818.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

CADILLAC landaulet; owner drives; monthly. Marta Thones, 231 West 69th. Columbus 8600.

PACKARD 1917 Limousine; hour, week, month, trip. Owner drives. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

ATTRACTIVE, small, comfortable ideal town car; moderate rates for season. Columbus 398.

PACKARD Twin 6 touring car by hour, day, week or month. Smith, 134 East 41st. Murray Hill 3713.

PACKARD, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows, hour or season. Muldoon, Columbus 2151-7261.

PACKARD 1917 landaulet for rent, monthly. Garage, 163 E. 58d. Plaza 2100.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Highest prices paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Kings, 3186 Fordham.

Wanted 1-25 limousine, Packard body. 219 9th St., Brooklyn. Phone 76 South.

Automobile Bodies.

1916 CADILLAC FACTORY LIMOUSINE BODY; also collapsible landaulet body; paint and upholstery as good as new; very scarce. W. A. TROCK, 411 West 56th.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.

Auto School Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A well equipped embossing and airbrushing plant managed by man of wide experience is open for large contract for embossing dye cutting and airbrushing paper, cardboard, and leather; can manufacture all kinds of novelties, toys, &c.; will consider sale of plant if preferred. Address L B 215 Times Downtown.

Rooming House.—First-class, newly furnished; exceptional bargain; best block in West 70s; electricity; three baths; good income. For full particulars telephone St. Nicholas 2150. Apt. 34. Agents not noticed.

Large opportunity, old-established and well-going embroidery business, with large following; reason, sickness. 37 East 28th St., seventh floor.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for small investment in going motor truck business, without service. Address Exceptional Profits, 118 Times.

Lady will sell half interest in two elegantly furnished apartments for $1,200; security share monthly profit $200; immediate. Phone 8915 Cathedral, Apt. 3B.

Beautiful furnished house; rent $100; income $250 monthly; reasonable. 68 West 95th.

Business Notices.

WANTED—Freight shipments five hundred pounds or more, for New York, Boston, and all way points between these cities; our trucks will sail daily. Write for information. TRANSPORTATION CO., 1,106 Commonwealth Av., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE.

Purchase and Exchange.

WANTED

Second-hand Boilers, total horse power not less than 2,000, in 8 to 10 units; boiler to be suitable for 100 pounds working pressure, hand firing, and to be provided with all fixtures and trimmings, complete; all boilers of the same type preferred. State best delivery and where boilers can be inspected. Address all communications to BAKER, SMITH & CO., 572 Greenwich St., New York City.

Wanted—Second-hand gas or oil engine either 25 or 30 H. P.; must be in good condition; state price and how long engine has been used. W. A. Mills Brass Co., Port Chester, N. Y.

Sable cape made in Paris; party leaving to live in South; must sell at once. B 285 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Swan, L. C.	Stackpole, A. D.
Pederson, H. C.	Adams, R. U.
Sheddan, W. P.	Granbery, R.
Berardinelli, C. G.	Griggs, E. E.
Buffington, W. R.	Hendrickson, C. W.
Edwards, J. F.	Kane, J. F.
Hill, W. H.	McLaughlin, P. W.
Miller, W. J. D.	Reynolds, G. F.
Mullin, O. J.	Rimer, E. W.

Following to Camp Travis with 165th Depot Brigade.

CAPTAINS.

Davis, C. S.	Shelley, A. A.
Gales, J. A.	Starkey, H. L.
Johnson, G. F.	Walker, C. C.
McKee, F. W.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Detcher, H. S.	Riley, F. H.
McCorkle, S. C.	Stuart, J. E.

Following to Base Hosp. 107 at Ft. Snelling:

CAPTAINS.

Coleman, W. W.	Loomis, M. Le R.
Collins, F. K.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Brush, M. O.	Cunningham, W. F.
Bungardt, A. H.	Johnson, L. R.

Following to Army Medical School: Parkhurst, Capt. G. McM.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Carothers, H. C.	Calkoine, T. M.
Knope, F. A.	Dawson, D. L.
Salter, P. P.	Wilcox, R. W.
Stevenson, J.	

Following to Camp Greenleaf:

CAPTAINS.

MacQueen, G. A.	Smith, C. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barnes, B. S.	Paul, B. D.
Geraci, L. A.	Rice, F. W.

Sanders, Capt. D. L., and Voight, 1st Lt. R. A., to Camp Greene with 354th Labor Bat.

Miller, Maj. A. C., to San Francisco.

McPherson, Maj. G. E., to Camp Gordon as Camp Psychiatrist.

Pake, Capt. S. G., to Camp Jackson.

Drewer, Capt. F. B., to Camp Cody.

Haslitt, Capt. P. P., to Army Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Lebeouf, Capt. J. S.; Rice, Capt. T., and Yoder, 1st Lt. H. M., to Camp Lee.

Fewsmith, Capt. J. L., and Moore, Capt. J. E., to Army Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Scott, Capt. J. W., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Presley, Capt. T. E., to Army Hosp. No. 20, at Whipple Barracks.

La Rose, Capt. W. A., is hon. discharged.

Durlington, Maj. T., to Camp Lee.

Rich, Maj. E. A., will report to Actg. Surg. Gen. for consultation re orthopaedics, then to Ft. Sill.

Outland, Maj. J. H., to Camp Custer.

McNair, 1st Lt. F. M., to Camp Sherman.

McCabe, 1st Lt. J. E., to Ft. Harrison.

Garst, 1st Lt. C. H., and Towbin, 1st Lt. A., to Camp McClellan.

Johnson, 1st Lt. H. H., to Ft. Leavenworth.

Sig. Corps Training Camp.

Hurray, 1st Lt. V. G., and Lucas, 1st Lt. P. H., to Camp Beauregard.

Boone, 1st Lt. W. H., to Base Hosp. No. 103, at Ft. Sheridan.

Reeve, 1st Lt. G. H., to Jefferson Barracks.

Rosen, 1st Lt. R., to Newport News.

Boyle, 1st Lt. J. P., to Evac. Hosp. No. 43, at Camp Greenleaf.

Martin, 1st Lt. W. B., to Evac. Hosp. No. 46, at Camp Greenleaf.

Quickel, 1st Lt. H. L., to report to Walter Reed Hosp.

Weinberg, 1st Lt. M. H., to Camp Johnston.

Mead, 1st Lt. D. O., to Camp Grant.

Powers, 1st Lt. F. L., to Garden City.

Engineers.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dingman, O. A.	Elan, E. R.
Easton, R. M.	Miltenberger, G. K.

Markham, Capt. C. W.; Forbes, Capt. C. R.; Reynolds, Capt. M. B., and Weeks, Capt. H. J., promoted to be Majors.

Styer, Maj. W. D., and Howard, 1st Lt. C. D., will report to Chief of Engs.

Elliott, Maj. D. O.; Swann, Capt. C., and Knoderer, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Humphreys.

Simpkins, Maj. T. D., to 324th at Camp Humphreys.

Brand, Maj. H., Jr., to 321st at Camp Humphreys.

Sears, S. C., appointed a Capt. and will proceed at Camp Humphreys.

Norton, Maj. E. B., is assigned to Ord. Dept. in Production Div.

Miller, Maj. L. W., to Camp Sheridan with 208th.

Atkins, Maj. L. E., to Camp Courchesne, El Paso.

Conklin, Maj. J. F., to 210th at Camp Funston.

Air Service.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Adler, E. E.	Gaines, F. S.
White, J. F.	Geiger, W. D.
Boole, T. D.	Greene, W. J.
Lane, J.	Hoyt, R. K.
Rogers, W. D.	Knight, H. G.
Butler, M.	Love, H. B.
Buttrick, W. P.	Maenner, T. H.
Walser, H. C.	Matz, C. C.
Condit, K. H.	McQuitty, L. O.
Allen, T. W.	Moore, K. L.
Collins, R. E.	Murphy, F. H.
Connolly, J. A.	Phillips, R. P.
Dannan, C. W.	Pirisky, J.
Davis, J. W.	Roman, W., Jr.
Dawson, J. M.	Smith, G. V.
Drexel, W. R.	Smythe, C. E.
Ferguson, E. T.	Wadsworth, E. A.
Freeman, J. K.	

Howe, 1st Lt. H. H., to Camp Lewis as veterinarian; Sewell, 1st Lt. R. H., to Camp Travis.

Teegarden, Capt. C. H.; de Milhau, Capt. L. J., and Anthony, Capt. J. G., assigned to Signal Corps.

Gillmore, Col. W. E., to Dayton, Detroit, and Indianapolis, then to Kelly Field.

Motley, 1st Lt. L. W., to Kelly Field.

Field Artillery.

George, Lt. Col. C. P., promoted to be a Colonel.

Van Dusen, Maj. E. R.; Jones, Maj. L. E.; Gardner, Maj. A. R.; Jones, Maj. H. L. C., and Benedict, Maj. J. L., promoted to be Lt. Cols.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

Karst, C., Jr.	Martin, J. T.
McCoy, E. M.	Otheman, R. C.
Jones, W. J.	Parten, J. R.
Drury, T. De W.	Stephens, J. A., Jr.
McCuen, D. L.	Wilkinson, J. E.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Garrison, F.	Fisher, F. K.
Glasgow, T. McP.	Teney, K. J.
Dick, J. B.	Langdon, G. W.
Johnson, P. W.	Spooner, D. C., Jr.
Boone, H.	Weinmann, R. J.
Linney, H. H.	Wilzey, C. C.
Ross, M. S.	Weir, A. C.
Wilcox, E. V.	Gregg, R. S.
Challias, J. V.	Hartdegen, R. P.
Foster

NEWBERRY INQUIRY TO BE MADE HERE

Department of Justice Asks Judge Hand to Make Grand Jury Investigation.

SURPRISE TO WASHINGTON

Campaign Managers Subpoenaed in Michigan to Explain How $176,000 Was Spent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Department of Justice has asked Judge Learned Hand of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York to institute a Grand Jury investigation into the expenditures and contributions in the campaign of Truman H. Newberry, ex-Secretary of the Navy and now Commandant of the Naval District at New York, for nomination as United States Senator from Michigan in the recent primaries. The fact that the investigation had been instituted at New York, instead of in Michigan, came as a complete surprise.

First cognizance of it reached Washington in messages from Detroit saying that subpoenas had been served there on the Newberry campaign managers and on others interested in the campaign to appear before Judge Hand in New York at once for investigation into the Newberry Senatorial campaign. William G. Simpson, the defeated candidate for the nomination in Michigan, was also served with a subpoena.

Inquiry at the Department of Justice confirmed the fact that the department had asked Judge Hand to institute such a Grand Jury investigation, but when an effort was made to learn why the investigation was being held there, the response was that it was for legal reasons. The investigation could have been instituted before a Federal Grand Jury in any part of the country, but Commander Newberry is stationed in New York City.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio recently offered a resolution in the Senate requesting an investigation into the expenditures made in the Newberry campaign to ascertain whether expenditures were made in excess of the amount permitted by law. The matter has been referred to a Senate committee which had put off the initiation of its inquiry until Nov. 15.

The Newberry Campaign Committee filed a statement in which it admitted that $176 000 had been spent in the campaign. Statements were issued in Detroit showing that all this money had been contributed by four persons. These statements made it appear that John Newberry, a brother of the candidate, contributed $90,000, and that the balance was contributed by two brothers-in-law and a sister of the candidate. Commander Newberry himself issued a statement in which he asserted that none of this money had been given or spent with his knowledge or consent.

Harvard Crimson Suspends.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 4.—The Harvard Crimson announced in today's issue that publication would be suspended at once. The action followed an ofder from Colonel Charles A. Williams, Commander of the Students' Training Corps, prohibiting all prospective members of that organization from having any connection with a college publication.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Tuesday night in the vicinity of 83d St. and Madison Av., platinum 15-stone diamond bar pin. One hundred dollars reward if return to Jung & Klitz, 1 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Gold watch, between Lexington Av. and Metropolitan Building; name engraved inside case. Finder please phone Gramercy 7161. H. F. Strong, 373 Metropolitan Tower. Reward.

LOST—Sept. 30, between Hewletts, L. I., and Park Avenue Hotel, black traveling bag, containing bankbooks and personal effects; liberal reward. Return to Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Park Avenue Hotel, city.

LOST—Pocketbook, with $145, gold pencil, and blank check, near Ritz Hotel. Reward if returned to Ladies' Department, Harriman National Bank.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, a yellow, purple, and green colored finch, bird; will die if separated from mate. Return to Broadway Bird Store, receive $10 reward.

LOST—Purse of Gerald J. Hyman, 316 West 93d St., containing $80 and registration card, in subway, Thursday. Please communicate, 219 West 81st St. Schuyler 4700.

LOST—$50 REWARD, no questions asked, return gold wrist watch, monogram ESK; lost Sept. 25 in East 42d St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—A Rose Fox neckpiece, Sunday evening; liberal reward to finder; no questions asked; return to Great Northern Hotel, 57th St.

LOST—Oval brooch, Cornelion set in gold, turquoise border, last Sunday afternoon at Palisades; $5 reward. W. Howell, Grove Av., Grantwood, N. J.

LOST—Purse, containing six rings, en route to Alhambra Theatre from 138th and Lenox Av.; liberal reward for return. George Foster, 99 W. 138th.

LOST—Box camera, Friday, on Broadway street car. Return Room 1605, 220 West 42d St., or phone, Sunday, Bay Ridge 8389. Reward.

LOST—Wednesday, between Grant Av., Astoria, Grand Central, sum of money; reward. Lechner, 463 Third Av., Astoria, L. I.

LOST—In Canal St. subway station, Oct. 3, package of legal papers, receipts, &c. Reward if returned to Room 1213, 141 Broadway.

LOST—Gold bracelet (plain chain) on Greenway Terraces, Forest Hills, L. I. Return to Jacobsen, 41 Slocum Crescent, Forest Hills.

LOST—50th St. and 7th Av., heavy gold signet ring; initials J. P. in blue; $10 reward if returned to J. P., 17 East 11th St

LOST—Colonial Theatre, sable neckpiece; reward. Bloch, 344 West 72d St. Columbus 8354.

LOST—Gold platinum bar pin, set with diamonds; reward. Powelson, 53 Hamilton Terrace.

LOST—Silver Tiffany watch, Wednesday night, between 48th and 54th Sts.; reward; no questions asked. L 11 Times.

LOST—From Paterson to New York, wire wheel and tire; reward. R. G. Edwards, 626 Bergen Av., Bronx.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe; lost between New York and Brooklyn; suitable reward. Phone Main 10000, Room 408.

LIBERAL reward for return of diamond and ruby service brooch with sapphire star, lost Thursday, Oct. 3. E. S. Bayer, 45 East 17th, N. Y.

$300 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of part of diamond and platinum bow knot pin consisting of two strands of diamonds, platinum with two large diamond drops at ends, lost Sept. 28, vicinity of 110th St. and Broadway. Charlton & Co., 5th Av., near 51st St.

$25 REWARD

for diamond monogram, letters M. R. L. forming diamond shape, lost Friday, 5th Av. shopping district. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$25 REWARD

for platinum lorgnette, lost Wednesday, 5th Av. bus to 42d St., thence in car to Lexington Av. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, near Broadway and Duane St., pocketbook containing dark gray pear-shaped pearl scarfpin; also money; no questions asked. Return to Cartier, 653 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—On Alpine Boulevard, 5-passenger Jeffrey, burned and destroyed; will be sold Oct. 12 for storage if owner doesn't inquire. William Casey, Alpine, N. J., Greenbrook Park.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—White Spitz dog, answers to name of "Stuff"; liberal reward if returned to 142 East End Ave. Phone Lenox 2026.

LOST—Small, black, shaggy dog, female, white spot on chest; $10 reward. 320 West 47th St. Bryant 6316.

NEW YORKERS PUNISH GERMAN TREACHERY

Foe, Pretending Surrender, Throw Hand Grenades, but Are Exterminated Later.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 3, (Associated Press.)—When New York troops captured the village of Abri-St. Louis on Friday, they were made victims of an act of German treachery which has been investigated by army authorities.

As the New Yorkers swept into the village, a number of Germans came out of their hiding places with uplifted hands, and were supposed to have surrendered. When the Americans came nearer, the Germans suddenly dropped their hands, and, seizing hand grenades, threw them with deadly effect, killing and wounding a number of the New York men.

The survivors retreated and told the story. Then more New York troops went forward. They were armed with flame throwers and gas projectors, and filled the village with flame and gas until not a single German escaped.

TROOPS QUELL RIOT AT HOPEWELL PLANT

Negroes and Foreigners in Battle at du Pont Munition Factory in Virginia.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 4.—Soldiers from Camp Lee were rushed to Hopewell late today to quell a riot between negroes and foreigners at the plant of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours munition factory. First reports said that two persons had been killed in the rioting.

Several hours after the first reports were received the soldiers and a company of Home Guards were patrolling the streets of Hopewell, but firing still was continuing in the negro quarter. It was estimated that more than 1,000 shots were fired during the rioting, but only meagre reports as to the trouble had been received late tonight.

The riot started when a white steward in a restaurant slapped a negro woman employed there as a cook.

SUPPLY SERVICE SETS NEW RECORD IN FRANCE

Americans Handle 25,808 Tons of Freight at Ports Daily—1,000 Locomotives Used.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 4, (Associated Press.)—The American supply service reached a new high mark in September, overtopping its August record by 10 per cent. American ports handled a daily average of 25,808 tons of freight.

There was also a gratifying increase in rolling stock, and there are now more than 1,000 American locomotives in operation, while the number of freight cars is more than 10,000. This rolling stock is all used in the great system of transporting men and supplies to the front.

Every day in August 10,398 American soldiers landed at French ports.

Munitions and other material are now pouring to the front in an endless stream.

SEAT FOR WAR-END PARADE.

Patriot Books a Fifth Av. Room at Waldorf for Victory Demonstration.

A Fifth Avenue window at the Waldorf has been reserved by a couple who say they want front seats to witness the great victory parade at the war's end. The letter received by the management of the Waldorf said:

"My wife and I have been watching the daily Liberty Loan parades at the Altar of Liberty, and now we want to get ready to witness the great parade at the time Germany is defeated. This may be months off, as the Huns will squirm a long time before they can be brought to real repentance, but we will greatly appreciate it if you will accept this advance booking."

The letter was filed as the first request for a victory window.

Closes Plant, Buys Bonds; Will Fight.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 4.—The D. O. Cunningham Company plant here, engaged in the manufacture of glass utensils and recently placed in the nonessential list by the Government, will close for the duration of the war, starting Saturday, according to a statement from H V. Cunningham, President. Funds of the company, more than $25,000, were invested in Liberty bonds by the President, who announced that he would make an immediate effort to get into the army service.

Great Naval Hospital Begun.

A naval hospital to house 1,200 patients and a home for 250 nurses is expected to be ready soon for occupancy in Flushing Avenue, near Emerson Street, Brooklyn. The hospital building is to be four stories, with a floor area of 280 by 200 feet. It is to have six wings. The cost of the buildings will be $950,000. The buildings, which will be of reinforced concrete, are being erected by the White Fireproof Construction Company, of 286 Fifth Avenue, which has the contract to complete the work in 120 calendar days.

Berlin Behind in Clothing Gifts.

When the time limit for the voluntary contributing of clothing by the citizens of Berlin for the purpose of supplying munition workers and other essential employes of the state and private war industries with much-needed covering came to an end on Aug. 31, only 48,800 men's suits had been turned in to the local office of the Imperial Clothing Bureau, instead of the 75,000 suits called for in the appeal to the public issued several weeks before. The Berliner Tageblatte reports that the deficit is to be made up by requiring the communities to take inventories of the clothing in the possession of their fairly well-to-do citizens and compel them to contribute.

BROOKLYN

Congregational

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs., (t. ke Fulton St. "L" or surface to Franklin Av.) Pastor, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Remsen and Henry Sts., (near Borough Hall Subway.) REV. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M.

Ethical Culture

SOCIETY OF ETHICAL CULTURE, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Dr. Henry Neumann, "Our Greatest Need."

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. Dr. Albertson will preach at 10:30 and 7:45. Harp, violin and cello at the evening service.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN, "The Tragedy of Russia." VICTOR'S BAND. Sunday 3:30 P. M. Men only. Free.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
West 57th St., between 6th & 7th Aves. Rev. JOHN HOACH STRATON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"LOANING THAT LIBERTY MAY LIVE."
8 P. M.—"THE APPROACHING FUNERAL OF OLD JOHN BARLEYCORN."
AT THE EVENING SERMON THE SUBSTANCE OF AN ADDRESS THAT WON A $600 PRIZE WILL BE GIVEN.
A ROUSING TEMPERANCE MEETING.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO EVERYBODY.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11.—"Christ's Absolute Loneliness."
8.—"Thinking and Turning."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
4 to 8 West 46th St.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOLFEKIN at 11.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
J. Howard Ardrey, Leader Men's Class, 9:40.
Evening, Soldiers and Sailors' Service, Social hour, 6:45 P. M. Devotional, 7 P. M.

THE YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 West 46th St.
J. HOWARD ARDREY, Leader.
WILLARD S. RICHARDSON, President.
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., Hon. Pres't.
This class, with a membership of 386, 90 of whom are in the service, will enter upon its 25th year at the opening session tomorrow morning at 9:40, with Mr. Ardrey in the chair. Regular International lesson, "ABRAM LEAVING HOME."
The first member to lay down his life for his country and his country's friends:
THEODORE W. TODD, in Flanders.
"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS and all young men, especially those who have recently come to town, are cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
AFTER FOUR MONTHS ABSENCE DR. HALDEMAN WILL PREACH
11 A. M.—"HOW A CHRISTIAN MAY SEE HIM WHO IS INVISIBLE; OR, PRACTISING THE PRESENCE OF CHRIST."
8 P. M.—"WHERE IS GOD IN THIS WAR? WHY DOES GOD PERMIT THIS WAR?" Has this war proved the nearness of the Second Coming of Christ to be false? Has this war broken down denominational lines? Has it changed the way of salvation? Can a man now save his own soul by dying for his country? Dr. Haldeman will answer these questions without compromise.
Friday Night, Oct. 11, 8 o'clock, the Largest Prayer and Testimony Meeting in New York. At the last meeting attended by Dr. Haldeman nearly one hundred bore testimony. The subject Friday Night will be "OUGHT PROTESTANTS TO USE THE ANGELUS AS A PRAYER? OUGHT PROTESTANTS TO PRAY TO THE VIRGIN MARY?"
Come and be filled with the Spirit.

JUDSON MEMORIAL—Washington Square. Dr. R. Simboll at 11.
"The Great Adventure."
Lieut. F. J. Kersley at 8.
"HOW THE BRITISH WON THE BATTLE OF YPRES."
Lieut. Kersley fought in this battle.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. (In Service.)
Rev. DAVID ROSS will preach this Sunday.
11 A. M.—"Reapers for God's Harvest."
8 P. M.—"The Slacker Reclaimed."
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"The Supreme Privilege."
8 P. M.—"The Puzzling Question."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 179th-180th Sts., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY.
11.—"The Church of the Living God."
8.—"What Is a Christian?"

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 165 h St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—" Follow the Gleam."
8 P. M.—" Weighing the Kaiser."

Christadelphian.

A Religious People of the 20th Century looking for THE BIBLE FROM THIS MODERN POINT OF VIEW. (International Sunday School Lessons,) is held on Saturdays at 9 A. M., in Room 207. Open to the public, both men and women.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR.
Convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, OCT. 6 TO 14.
Sunday, 10:30 A. M., preaching by Rev. W. H. Chandler.
3 P. M.—Missionary Addresses by Rev. Alle Garrison, India; Rev. Harry Stoddard, Congo, Africa, and Rev. A. E. Thompson of Palestine.
8 P. M., preaching by Rev. W. H. Chandler. Services Daily from 9:30 A. M. to 12, 2 to 5 P. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH ANNUAL BIBLE HOUR RALLY, NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 58th St.
DON O. SHELTON, Pres.
4:15 P. M.—"The Gospel the Hope of This Age." Special singing. A new hymn, popular among British soldiers, will be sung and souvenir copies presented. DAY AND EVENING BIBLE CLASSES in the Institute's Schools. Thirty instructors. For prospectuses, address Don O. Shelton, Pres.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Cor. Broadway and 104th St.,
11 and 8, Rev. Joseph W. Kemp.
3:30, Monthly Prophetic Conference. Speaker, the Rev. David Miller of Brooklyn.
2:45, Children's Church. Subjects by Objects.

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
Carnegie Hall: Sunday, at 10:45.
DR. WISE—"Ghetto Comedies and The Tragedy of the Ghetto."
All Are Welcome.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. A. Steinle, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preparatory Service and Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Vespers.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
11—Rev. Freas will preach.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 75d.—11 A. M., Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder.

Methodist Episcopal

CHELSEA, 48th St., West of Broadway.
Rev. F. C. HARDING, M. A., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
Sunday school 10 A. M.
BUY A LIBERTY BOND.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60th St.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor
Dr. Sockman has returned from Camp Sherman and will preach at 11 and 8.
6:30 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. and 7th Av., (the Big Church Around the Corner.)
Rev. J. W. CHASEY, B. D., Minister.
Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
120 West 76th St., near Columbus Av.
Rev. ALLAN MAC CROSSIE, D. D., Pastor.
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.
All the children and the adults of the congregation and neighborhood are cordially invited.
Preaching at 11 A. M., by SAMUEL W. GRAFFLIN.
"The Peace of the Valiant."
Preaching at 8 P. M., by C. D. JACKSON.
"With Pearshing's Men in France."

ST. JAMES, Mrd. Av. and 126th St.
Rev. C. P. MARSHALL, D. D., Pastor.
11, Holy Com. 8, "A Trip Thru China, Ilius." Rev. E. L. TORREY, Mot. Pic. Liberty Loan.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
11 A. M.—REV. LEWIS E. CHRISTIAN.
4:30 P. M.—Patriotic Service.
GIPSY SMITH.
Gipsy Smith, noted Evangelist, speaker at this service, has been three years with the men on the firing line. 9:45 A. M., Rally Day in Sunday School. 6-8 P. M., Social Tea and Epworth League. Soldiers and Sailors especially invited.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th St., near 6th Av.
Rev. E. E. WOOLEVER, Pastor.
11 A. M., subject: "HIS BLOOD AVAILETH." Communion Service.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Service, 11 A. M.
Preacher, Rev. WILLIAM L. WORCESTER

New Thought

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
MRS. GENEVIEVE BEHREND,
(Only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged master thinker in Mental Science,) will open her season of
FREE SUNDAY LECTURES
At Cohan Theatre, Broadway & 43d St.,
Tomorrow at 11 A.M. (Doors open at 10:30.)
Subject: "HOW TO CONTROL CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONDITIONS HERE AND H[illegible]AFTER."
Free Daily lectures at Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway, every morning at 11 A. M. (except Sats. and Suns.) and Friday evenings at 8:30 P. M.

MRS. ANNIE RIX MILITZ,
noted Metaphysical Teacher, Author, and Lecturer, is returning to Park Ave. Hotel, New York City, for ten weeks to teach a private class in the second term of the University of Christ (Extension), beginning 9:30 A. M., Oct. 14, which will be only for those who have had first term instruction from Mrs. Militz or preparatory Course of Miss Johnson can enter Mrs. Militz private second term course. Mrs. Militz also begins twenty-four Free Public Lectures at 8 P. M., Oct. 14th, in Park Ave. Hotel, to which every one is cordially invited.
Voluntary offerings only received.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11:15 A.M.—EDITH A. MARTIN.
3:30 P.M.—ANNE C. NOLLE.
8:15 P.M.—EDITH A. MARTIN.
Monday, 8:15 P.M.—EDITH A. MARTIN.
Tuesday, 8:15 P.M.—LAURA G. CANNON.
Wednes., 8:15 P.M.—EUGENE DEL MAR.
Thurs., 3:00 P.M.—Healing, LILLIAN HADDEL.
Thurs., 8:15 P.M.—EDITH A. MARTIN.
Friday, 8:15 P.M.—LAURA G. CANNON.

RE-OPENING.
Patriotic Sunday Morning Talks.
MRS. MARY CHAPIN.
The Biltmore—11 o'clock.
A NEW GRIP."
We are begining again our services for fresh inspiration. Now is a good time to take a New Grip on Life. A short service of Prayer for the Protection of Soldiers and Sailors at the close of each meeting.
All are Welcome. Good Music.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER.
23 West 72d St., 11:15 A. M., (Mr. Weston.)
Subject: "Spiritual Courage."
Meeting, 8:15 P. M., conducted by Miss Ada Rainey.
Meetings at noon and 8:15 P. M. daily. Wednesday evening meeting conducted by Mrs. Paula Verdu.
Meetings at 3 P. M. daily, except Saturday.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND will continue its activities, Hotel McAlpin, (Green Room,) every Sunday morning, 11:15. Theodore G. Northrup, speaker. Subject, Oct. 6, "Need of the Hour." Thursday evening meeting, 8:15. (Room C.) Good music. Everybody welcome.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE,
Fellowship of the Life More Abundant,
Every Sunday, 11 A. M.,
Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Subject Oct. 6, "The Kingdom of Good."
Music. All welcome.

Interviews and Classes, The Biltmore.
Dr. ELIZABETH SERVERN
will speak on
"PSYCHO-THERAPY."
Sun. 4 P. M. at 104 East 40th St.
All welcome who are interested in Mental Healing and Self-1Development.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY will resume its regular work at the old address, 103 W. 57th St.
Sunday morning, 11 o'clock
Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

THE NEW DISPENSATION ASSOCIATION, 38 West 61st St.—SUNDAY, 8 P. M., LECTURE, "THE ART OF HEALING." No admission charged. Personal instruction given by appointment. Columbus 6249.

EDITH RARICK, BELLECLAIRE HOTEL, 77TH AND BROADWAY.
Wednesday, 7:30 P. M., "Health and Prosperity Thought"; 8:15 subject, "Right Thinking"; 9, advanced class. Collection.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers { William Pierson Merrill. Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
Officers of the allied nations will be present and speak; also Mr. GEORGE E. WILSON, Pres. of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. JOSEPH T. ALLING, Y. M. C. A. Sec., from the trenches.
4:30 P. M.—Rev. HUGH BLACK, D. D.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
The Rev. Joseph Fort Newton, D. D., of the City Temple, London, will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Old First, University Place, and Madison Square Foundation.)
University Place, 11 A. M.
University Place, 4 P. M., Communion.
Old First Chapel, 8 P. M.

Presbyterian

FORT GEORGE,
190th and St. Nicholas Av.
LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., Minister.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., DR. HARRY WARD HICKS.
8 P. M., PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

Patriotic Service
FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
West End Av. and 91st St.
Sunday Evening, 8.
Music and Addresses
J. Frank Smith, Gen. Assembly Moderator
Sergt. J. Shannon Cormack, British Mission
Dr. Work preaches at 11 A. M.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
DR. ARTHUR J. SMITH, D. D.,
will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Pastor.
11, Rev. Prof. EUGENE W. LYMAN, D. D.
8, Rev. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D.
All seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 85th St.
Reverend TERTIUS VAN DYKE, PASTOR,
will preach at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
The Pastor, REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D.D. will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END,
Amsterdam, Cor. 105th.
Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11 and 8.
8—"Our God Is Marching On."

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.
DR. EVANS will preach, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Canon Smart of Newfoundland.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Service to welcome the Metropolitan of Athens, with address by Bishop Greer and Metropolitan.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. (choral, except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Holy Communion and Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evening Prayer and Address..... 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector.
11—Rev. Harold A. Lynch.
8—Music, Gounod's "Gallia."
"America's Next Problem," (Dr. Grant).

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
89th St., near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rector.)
4 and 8 P. M., (Rev. John Acworth.)
The Popular Vesper Service, consisting almost wholly of sacred music, vocal and instrumental, will be resumed at 4 o'clock, including harp solo, "Priere," by Hasselmans; quartette, "The Shadows of the Evening Hours," by Nichol; anthem, "Hear Us, Father, We Implore Thee," by Henrich, and "Andante Religioso," instrumental quartette, by Thonne, Violin, 'Cello, Harp, and Organ at 11 and 4. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Avenue and 21st Street.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. (Rector).

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service and Sermon, (The Rector)..11 A. M.
Later Evensong, (Dr. Lubeck)..... 8 P. M.
Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST
Fifth Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, D. D. Rector.
Services, 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
11 A. M., Rev. E. E. Matthews Asst. Min.
Special Preacher 11 A. M., Oct. 13th,
Right Rev. JOHN N. McCORMICK, D. D., Recently returned from Europe.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. MOTTET.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. FRANK ALLEN.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. H. PERCY SILVER, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion
10 A. M., Holy Communion
11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M., Choral Evensong.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. Sunday services 8, 8:45, 9:45, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, (EPISCOPAL,)
Cor. 8th Av. and 127th St.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR.
Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M. Rector preaches on "DRIVING DEVILS OUT." Also 4 P. M., Musical Vespers.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue at 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
Services at 8:30 and 11 A. M.
in Chapel, No. 342 Madison Av.
Dr. Leighton Parks will preach.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services 8, 11, and 8.
Preacher, the Rector.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., (RECTOR;) 8 P. M., (Rev. J. M. EIFERT.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
REV. WM. T. WALSH, RECTOR.
11 A. M.—" A Story of Heroism."
8 P. M.—"Why Men Do Not Practice Prayer."

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street west of Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M., Sermon by the Rector:
"A NATIONAL GOD."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
Alexander Av. and 142d St.
The institution service of the Rev. J. ARCHIBALD McNULTY, B. A., as rector, will be held Sunday, Oct. 6, at 11 A. M. The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK COURTNEY, D. D., will be institutor and will preach.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, 101 Lawrence St. (At 128th St. and Amsterdam Av.)
Rev. FREDERICK W. GOODMAN, Rector.
8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15 and 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delaney, D. D.,) 10:45; Evensong, 4; Vespers of the Dead, 5.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D. Rector.
Services, 8, 11 and 8.

SAINT PAUL'S CHAPEL,
Broadway and Fulton St.
PREACHING SERVICE—8:00 P. M. SUNDAYS.
ORDER OF THE HOLY CROSS.—October and November; (December to be arranged for.)
THE COWLEY FATHERS, S. S. J. E.—January and February.
Other Services—8 and 10:30 A. M., 8 P. M. Daily—8 P. M., Noon, 5 P. M.
Oct. 6.—Preacher, FATHER HUNTINGTON.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, St. Paul's Chapel. Service at 4 P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Francis G. Peabody, D. D.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St. (W. 208th.)
Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
Sunday School at 10.
Holy Communion at 11.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11.—Morning Service and Sermon.
(Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Ph. D.)
4.—Evensong and Address, (Dr. Leach.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
70TH FOUNDATION DAY.
COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, 9 o'clock.
10:30, Sermon, DEAN FOSBROKE.
—STAINER'S MASS in F.—
4 o'clock, PROCESSION—EVENSONG.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services.
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, The Rt. Rev. Theodore I. Reese, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Southern Ohio.
3:30 P. M., Evensong.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
A short service of prayer for victory and righteous peace each day at 12.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Sermon and Holy Communion.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
8, 10:30, 11 (The Rector) 8 (Rev. F. Burgoss, Jr.

Reformed

HAMILTON GRANGE,
Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av.
Rev. JOHN A. DYKSTRA, Minister, 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., Communion and reception of new members. 8 P. M., Musical Service, "Song of Thanksgiving," by J. Maunder.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister, will preach
11 A. M.—" The Truce of God."
8 P. M.—"Eleven Haunted Men."
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening subject: "Doing One's Level Best."

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Minister.
Rev.